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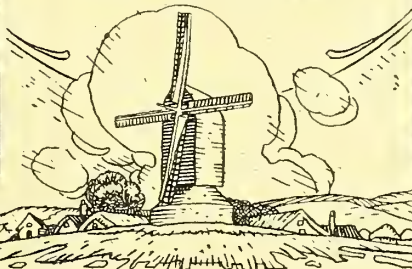
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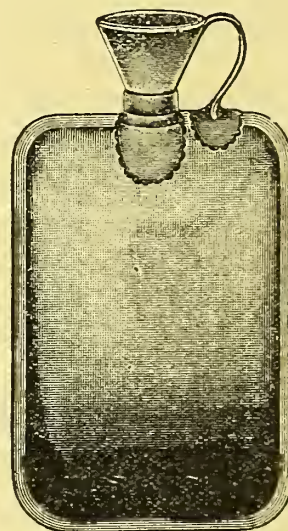
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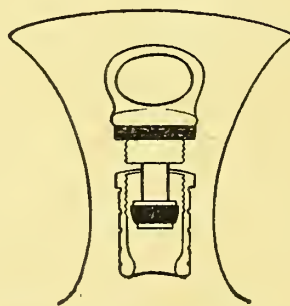
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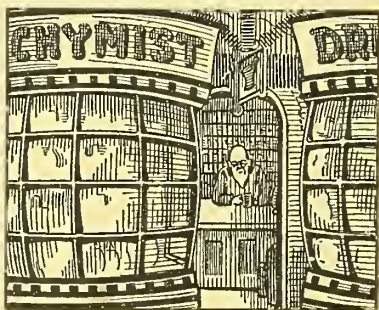
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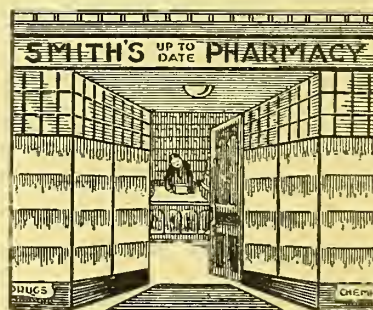
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Can you afford to lose good business and an opportunity of winning a £100 Prize?

ALTHOUGH our National Advertising Campaign for the famous profit-earning line—Ucal Bronchial Lozenges—does not commence till next month, Sales are booming. We are not surprised.

NEITHER are we surprised at the enormous number who have realised that there is money to be had by entering our WINDOW DRESSING COMPETITION for

UCAL *Bronchial*
LOZENGES

HAVE YOU PLACED YOUR QUALIFYING ORDER YET?

1 Gross Ucal Bronchial Lozenges at **6/-** per dozen 9d. size,
or equivalent in 1/6 size at **12/-** per dozen.

Carriage Paid on all Orders for 1 Gross or over.

PRIZES: First Prize £100; 25 of £1
AND FIVE SPECIAL PRIZES OF £5 EACH.

***This is a Window Dressing Competition
you can't afford to miss.***

If you have not already received full particulars send now to:—

UNITED CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Ltd., Cheltenham

"SPECIALTY" ·890
Liquid Paraffin B.P.
A Pure White Oil
Brilliant at zero centigrade

Exceeds

B.P. Requirements.



*Illustration of
2-Gall. and 5-Gall.
Decorated Containers.*

We guarantee all supplies of "Specialty" Liquid Paraffin to be standard quality: This eliminates the disadvantages of a lower and varying gravity frequently found in non-guaranteed brands.

"Specialty" ·890 Liquid Paraffin never varies—is brilliant at zero centigrade and conforms to tests more rigid than those laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. For these reasons alone it is by far the most satisfactory to use.

Being the largest importers of White Oils we can quote keenest prices—another reason for using "Specialty" brand.

Samples and quotations—forwarded on request—will substantiate our claim.

**SOLD IN BULK
ONLY
in Free Containers.**

**"Specialty" Dept.
ANGLO-AMERICAN
OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Albert Street, Camden Town,
London, N.W.1.**

Telegrams :
"Nufinjol-Norwest-London."

Telephone :
Hampstead 4046 and 4047



Pharmaceutical & Photographic Products

(WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY)

Acetanilid
Acetic Acid
Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Acetone
Aethocaine
Amidol
Amidopyrin
Amidopyrin Salicylate
Barbitone
Benzoic Acid
Benzamine Hydrochlor
Benzamine Lactate
Benzo-Naphthol
Beta-Naphthol
Bismuth Salts
Bromides
Caffeine Pure
Calcium Lactate
Calomel
Chloral Hydrate
Cinchonine and Salts
Cinchonidine and Salts
Citric Acid
Cocaine and Salts
Corrosive Sublimate
Coumarin
Cream/Tartar
Creosote
Creosote Carbonate
Eucalyptus Oil
Formaldehyde

Gallic Acid
Glycerine
Glycerophosphates
Guaiacol and Salts
Heliotropine
Hexamine
Homatropin and Salts
Hydroquinone
Ichthyl Substituents
Kelene
Lactic Acid
Lanoline
Lecithin
Lemon Oil
Lithia Carbonate
Mercurials
Methylene Blue Medicinal
Methyl Salicylate
Methyl Sulphonate
Milk Sugar
Oxalic Acid
Pancreatin
Paraldehyde
Peppermint Oil
Pepsine
Peptone
Phenacetin
Phenazone
Phenolphthalein
Piperazine
Potassium Binoxalate

Potassium Chlorate
Potassium Permanganate
Potassium Sulphoguaiacolate
Pyrogalllic Acid
Quinidine and Salts
Quinine and Salts
Quinine Ethyl Carbonate
Quinoidine
Resorcine
Rhodol (Equivalent to Metol)
Saccharin
Safrol
Salicylates
Salipyrin
Salol
Soda Benzoate
Soda Hyposulphite
Soda Sulphite Anhydrous
Sugar/Lead
Tannic Acid Leviss
Tannin Albuminate
Tartaric Acid
Terpine Hydrate
Terpineol
Theobromine and Salts
Thymol Crystals
Titanium White
Tropacocaine and Salts
Vanillin
Zinc Oxide
Zinc Phosphide

R. W. Greeff & Co. Ltd.

Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 4

Telephone 6550 City
(8 LINES.)

MANCHESTER BRANCH
PALATINE BANK BUILDINGS
10, NORFOLK STREET.
TELEPHONE CITY 5706/5707

NEW YORK AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO. INC.
78, FRONT STREET.

Bovril

Bonus Scheme

THE current Trade Bonus Scheme runs from 1st March, 1923, to 29th February, 1924, covering all purchases of Bovril and Invalid Bovril at List Prices made between these dates.

Customers who wish to participate, but have not yet intimated their intention to do so, should *at once* write to the Company for full particulars and an entry card.

Window bills for display in connection with the scheme have been posted to all retailers who participated in last scheme. It is desired that these will be displayed immediately after receipt.

The demand for Bovril is maintained, and retailers are advised to place early orders for the Autumn and Winter.

BOVRIL

BOVRIL, LTD., 148-166, Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.

Maw's Page



Meritor Advertising Re-commences

**Meritor Brushware has
a Slogan of its own . . .
"Sold by Pharmacists Only"**

After a short pause during the holiday and slack season Meritor has started extensive national advertising again.

The "inquisitive" Meritor tooth brush—"Old Soapy" the shaving brush, and the Meritor hair brush which "brushes deep" are appearing in the leading newspapers and periodicals of the British Isles.

The public like the Meritor advertisements. They are intriguing. Happily worded and well illustrated they suggest the quality which is in every Meritor brush, and they act as pleasant and efficient reminders every day to the chemists' prospective customers. Because, of course, every person who buys a Meritor brush is the customer of some chemist somewhere.

"Sold by pharmacists only" say the advertisements. And so the enormous proportion of the public who use toilet brushes must go to the nearest pharmacist to buy a Meritor brush.

When you buy brushes—buy Meritor brushes. They are the stepping stone to good business—good display and goodwill among your customers.

Here are a few of the publications in which Meritor advertisements are appearing:—

Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, The Times, Evening Standard, Daily Sketch, Eve, Tatler, Vogue, The Nation, Illustrated London News, The Sketch, The Spectator, The Sphere, The Field, Sunday Times, Manchester Guardian, Irish Independent, Belfast Newsletter, Western Mail, Glasgow Herald, Punch Almanack, etc.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.
Aldersgate St., London.
and Barnet.



Telephone:
City. 7
Private
Branch
Exchange

Telegrams:
**Eleven
Cent
London**

TRADE MARK

Cables:
**Eleven
London**

Code:
**A.B.C.
4th & 5th
Edition**



P.A.T.A. PRICES

Retail 6d. per doz. 4/6

„ 1/- „ 9/-

Packed 1 Dozen in Display Box.

OSBORNE, BAUER & CHEESEMAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

SANGERS

258 Euston Road, London, N.W.1

18

Women's Journals

will be carrying our
advertisements of

Reg. Trade Mark.

"Glymiel" Jelly

In Metallic Tubes.

during November, December
and January next.

In addition we are putting
posters on most of the Under-
ground Stations; also, every
five minutes from 10 a.m. to
midnight each day for three
months a huge electric sign
in Leicester Square working
day and night will flash out a
message to people from all
over the world.

We shall be pleased to send you
a parcel of display matter for
window and counter.

It will pay you to be ready to
meet the increased demands.

WILL YOU LINK UP by
ALWAYS HOLDING STOCK?

Ye olde tyme Christmas Gifte

Wickered Lavender Water with 12
dainty tablets

Lavender Complexion Soap packed
in Wooden Case

66/- per doz.

1 dozen Carriage Paid

3 doz. 60/- doz. net

Also in Cologne
at same price

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Limited

Distributors of Midgley's Soaps and Duma Perfumes
London & Liverpool.

New Xmas Folder
contains many
other attractive
propositions.

Write for a
copy to-day



VIROL
and
Virolax
Last week
for
Bonus

*The 5% Bonus on Virol and Virolax
expires on the 15th October.*

*Please note that orders received after
that date cannot participate.*

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, W.5.

Rapid selling— and a fair profit

Rapid selling—or rapid distribution?—there's a vast difference—think it out, and you will find that the difference is PROFIT. It PAYS better to sell Pharmacy Specialities than to be a distributor.

TRY IT WITH THESE PRODUCTS

Thermal Wool Chillie Wool

Both finely cartoned with distinctive display matter.

	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.
1 doz. ..	5/-	6/-	8/-	11/- per doz.
6 doz. ..	4/9	5/9	7/9	10/9 "
Gross lots	4/6	5/6	7/6	10/6 "

Iodised Throat Tablets

Cartoned—

25's..	4/9 per doz.	54/- per gross
50's..	6/9 "	78/- "

Cut-out display stand with each order.

Bulk—	1 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	56 lb.
per lb.	2/10	2/9	2/8	2/7

"Pinettes" Regd.

The Palatable Pine Lozenges.

In bulk with gratis cartons—

1 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	56 lb.	112 lb.
2/1	2/-	1/11	1/10	1/9

Packed in decorated tins—

Small	..	4/- doz.
Large	..	6/9 "

"Ayrtoïd" Liquorice and Menthol Pellets

In decorated tins.

1 doz. ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per doz.
6 doz. ..	3/- "
Gross lots..	3/- "

Chillie Embrocation

(Turpentine, Acetic Acid, Capsicum, etc.)

A fine formula which attracts a large following.
Smartly labelled and cartoned.

		4 oz.	8 oz.
-Per dozen	..	9/6	14/6 per dozen
Gross lots	..	9/3	14/- "

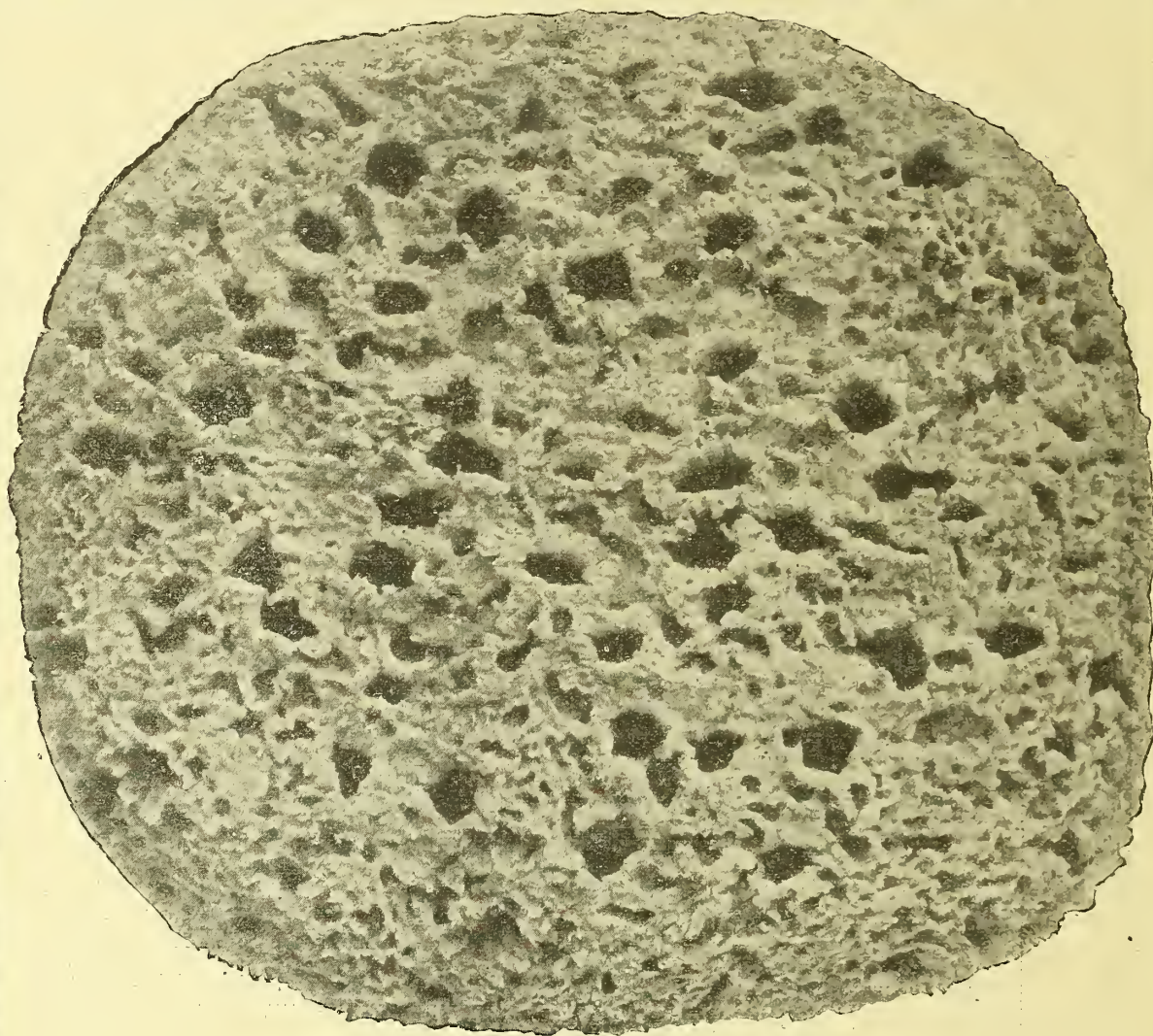
Special Packing for Export.
Prices on application.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.

34 Hanover Street

'Phone: Royal 4561.
Wires: "Sundries, Liverpool."

LIVERPOOL, Eng.



FOR THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST

WRITE TO

THE SPONGE FISHING AND IMPORTING CO., LTD.

(Société Anonyme pour la Pêche et l'Importation des Eponges)

25 FINSBURY STREET, CHISWELL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

*Buying Branches at Sfax, Tripoli, Kalymnos-Symi, Hydra, Batano,
Nassau and Florida.*

Selling Branches at Brussels, Paris, Barcelona and Hamburg.

Phone :
CLERKENWELL 5425.

Telegraphic Address :
"Sachiapas, Finsquare, London."

No Connection with any other firm.

There are
TWO sizes
of 'VAPEX'
now, to
retail at
2/- & 3/-

NOW
is the time
to re-order more

TRADE
PRICES
(Stamped)

2/- size - 18/6
3/- size - 27/6
Both on P.A.T.A.

VAPEX
INHALANT

The Pleasant
ONE-DROP
COLD CURE

The Public like and recommend
"Vapex" because it is so
economical and agreeable.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797

COPYRIGHT

The 'ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS Ltd.'

*Distillers of Essential Oils and
Manufacturers of Perfumery Products*

MYSORE - - S. India

have been appointed as from the 1st Sept.,
1923, Sole Consignees and Distributors of

MYSORE GOVT. SANDALWOOD OIL

Satisfying all pharmacopœia and possessing an excellent aroma.

*Samples and prices will be readily supplied
on application to our correspondent at*

'PERFUME HOUSE,' 6-8 Beauchamp Street, London, E.C.1

Telephone : HOLBORN 2499.

Telegrams : "EKDUM LONDON."

**£2-0-6 profit on an
outlay of £2-17-0**

from

Enolin

TOOTH PASTE

Six dozen tubes of Enolin, less
the cash discount, cost £2-17-0.
This quantity, plus the six free
bonus tubes (one to every dozen)
sells for £4-17-6. A clear pro-
fit of £2-0-6 on £2-17-0.
Order your stocks of this
profitable quick seller now.

Sole Makers :—

ENOLIN LTD.

201 King Street, Hammersmith, W.6

Telegrams : Raab, Roermond.

**Aromatic Chemicals
Synthetic Perfumes**

**Flower Oils
Essential Oils**

CHEMICAL WORKS, ROERMOND

H. RAAB & CO., ROERMOND, HOLLAND.

Agent for the U.K.:

MR. ALFRED PAUL WHITE, 5 Water Lane, Gt. Tower St., London, E.C. 3

Telegrams : Whaiter, Bilgate, London.

EUCRYL LIMITED

WILL welcome any statement of results from the use of the 300 per cent. Window display advertised in these pages

On August 25th.

Will those friends who kindly inserted this display now be kind enough to assist still further by giving some indication as to its efficacy, or suggestions as to further displays ?

EUCRYL LIMITED

SHIRLEY - - SOUTHAMPTON

FIRST.....

a Reduction in Price

WE are starting the Winter Season with a price reduction of Nupines, the fastest selling Pine tablet. A reduction to you only; the retail price remains the same.

Nupines were always a profitable line; now they are better than ever for you, and what with the fine show and display matter we are confidently expecting to beat last season's splendid sales.

But be warned. Don't delay ordering and displaying Nupines. Many chemists missed a chance of big sales last season by hesitating to order until Winter was in full swing. Then they found that wide awake competitors had captured their trade and were busy selling their repeat orders. You must remember that where customers first purchase a product, there they will go again for

more. If you lose the first sale you lose them all.

Don't let this happen. There is enough Nupines business for all.

Write to us now and place your order. If it is for 3 gross or over, put in your window the free display you are sent. If not, show the Cartons and the free Showcards and Counter Containers. It all means business.

45/-

PER GROSS
SANITAPE

NUPINES
REGD

45/-

PER GROSS
SANITAPE

We can supply Nupines packed loose in 2 oz. cartons, if specially desired, at 48/- per gross. Retail 6d. per packet.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD.
RAWDON, NEAR LEEDS.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ...	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ...	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ...	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ...	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ...	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion		
COLLIANDUM ...	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ...	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ...	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ...	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ...	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ...	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ...	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ...	31/6	3/6
A face cream.		
STYMOL ...	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ...	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ...	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ...	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ...	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ...	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
HARAPOSA ...	22/6	2/6
Nut oil shampoo.		
COCONOIDS ...	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES {	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		58/6
SOFT PALERIUM ...	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ...	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay,
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland & Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calla Salta 264, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

Customers with Grey Hair

REMINDE them of the Nuctone treatment. You can do them and yourself no better service than recommending this natural restorative for grey hair.

Thousands who fear to use instantaneous hair dyes, yet who are perturbed at the gradual loss of hair-colouring taking place, are fully appreciative of the merits of the Nuctone treatment, which restores the colour of the hair gradually yet completely—through natural action of light and air.

By recommending Nuctone treatment to your customers you secure for yourself a steady source of income, at the same time satisfying them in every way.

Remember, too, that both you and they are protected by the Nuctone guarantee.

Showcards and explanatory booklets for free distribution are furnished free on request.

GUARANTEE

The Manufacturers guarantee that NUCTONE is absolutely free from any combination of lead and sulphur, and contains no ingredients that can possibly injure the hair. NUCTONE can therefore be recommended with entire confidence to your customers.

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

Retail Price 6/6 per bottle.

Price to you 52/- per doz.

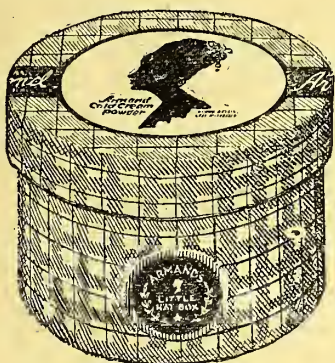
In three grades:

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.
NUCTONE ECLAIRE for fair & auburn shades.
NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen.

Wholesale Distributors:

HENRY C. QUELCH & CO.
4-5 Ludgate Square, London, E.C.4

Manufactured by
STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED,
4 Dering Street - - - - - London, W.1



WHY THEY INSIST ON
ARMAND
Cold Cream Powder

(The complexion powder with just a dash of Cold Cream.)

One trial proves that it really clings until bathed away.

Continued use demonstrates its pleasing effects upon the skin and they never tire of the perfume.

Hence Armand users are sure repeaters, and they won't take anything "just as good."

Every Armand sale means a double money profit in your till and a satisfied customer.

So let us help you extend your circle of Armand buyers and boom your toilet goods profits.

There's nothing hard about it—just send a list of twenty good prospects for each dozen on your next order and let Armand work for you.

Each one will receive a sample with the dainty little Armand sample letter that makes friends for us both.

ARMAND COLD CREAM POWDER

In the "Pink and White Check
HAT BOX." Sells at 4/-
and makes 1/11 profit.

ARMAND BOUQUET

A less dense Powder, in square
boxes, sells at 2/- and earns
1/- profit for the Chemist.
Prices P.A.T.A.

FLORIAN & ARMAND, LTD.

Queensway

Ponders End

Middlesex

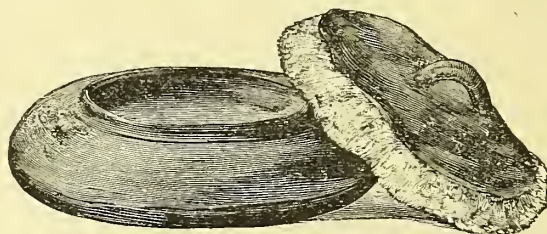
Beaverpuf Series *"The Ladies' Natty Friend"*

The Beaverpuf Series can be obtained with either Lambswool, Nutria, Beaver or Musquash Fur Puffs according to Model.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY POWDER PUFF IN THE WORLD

Well over 1,000,000 now in use

Model L.P. 9
Powder only
Price 4/-
complete



Powder refills for
same 6d. each
Finest Powder
only

Obtainable from all Stores, Chemists and Hairdressers of repute throughout the World, or direct from Sole Concessionaires for Great Britain and Ireland—

BEAVERPUF, Ltd., Priest Bridge, London, S.W.14

'Phone: PUTNEY 166.

LINEs THAT SHOW GOOD PROFITS



Taylor's CIMOLITE PREPARATIONS

50 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Used in all Royal Nurseries and by the Nobility.

CIMOLITE TOILET POWDER.

Boxes, 1/12 (per doz. 9/6)
Tins, 3/-, 5/6, 11/- (per doz.
27/-, 49/3, 96/-)
Bottles, 3/3, 6/6 (per doz.
30/-, 55/6)

CIMOLITE TOILET CREAM.

Collapsible tubes, 1/3 (per
doz. 11/6)

CIMOLITE SOAP.

Per tablet, 8d.; per box 2/-
(per doz. 3 tab. boxes, 20/-)

CIMOLITE FACE POWDER.

Boxes, 1/12 (per doz. 9/6)
Tins, 3/- (per doz. 27/-)
Bottles, 3/3 (per doz. 30/-)

CIMOLITE SOAP (Violet-Scented)

Per tablet, 8d.; per box, 2/-
(per doz. 3-tab. boxes, 20/-)

CIMOLITE SHAVING SOAP.

Sticks, 1/3 (per doz., 11/6)

SHOWCARDS and Counter
Bills on application.

NOW
ON
THE
P.A.T.A.



Cimolite Prepara-
tions are stocked
by all wholesale
houses.

ATTRACTIVE SHOW CARD obtainable from
all wholesalers or direct.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN TAYLOR, Manufacturing Chemist
30 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQ., LONDON, W.1

"SAMBOY" HAIR TONIC

is made from the purest materials which combined, provide a genuine tonic, unrivalled in its beneficial effect upon the hair and scalp. It is called "a wonderful grower," and may be used by young and old without harm; is especially good in relieving irritation, and cleansing the scalp. It preserves the colour of the hair.

To be obtained from maker on sale or return terms,
but is a ready seller. Everyone likes "Samboy."

"SAMBOY," 22 STRAND, RYDE, I.W.

MORE SALES!

Up goes your turnover when the public know you sell ANZORA. Get your stock now, and free supply of attractive showcards. The profit is good and the preparation is better.



ANZORA

MASTERS THE HAIR.

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO., LTD., Willesden Lane, London, N.W.5

Trade Terms:
12/- doz.
retail at 18/-
20/- doz.
retail at 30/-
From all
Wholesalers.

Perfumery for



XMAS TRADE

As usual, T. F. BRISTOW & CO., Ltd., have many novel and attractive lines for the Season of Goodwill.

BRISTOW'S

GUARANTEE

Owing to the large number of substitutes being used in the manufacture of Perfumery, we guarantee that all our Perfumes, Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne are made from the finest double rectified S.V.R.

DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS

AMBRÉ DEVIN

ORCHIDÉES

IDESIA

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW

HONEYSUCKLE

ROSE OF ENGLAND

OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER

in a large variety of handsome cut-glass bottles, packed in silk-lined caskets. Combination boxes of Soap, Perfumery, etc.

All goods are of the high standard of excellence with which the name of Bristow has been associated since 1777. There are excellent lines to suit every class of trade and the requirements of all pharmacists. They are goods which sell at sight and create goodwill.



T.F. BRISTOW & COY LTD
CLERKENWELL . . . LONDON.

Notice to the Trade

PRICE REDUCTION

WE beg to advise our customers that the wholesale price of our FACE POWDERS—Le Tréfle Incarnat, Pompéia, Azurée, Gerbera, Floramye, Mismélis, etc.—is reduced, as from 1st October, 1923, to

20/- per dozen

whereas the P.A.T.A. protected retail price remains as hitherto :

3/- per box

until 31st December, 1923.

Parfumerie

L. T. PIVER

Paris

London Depot - 102 Dean Street, Oxford Street, W.1.

IN arranging this matter our sincere endeavour has been to ensure that the coming reduction of the retail price affects our friends as lightly as possible, and it is to this end we are maintaining the existing retail price for another 3 months.

Do you
stock

ALL
BRITISH "BRITON" Toilet Brushes?
IT PAYS TO DO SO.

THE BRITON BRUSH CO., Ltd., Wymondham, NORFOLK.

WRITE
FOR
SAMPLES
AND PRICES.

The Evan Williams
ALWAYS IN GREAT DEMAND.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd., 14/15 Union St., W.1.
ORIGINAL SHAMPOO.

SHADEINE
For COLOURING GREY HAIR
This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
Trial Size 8d., per post 10d. 1/4 size, per post 1/7; 2/6 size, per post 2/10; 3/9 size, per post 4/3; 8d. size, 6/- doz.; 1/4 size, 12/- doz.; 2/6 size, 24/- doz.; 3/9 size, 36/- doz.
THE SHADEINE CO., 58 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.

VERY NEW AND VERY CHARMING.

POUDRE COMPACTE—"THÉ DANSANT"

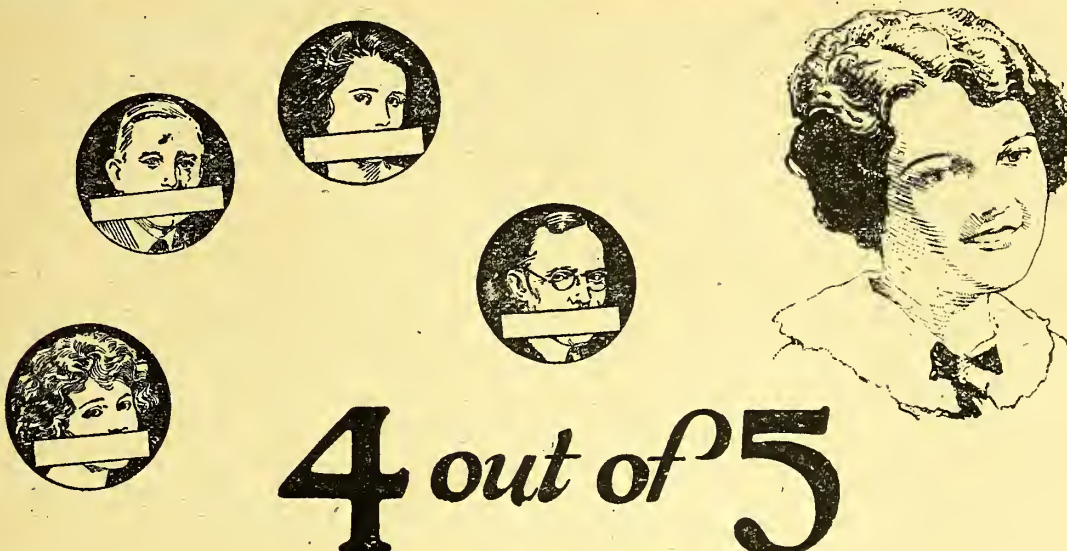
(Regd.)

In two } No. F.100 Complete with Puff ... 7/6 doz.
styles } " F.101 " " " and diminishing Mirror 10/6 "

"Thé Dansant" Powder, which is of the very highest grade, is in assorted shades, and is compressed by our entirely new process which gives greatly increased strength and freedom from breakage, while yielding the finest adherent powder in use. Both these lines are wonderful value and will give satisfaction to seller and consumer.

Manufactured only by
SOLPORT BROTHERS, Ltd.
184/190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.
and obtainable through all Wholesale Houses.

Illustration of
No. F.101.



*persons over forty, and thousands younger,
according to irrefutable dental statistics,
suffer from Pyorrhœa.*

That is the market for Pyorrhœa's prevention, Forhan's For the Gums—a market which lies right at your door.

It is a market well worth your every effort to cultivate ; for the man or woman who once recognises the need for protection against this dread disease becomes inevitably your regular customer.

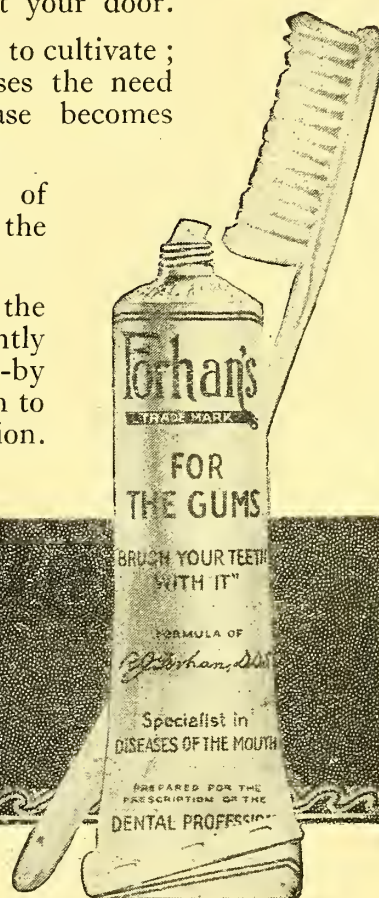
Regular customers are the foundation of business prosperity. Let Forhan's For the Gums make them for you.

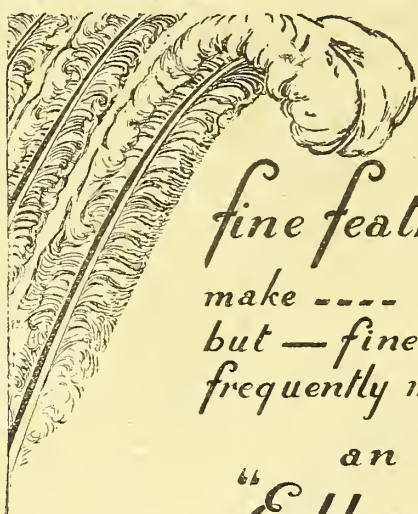
The arrestingly beautiful Forhan's For the Gums showcards we supply free, prominently placed in your window, will remind passers-by of their need for protection, and bring them to your counter for this pleasant, easy protection.

Forhan's **FOR THE GUMS**

More than a Tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhœa

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,
4/12 Old Swan Lane,
London, E.C.4





*fine feathers
make -----
but — fine birds
frequently moult!*

*an
"Edbro"
Shaving brush
cannot moult!*

*It's fine hairs are
guaranteed anhrax
free and permanently
secured by a patent
process.*

*It is British made—
of the finest quality
materials, and is the
result of Seventy
Years' experience in
the making of Good
Brushes.*

*The "EDBRO" is
the brush with the
individual guarantee.*



EDWARDS BROS.

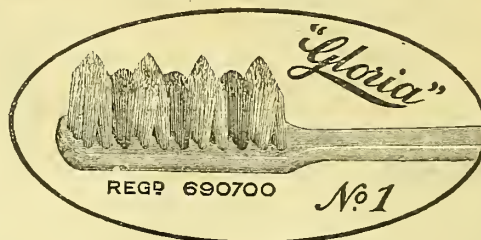
SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF HIGH-CLASS TOOTH & SHAVING
BRUSHES. ————— Enquiries Solicited.

63 ST. PAUL'S ROAD
LONDON . . . N.1

Telephone . . . DALSTON 1311.

BIDWELLS

NEW DESIGN.



ADVANTAGES :

Used up and down on the teeth it cleans in
between them, and if pressed down hard the
bristle will not crush.

Short knots in extra hard white, yellow or
black bristle, long knots always white. Ventila-
ting holes in back and hole in handle for hanging
up. Sterilised and sealed in transparent Carton.

PRICE 17/- dozen ; 19/- Hard.
MINIMUM RETAIL 2/3 each ; 2/6 each.

Castle Mills, Axminster, Devon.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST
BRITISH
BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

	per doz.
SHAVING SOAPS - - -	2/-, 3/-, 4/-
BLOCK LAVENDER SOAPS	1/9, 2/-
LADIES' MIRRORS & PUFFS	2/9
DRESSING COMBS - - -	4/6, 5/6, 8/-

SCISSORS of all shapes and sizes.
SAFETY RAZORS & BLADES, all makes.

STANDEN & PERKS, GT. LISTER ST.
BIRMINGHAM

As a tonic for business—
Give Bigger Value

HERE IS A SPECIMEN LINE

TO keep business advancing, in spite of the poverty of the country, we have intensified our policy of giving the best value we know. It pays us and keeps us busy—and we commend it to you.

Take as an example a new line of ours—a finely got-up and handsomely-labelled pack of a Cocoanut Oil Shampoo we have long sold in bulk and which we are assured is specially good.

We offer this in 4-oz. sprinkler-top bottles (as illustrated) at a price which enables you to sell at 1/- at a good profit.

Strong new SHOWCARD sent with every order.

For VALUE in all packed lines—try GOODALL'S.

**COCOANUT
OIL
SHAMPOO**

—a fine new 4-oz. pack that you can retail at **1/-**

PRICES:

1 doz. ...	6/-	per doz.
6 doz. ...	5/9	" "
12 doz. ...	5/6	" "

Carriage Paid one gross

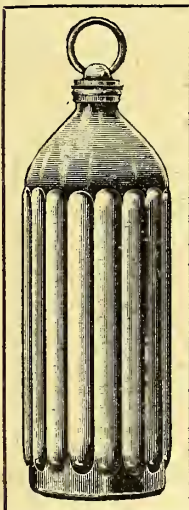


**YOUR
OWN NAME**
is printed in
at the foot.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

"Something New"

**"VICTRA" REEDED
ALUMINIUM (Hot Water) BOTTLES**



ADVANTAGES—"Everlasting." Non-Leak. Drawn in one piece. Greater heating surface. No smell. Do not crack like stone. Light to handle. Always hot.

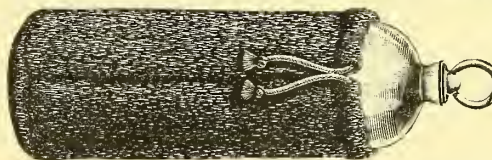
For the HOSPITAL, NURSING HOME and SANATORIUM. Also for the BOARDING SCHOOL, HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE. **EVERY HOME NEEDS THIS "EVERLASTING" BOTTLE**

Price **36/-** Doz.

**WE SUPPLY HIGH-CLASS COVERS FOR THESE
BOTTLES MADE OF THE FINEST SEAL CLOTH.**

SHOWING
ATTACHED TO
BOTTLE.

Price
16/6
Doz.



These covers completely enclose the bottle and protect it from touching the body.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS

14-18 Nile Street, City Road,
LONDON, N.1.

Telegrams: "Medicines, Nordo, London."

Telephone: Clerkenwell, 5230, 5231, 5232.

MALT EXTRACT

MALT & OIL

*Ask for Samples
& Prices
in Bulk
Stating Quantity*

**Jeffreys, Miller
& Co., Ltd.,**

**Leyland Mills
WIGAN**

**"BEST
for
MOTHER
and
BABY"**



"DORSELLA"
MILK FOOD

Equals Grade "A" Milk

5 oz., 10 oz. and 16 oz. net. Decorated air-tight tins.

Retail Price .. 1/4, 2/- and 2/6.

2 oz. Samples free.

Liberal trade discount. Bulk in 56-lb. tins, 2 tins in crate, rail paid, at 112/- per cwt.

Manufactured by

PRIDEAUX'S FOOD ETC. COMPANY, LIMITED,

Pioneers of the Dried Milk Industry. Eight Creameries in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.

London Office: 16 Southwark Street, S.E.1.

Send for Trade Terms and full particulars to:

PRIDEAUX'S FOOD etc. Co. Ltd.
MOTCOMBE, DORSET.

SUTTON'S

CALVES FEET JELLY

When the doctor orders Calves Feet Jelly he has in mind a product fresh from the makers. This standard of absolute freshness is possible only where the preparation of Calves Feet Jelly is regular and constant.



In order to meet normal demand, it has always been Sutton's practice to prepare fresh supplies every week. Hence the reputation of Sutton's Calves Feet Jelly (made from genuine feet), as an article of highest purity, full food value, great palatability and absolute freshness.

PLAIN AND IN USUAL FLAVOURS

When you see a Sutton product its finer quality is obvious.

Please send for terms—

G. F. SUTTON, Sons & Co.
Brandon Road, York Road,
King's Cross, London, N.7.

"A good name is more than riches"

THE
BRITISH DIAMALT CO.'S

Products are Reliable

MALT EXT. & C.L.O.

Prices and Samples on application.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS—

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY

Maltsters and Malt Extract Makers.

9 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1

Works & Laboratories : SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

Liverpool Office : ARCADE BUILDINGS, 85 LORD STREET.



QUALITY MAKERS of

Malt Ext. and

All packings.

Malt & Oil

C. Tolkien & Co.

Factory & Maltings — Apollo Works,
Offices & Warehouse—Commercial Mills,

Blackburn.

Established 1886.

BELFAST—31 Antrim Road.

**Astonishing Offer of PURE EXTRACT OF
MALT & COD LIVER OIL. 15% B.P.C.**

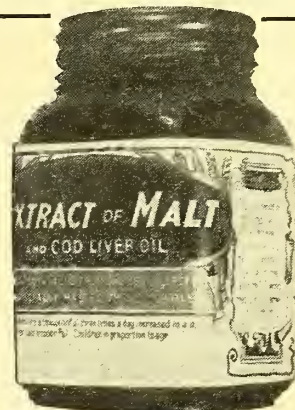
in cwt, drums or

1 lb. size Jars ...	9/6	per doz.	Carriage paid.
2 lb. " ...	16/10	"	"
1 lb. size Containers ...	8/9	"	"
4 lb. size Jars ...	32/-	"	"

For wholesale quantities or large buyers.

Special quotations for small buyers on application, stating quantity, and if for forward or immediate delivery or contracts to end of March, 1924. Name and address on 6 doz. assorted sizes on artistic Litho Labels. Write at once to

PRIMO DRUG CO., LTD. *Manufacturing Chemists*
(Specialists in Malt & Oil,
5 BURY NEW ROAD, MANCHESTER.



BISHOP'S SOLUBLE ASPIRIN IN TABLETS

Registered Name :

LITMOPYRINE

Each tablet contains 5 grains of Lithium Acetyl-Salicylate.

LITMOPYRINE TABLETS

In bottles of 40 at **22/6** per doz. subj.
M.R., **2/6**

In bottles of 100 at **45/-** per doz. subj.
M.R., **5/-**

LITMOPYRINE is also supplied as a **POWDER**

for dispensing, and as a

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

5 grains in 60 grains.

And in the following combinations:

LITMOPYRINE and CAFFEINE in TABLET FORM and GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT LITMOPYRINE, grains 5, with CAFFEINE ALKALOID, grain $\frac{1}{2}$ in 60 grains.

ALFRED BISHOP, LTD., 48 Spelman Street, LONDON, E.1



LOSALL'S SALT

Sells freely and readily
**PROFIT 50%
ON OUTLAY**

An infallible remedy for
**GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
ECZEMA
and SKIN
AFFECTIONS.**

P.A.T.A.
4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/- doz. net.
8 oz. " 1/9, 14/- " "
Bottles 2/6, 20/- " "

Attractive advertising matter
supplied on application.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by
**LOFTHOUSE & SALTER LTD
HULL**

Losall's CHALYBEATE SULPHUR SALT
A NATURAL TONIC
and an infallible remedy for
all cases of INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM ECZEMA
ITCHING NETTLE RASH
pimples on the face
and
SKIN ERUPTIONS
Generally



NEW ZEALAND

Imperial Bee
GUARANTEED PURE
HONEY

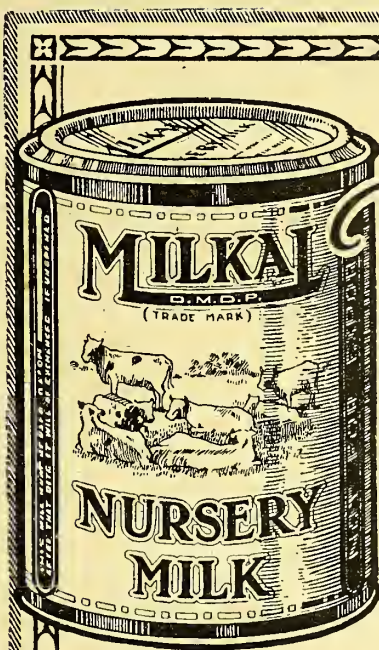
Cases.

48 1/2's Glass Screw-top Jars	@ 7/3
48 1's " " " "	12/-
48 1/2's Monopots " " "	5/9
48 1's " " " "	10/6
30 1's Glass Tumblers " " "	12/-
18 1/2's " Toby Jugs " " "	17/9
18 1's " Jam Jars " " "	16/-
18 1's " Bee Hive " " "	18/-
24 2's Tins " " " "	22/-

**Per Dozen
CARRIAGE PAID.**

Quotations for bulk (cases of 2/60 lb.
Tins) all grades, on application to:

A. J. MILLS & CO., LTD.
HONEY DEPARTMENT,
14 TOOLEY ST., LONDON, S.E.1.



Milkal is
all Milk
AND ONLY
MILK

MILKAL is just milk—rich fresh Devonshire milk—from which the water has been extracted. When you add cold water to it you reverse the process—Milkal is milk again. It looks like milk, smells like milk, and tastes like milk; naturally, because it is milk. But it has this difference—it is absolutely, definitely clean.

MILKAL
THE CLEAN MILK

Milkal is described as "Dried Milk"—a term that covers a multitude of imitations: but it is the only dried milk that, mixed with water, tastes like cows' milk.

A Most Profitable Line for you to Handle.

Dried Milk meets an urgent need in every household. Milkal is the most economical and convenient method of providing clean milk at any hour of the day or night. You sell Milkal by the pound or half-pound tin, and your liberal margin of profit is indicated as follows:

		Wholesale		Retail
1-lb. size	-	2/9½	-	3/6
½-lb. size	-	1/5	-	1/9½

Distributed and Recommended by
J. LYONS & CO., LTD.
21 Cadby Hall, LONDON, W.

Produced and packed in Devon (England) by MILKAL, Ltd., London and Devonshire.



FOR
BABY



FOR BABY'S
MOTHER



FOR GROWING
CHILDREN



FOR THE
SICK ROOM



FOR
INVALIDS

3

**NEW
PROFITABLE
LINES**

CAMWAL

"CAMWAL"

Pearlspring Health Salts
Rubine (The Smokers') Tooth Paste (P.A.T.A.)
Aquaperia Salts (P.A.T.A.)

HANDSOME PROFITS ASSURED. WINDOW DISPLAYS.
Home and Export Prices and Terms on Application.

Ltd., LONDON, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, HARROGATE.
City Office: 52 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Reduction of Prices from Sept. 1st

**Important Note
to Chemists
without Licenses**

It has been established by law that Registered Chemists may sell Wincarnis with Quinine without a License.



**Sells readily ALL
the time.**

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich.

*New Prices to
the Public:*

Large Size **5/-**

Small Size **3/-**

DR. HALE'S

VIN-SANGUIS

WINE FOR THE BLOOD

Fountain of Health

If you have a Wine License we will pay the fee.
If not, get one, we will pay.
Send for any

You agree to display "Vin Sanguis" always.
You give us an agreed initial order.
You always keep stock
further particulars.

PROPRIETORS OF
DR. HALE'S VIN-SANGUIS

Transcontinental Agencies Ltd

14, Southampton St., London, W.C.2

MADE WITH OLD DOURO PORT

Now is the time
to order

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

AVOID IMITATIONS

NEWBALL
& MASON
Nottingham.

Send for Price
List and Window
Display Terms.

Bovo-Lactin

The Key  of Life

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK NO. 432225.

PERFECT INVALID FOODS

DOCTORS are prescribing them to their patients in steadily increasing numbers in response to a vigorous campaign in the Medical Press.

Invalid Bovo-Lactin	3/9 P.A.T.A.	Per doz. 30/-
Bovo-Lactin Essence	3/9 „	30/-
Bovo-Lactin Chocolate	3/6 „	28/-

Your Profit **33 1/3%** on Selling Price.

FOOD PRODUCTS LTD.

11 Queen Victoria Street - LONDON, E.C.4

Sole Distributing Agents for the United Kingdom and Ireland :-
HENRY C. QUELCH & COMPANY
4-5 LUDGATE SQUARE - LONDON, E.C.4

Foreign Agency enquiries are invited.

Dr. Allinson's Food Preparations

FOR ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS OF HEALTH AT FIRM AND PROTECTED PRICES.

Food for Babies, Prepared Barley,
N. F. Cocoa, Biscuits, Wholemeal, &c.

See Trade Mark "T. R. Allinson" on all our goods—None Genuine Without.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We issue a list of WHOLESALE HOUSES who keep above in stock, if for any reason you have difficulty in obtaining supplies, please send postcard direct to us, and a list will be sent to you by return.

NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, Ltd.,
Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

All advertising matter—Booklets, Window Displays,
Showcards, etc., free on application.

N.B.—Our goods are to be sold only at prices stated upon the Price List we issue to the trade, and we are pleased to exchange any article which may be out of condition.

MAJAX

The ideal milk sugar for babies. We are having direct orders from all parts of the country. Why not participate in this business?

For terms write to Proprietors

MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PURE ORANGE WINE

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia. (Wholesale only.)
Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN. or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

IN BARRELS, WINCHESTERS
AND BOTTLES.

SAMPLES and QUOTATIONS from
HERTZ & CO.,
9 MINCEING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

40 Years' Highest Reputation

Jensen's

FINEST
NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ABSORBENT, PLAIN and UNBLEACHED
COTTON WOOLS, BANDAGES, GAUZE

Wholesale and Export only.

GEORGE HAYNES & CO. - - STOCKPORT, Eng.

Telephone : 2112 Stockport.

Telegrams : "Haynes."

Code : ABC, 5th Edition.

T.H.FORD LIMITED  **G. WELL ST. LONDON, E.C.1.**

Telegrams: Drotcalym, Cent, London. Telephone: City 6348

May we supply you with

SEASONABLE LINES

IMITATION Tortoiseshell and Ivory Brushes, Combs and Trinket Sets.

GENUINE Ebony Brushes, Trays, Hair Tidies, etc.

Manicure Sets, Puff Bowls, Scent Sprays, Salts Bottles, etc.

EXCELSIOR CREPE BANDAGES. FAST EDGE.

BANDAGE



GIMBER'S EXCELSIOR
CREPE BANDAGE

An Elastic Bandage, containing no Indiarubber. Superseding Elastic Stockings, Webs, Bandages, and at half the cost. Three sizes, about 2, 2½, and 3½ inches wide. Excelsior Crepe Abdominal Binders—useful after many abdominal operations, and for ladies after confinements. Two sizes: 8 & 11 in. wide.

CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent and useless imitations, and reject all Bandages not bearing the above Trade Mark on the Wrappers.

Wholesale of

W. GIMBER & SON, Surgical Bandages and Instrument Makers, 2 Queen's Rd., Peckham, LONDON, S.E.15. And of all Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Surgical Instrument Makers, &c. Telephone : New Cross 1601. Descriptive Circular and Price List on application.

NORVIC

Regd.

CRÊPE BANDAGES

Practically invisible, they appeal to all women as the Sure Preventive of

VARICOSE VEINS



Miss Zoe Palmer and a Norvic. Can you tell which limb is bandaged?

Rubberless, hygienic, warm, self-adjusting. Can be worn with silk stockings and always reliable.

Norvic B.P.C. bandages are guaranteed to comply in every way with the requirements of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Sole Manufacturers:
GROUT & CO., LTD.
Great Yarmouth.

London Agent:
T. S. EASTAWAY
35 Wood St., E.C.2

COOPER & CO.

HOT WATER BOTTLES

7 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1

TELEphones : Regent 8065 (Three lines),
grams : Superboud, Piccadilly, London.



HOT WATER BOTTLES

(AND COVERS).

BEST BRITISH MAKE.

(Grey and Red Rubber).

Write for Season's Lowest Prices.

Samples Submitted on Approval.

ALL KIND OF SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS: Enemas, Pessaries (Watch Spring) Pro-lapsus, Patterson's (Dr.) Pro-Race, &c., &c.

JAMES TOMPKINS, Ltd.

THE RUBBER HOUSE,
386 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.
ESTABLISHED 46 YEARS.

Telegrams: "AYBELIM, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Telephones: CLERKENWELL 1347-8-9

ARTHUR BERTON, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS

Showrooms and Warehouses	15 & 17 Worship Street	-	LONDON, E.C.2
	84 Miller Street	- - -	GLASGOW
	36 Chapel St., Victoria Bridge,		MANCHESTER

MANICURE
AND
DRESSING
SETS

EBONY
TRINKET
SETS

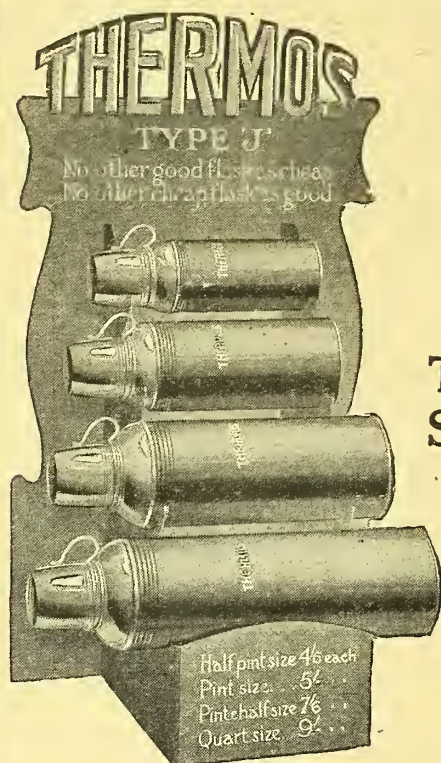
New Patterns

for the

Coming Season

PUFF BOWLS
AND
SCENT
SPRAYS

HAIR
BRUSHES
AND
COMBS



A NEW "THERMOS" FOR THE POPULAR TRADE

The "J" Series—half-pint to quart—gives you all the selling-points of the higher-priced "Thermos" products, and enables you at the same time to meet the competition of low-priced vessels. It has all the special "Thermos" features, but is less expensively finished.

THIS HANDSOME DISPLAY STAND WILL HELP YOU TO MAKE BIGGER SALES

It is of large size, finished Royal blue with white lettering, and equipped with the four "J" "Thermos" Flasks shown. Let it help to build up more sales for you—we will send it free with your first order for one dozen of each size, or alternatively four dozen "J" type "Thermos" Flasks.

THERMOS LIMITED

12/14 Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W.
Telephone: Regent 2578. Wires: "Cythermoso, Piccy, London."



DR. SCHOLL'S ABSORBO PADS.
A shape and size for every corn, callous and tender place. Made of finest surgical rubber, prevents chafing and corrects by absorption. A., B., and C. 6d.; D. and E. 9d.; F., G. & H. 1/-

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO., LTD., 1-4 GILTSPUR STREET, E.C.1.



enables you to relieve and correct every type of foot trouble. Scholl's tremendous National Advertising ensures a ready sale for Dr. Scholl's Appliances and Specialities, which are anatomically correct and universally approved by the medical profession. Write for full particulars.

RUBBER ENEMAS

Red, unpolished, complete with fittings, smartly boxed.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

18/6 dozen, carriage paid 3 dozen at 18/-
Retailing 2/6

ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARD FREE

E. & G. H. COLVER

23 Ryland Road, Edgbaston, BIRMINGHAM.

The Chemist's Compact Library

MONEY-MAKING AND MONEY-SAVING BOOKS.

EVERY BOOK BY AN EXPERT.

May be obtained at the published prices from any
Wholesale Drug or Sundries House, or from

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4.

Branch Offices: Manchester and Sheffield, England; Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

! before the 17th of October.....

Get your stock of Ronoleke Hot Water Bottles, your Window Show—given free with every £5 order—and show matter, all ready for the big Ronoleke boom that's timed to start on that date. For the Ronoleke advertising campaign begins then. A comprehensive series of attractive advertisements will be run in papers, periodicals and the nursing press, covering the country, throughout the winter.

Every advertisement will see more and more people convinced of the value of the Ronoleke, looking for the nearest chemist. Don't let them look in your windows in vain. You know what they would do in such a case—go further up the road!

The Ronoleke business is much too large and profitable to be missed. Get your stock, put your window show in **now**.

Fine profits—pleased customers. What more could you ask?

*Stock
the*

RONOLEKE

SUPER RED

D R A B

Size	Wholesale Prices	Retail Prices	Wholesale Prices	Retail Prices
8×10	6/-	9/-	4/8	6/6
8×12	6/8	10/-	5/3	7/-
10×12	7/8	11/6	6/-	8/-

Stock the Ronoleke. £5 orders and over less 5% plus a further 5% for prompt cash. From all Wholesalers.

GLASSWARE



JULES LANG & SON

Telephone :
North 2770-2 (3 lines).
Codes : A B C, 5th
Edition.
Scott's 10th Edition
(1906).

The Glass Specialists
CHARLTON PLACE,
ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.I.

Telegrams :
"Assorted, 'Phone,
London."
Bentley's Complete
Phrase Code.

*Glassware
of every
description
from Stock
-or- your
own design*

IN these days of reduced demand and intense competition a successful manufacturer must of necessity produce goods that are of the right quality and requirements, at a price that everyone is willing to pay.

JULES LANG & SON have been manufacturing Glassware for the Trade since 1858, and to-day their business is larger than at any time in their history.

The following always in stock :—

LIMES	MEXICANS	POMADES
MEDICALS	TOBINS	PANELS
VIALS	KALIS	CANNONS

Also

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST	SAMPLE CASES
SUNDRIES	TUBES
CORK WADS	TIN BOXES
BOXWOOD STOPPERS	TABLET BOTTLES,
and	
CHEMICAL & LABORATORY GLASSWARE	

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

L. LE PERSONNE & Co.

Telephone : Central 2430
(5 lines and 2 private lines).

ESTAB. 1888.

Telegrams :
"Lepersonne, Cannon, London."

99 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4

BOTTLES AND JARS

Hand and Machine Made.

HOME AND EXPORT TRADE.

Arch
Panel.



Machine
Made.

Blake.



Machine
Made.

BRILLIANTINES, COLOGNES, QUININES.
BLAKES, LIMES, MEXICANS, PANELS.
CHELTENHAMS, KALIS, POLISHES.
VIALS, MEDICALS, EMULSIONS.
AMBER LYSOLS, BLUE POISONS.
OLIVE OILS, SPIRAL OILS, BLUE CASTORS.
HEAVY CANNONS, OVAL ESSENCES.
POMADE POTS, White Flint and Opal.

Smelling Salts.



Globe Stopper.



Feather Stopper.

All usual colours { WHITE FLINT, GREEN, ACTINIC GREEN,
supplied, i.e. { BLUE, AMBER and OPAL GLASS.

AMBER MALT JARS, MACHINE MADE.

BOXWOOD & COMPOSITION STOPPERS, CORK WADS,
TIN CAPS, POSTAL BOXES, etc.

FEEDERS, URINALS, MEASURE BLANKS

Boat Feeder



"IDEAL" Pattern.



Male.



Conical.



Cylindrical.

CHEMICAL & LABORATORY GLASSWARE

We hold well-assorted stocks of most of the above goods in England ready for immediate despatch.
We shall be pleased to quote for any other Bottles or Jars you may be wanting for prompt delivery.
A list of our goods, with prices, will be sent on learning your requirements.

(Strictly wholesale only).

A STRAIGHT 6D. & 1/- LINE

that no one is allowed to cut.

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Showing Retailers 30% on turnover on the 6d. size, and 33% on the 1/- size.

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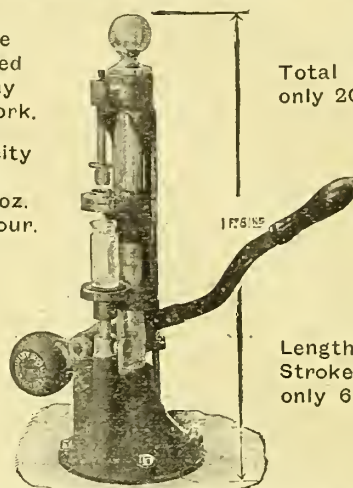
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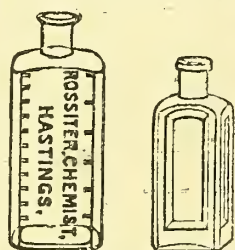
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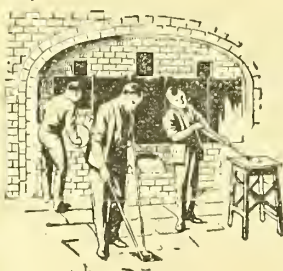
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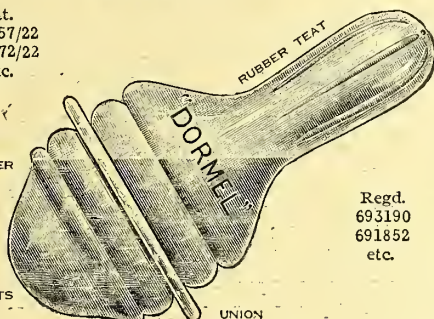
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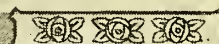
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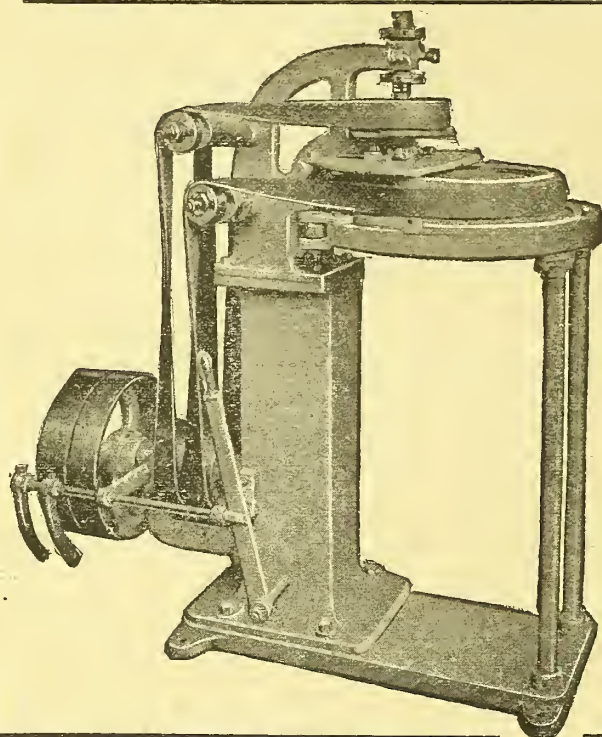
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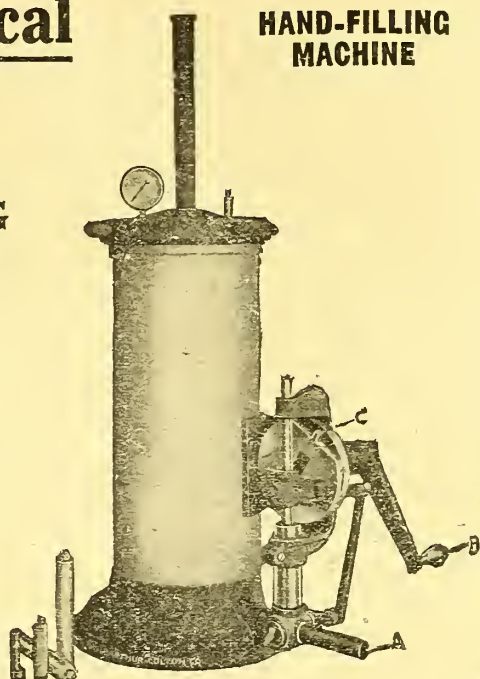
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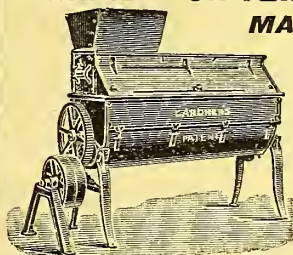
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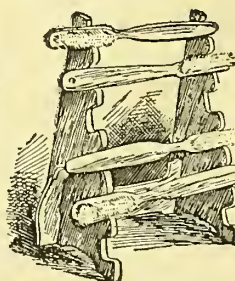
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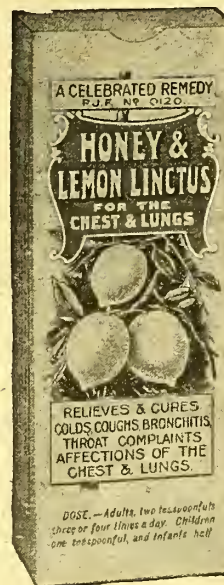
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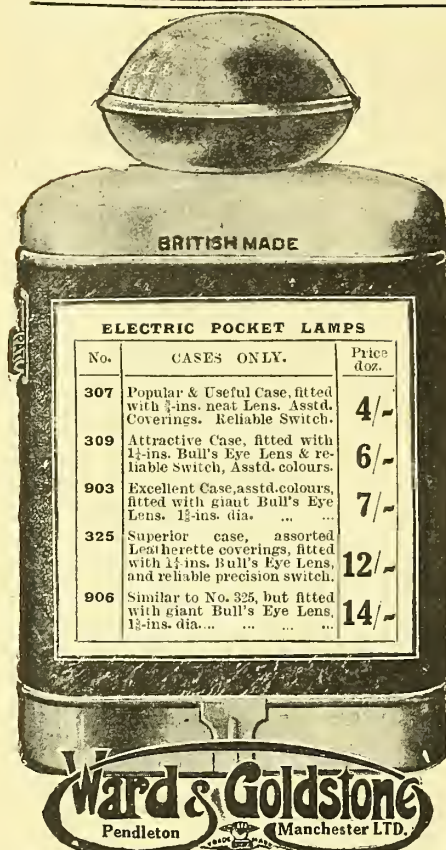
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307	Popular & Useful Case, fitted with 1-ins. near Lens. Ass'd. Coverings. Reliable Switch.	4/-
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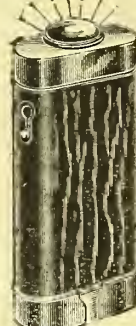
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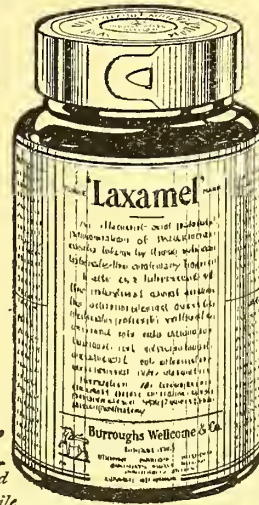


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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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Known, Admitted, and Approved Remedies

FOLLOWING the practice which we started some years ago we propose to reserve space in the forthcoming issue of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1924, for the registration of formulas for "known, admitted, and approved remedies." Under the Medicine Stamp Act, 1812, such medicines, when sold by chemists, are exempt from medicine-stamp duty so long as the formulas are contained in recognised works of reference and proprietary rights are not claimed. A clear indication must be given, on the label of the medicine, of the published formula as evidence that the medicine is of the kind to which the exemption refers. *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* was the first book of reference recognised by the Board of Customs and Excise, after the British Pharmacopœia, and the *Diary*, being published periodically, affords an exceptional opportunity for chemists to add any fresh formulas for medicines coming within the definition of "known, admitted, and approved remedies." Chemists who desire to take advantage of this arrangement should forward true copies of the formulas with the titles and directions for use so that we can include these in the *Diary*. We shall attach the correct reference numbers to the formulas when they are published. The formulas, which must be written on one side of the paper only, should be sent not later than October 13, addressed to the Editor, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Bridge (Kent) Guardians.—Mr. J. Barron, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Cambridge Guardians.—Mr. J. Evans, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Croydon Guardians.—Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, drugs; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., dressings; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., surgical instruments.

East Preston (Sussex) Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs.

Hemel Hempstead Guardians.—Mr. J. Roberts, chemist and druggist, dressings.

Isle of Wight Guardians.—S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., B. Pratt & Co., A. Millidge & Son, chemists, Timothy White Co. Ltd., chemists, drugs and sundries.

Luton Guardians.—Duberly & White, chemists, drugs.

Maidenhead Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., appliances

Meriden Guardians.—Mr. C. G. Crooke, chemist and druggist, Coleshill, Birmingham, drugs.

Merthyr Tydfil Guardians.—Mr. V. A. Wills, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Milton Regis Guardians.—Mr. J. E. French, chemist and druggist, Sittingbourne, drugs and sundries.

Romsey Guardians.—Mr. F. Oram, Ph.C., dressings.

Todmorden Guardians.—Mr. R. H. Barker, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

West Bromwich Guardians.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., drugs.

Arseniuretted Hydrogen from Metal Dross

The City of London Coroner concluded on September 28 an inquest on the body of Ernest G. Wright, a worker at a Blackfriars metal foundry. (C. & D. July 21, p. 74.) Mr. T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., a Government analyst, now stated that he found arseniuretted hydrogen present in a sample of the dross submitted to him. Another analytical report indicated the presence of arsenious oxide in the viscera of the deceased. John Driscoll, foundryman, said that he was working in the same shed as Wright. Witness enjoyed good health down to the night of the storm. He was taken ill the next day, and his panel doctor ordered his admission to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was still being treated as an out-patient. When he became ill he had an abdominal pain on the right side. He turned yellow, and afterwards his body became black all over. He was eight yards away from Wright in the shed. Owing to the intensity of the storm some drain pipes were stopped up, and the water made the sacks inside wet. Mr. Harrison, recalled, said the dross would be capable of giving off arseniuretted hydrogen with the addition of water. He did not think the atmospheric electricity of the storm would do it. A "Misadventure" verdict was recorded.

Birmingham

Cakes of soap are being given away by a local firm of surgical-instrument makers.

There is considerable competition between local chemists in the matter of window-dressing.

The danger of carrying loose potassium-chlorate tablets in the pocket has been called attention to in the local Press.

Miss Blanche E. Thompson, chemist and druggist, is resigning her position at the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women.

Mr. E. M. Davies, F.S.M.C., chemist and druggist, has purchased the retail business of Gibson's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 187-89 Gooch Street.

Gibson's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Gooch Street, will remove, on October 30, to the premises they have recently acquired at 110 Bradford Street.

At the installation meeting of Alchemy Lodge, 3,950, at Masonic Hall, Severn Street, on September 26, the following were invested as principal officers:—Wor. Master, Mr. John W. Shields; I.P.M., Mr. F. C. Harvey Foster; S.W., Mr. J. Robinson (Coventry); J.W., Mr. W. E. Hipkiss; Chaplain, Mr. Chas. Thompson; treasurer, Mr. Wor. Bro. Maurice Smith; secretary, Mr. C. B. Baker (Nuneaton); D.C., Mr. Wor. Bro. W. C. Scott; S.D., Mr. A. H. Gill; J.D., Mr. E. W. Saunders; I.G., Mr. H. W. Shorthouse; Charity Steward, Wor. Bro. F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton). Amongst the distinguished visitors present were the Prov. G.M. or Warwickshire, R.W. Bro. Colonel W. F. Wyley, and the Dep. Prov. G.M. of Warwickshire, V. Wor. Bro. Canon C. W. Barnard.

Hull

A city pharmacy is doing a good trade in a special line of alarm clocks at 3s. 11½d. each.

Mr. A. Richardson, chemist and druggist, Hessle Road, is to contest a seat for the Hull City Council.

Liverpool

Ninety attended the Pharmacists' Club dance (as the close of the tennis season) at the Gainsborough Café.

The ninety-ninth annual session of the Liverpool Philomathic Society was inaugurated at the Royal Institute, Colquitt Street, on October 3, Mr. W. H. Saunders delivering the presidential address.

Tickets (10s. 6d. single, 17s. 6d. double) for the Liverpool Chemists' Association ball at the Adelphi, on October 24, are being sold quickly, and as the number is limited, early application should be made.

Mr. E. T. Neathercoat has promised to attend a dinner, followed by a concert, to be given by the Southport Chemists' Association at the Queen's Hotel, on October 16. Liverpool pharmacists will be among the guests.

Mr. Rutter, Seaforth, was motoring on September 30, when he got into difficulties in Hall Road, Great Crosby. In expressing his thanks in an advertisement in the Liverpool press to those who assisted him, he asks for the name and address of the lady "whose dress was spoilt by helping in such a kindly act."

In the Royal Liver Building (312 feet), Liverpool has the tallest commercial structure in England. The Corporation has sanctioned plans for offices 150 ft. high in Water Street. On the score of freedom from vibration, noise and fog, lofty buildings are finding increased favour. A pharmacy in the basement forms locally a modern innovation.

On September 27 members of the Preston and District Pharmacists' Association, with their wives and a number of assistants and apprentices, visited the works of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. After an interesting tour through the various laboratories, the emulsion pumps, capsule and automatic pill machines exciting particular interest, the visitors were entertained to tea.

Henry Fulwood Peters was sentenced, on October 2, to one year's imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of morphine. It was stated that Peters impersonated doctors under whom he had worked as hospital attendant on board ship. He had kept a diary showing that he had broken into ships' surgeries and taken drugs, and he had even written an article for a newspaper on the experiences of a drug-taker.

An inquiry was held in Liverpool, on October 2 and 3, under the provision of the National Health Insurance Act, into a representation by the Medical Service Subcommittee that Dr. R. R. Rentoul ought to be removed from the panel. It was alleged that Dr. Rentoul had improperly demanded and accepted fees for services rendered to insured persons, that he failed to carry out his obligations in regard to the ordering or provision of drugs and medicine, that he failed to prepare and transmit reports with regard to each patient on his list suffering from tuberculosis, that in his communication to the Insurance Committee he used disrespectful language and had made statements of an improper, un-

professional, and ungentlemanly character concerning insured persons on his list, and had been guilty of conduct such as to bring the medical service of the district into disrepute. The reply to the allegations was to the effect that Dr. Rentoul believed all his actions to be justifiable. Evidence was taken, and the Court of Inquiry will report in due course.

Manchester

The Primo Drug Co., Ltd., wholesale and export druggists, have opened new offices at 2 Victoria Bridge, Deansgate, Manchester, where stocks of malt and oil and other packed specialities will be kept for the convenience of customers.

Mr. J. A. Collins, captain of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Golfing Society, who won the "Woolley" Trophy for the third year in succession on September 26 at Hopwood Park, played a remarkably good game; his score of 79 (*plus* 2) was a great achievement, as it was made on one of the most difficult courses in the North of England. The scores were as follows:—

J. A. Collins	...	79 + 2=81
T. Miller	...	95 - 12=83
H. Woodhead	...	107 - 24=83
T. O. Owens	...	85 - Scr.=85
J. W. Aves	...	95 - 8=87
J. H. Nidd	...	112 - 24=88
A. H. Turner	...	100 - 12=88
Geo. R. Potts	...	101 - 12=89
R. G. Edwards	...	103 - 12=91
D. Dickson	...	115 - 24=91

Mr. T. Miller and Mr. H. Woodhead tied for the prize kindly given by Mr. J. H. Franklin; the replay took place on September 28, when Mr. T. Miller was the winner.



Photo Cleworth
MR. J. A. COLLINS

Sheffield

The amount paid for Insurance dispensing for the month is £1,258.

Mr. Bernard Ellis has been asked to contest the Attercliffe ward at the forthcoming elections.

It is no uncommon sight to see unlabelled disinfectants supplied by the city authorities to children.

Mr. A. Knowles, President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, has been installed in the Chantrey Lodge of Freemasons.

The Ministry of Health has requested the local Insurance Committee to supply a scheme for the testing of Insurance dispensing. The chemists have already objected.

Miscellaneous

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT CASE.—At Middlesbrough Police Court, on October 2, a Chinese seaman was sentenced to six months' hard labour for unlawful possession of opium.

ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1919.—Exemption under Section 7 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, has been granted to:—K. Van Damme & Co.; partners, Louis Joseph Van Damme, Marcel Lucien Van Doosselaere; drug merchants, 18 Beer Lane, London, E.C.3.

SHOPPING CARNIVAL AWARD.—Mr. R. Robinson, chemist and druggist, 134 Whitechurch Road, Cardiff, was first prize-winner in a competition—business advertisement on cycles—in a suburban trade pageant held in connection with the recent Cardiff shopping week.

VISIT TO WORKS.—On September 19 the South-West London Chemists' Association visited the works of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., at Isleworth. Five charabancs provided by the company, left Clapham Common at 2 p.m. The party was then divided into small groups and conducted

round the various departments. Tea was served in the canteen, and a souvenir in the form of soap was distributed to the company.

IN THE COURTS.—At Lambeth Police Court, on September 27, Joseph Wymark, engineer, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for obtaining, *inter alia*, the sum of £3 10s. by means of a worthless cheque from Mr. A. Plowright, Ph.C., Kennington Park Road, S.E.—At Rochdale Police Court, recently, Ethel Rydings, grocer, 233 Entwisle Road, was ordered to pay costs amounting to 15s. 6d. for having sold sweet spirit of nitre containing only 0.75 per cent. of ethyl nitrite.—At West London Police Court, on October 3, two men named Condon and Spencer, employees in the drug department at Harrod's, Brompton Road, S.W., were each sentenced, together with another employee named McNally, to three months' imprisonment in the second division on charges of collusive theft.

COMPETITION BETWEEN "HEAVYWEIGHTS."—During the recent heavyweight baby competition at the Lambeth Walk branch of The Prosser Roberts Co., chemists, London, 1,500 babies (not over two years of age) were weighed during the week. The "champion cup" was awarded to a boy turning the scale at 35 lb. 12 oz. Among the wholesalers who assisted by presenting prizes and otherwise supporting Messrs. Prosser Roberts's efforts were:—Virol, Ltd.; West Surrey Central Dairy Co., Ltd.; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.; Arthur Berton, Ltd.; T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd.; Colman & Co.; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.; Ridges Food Co.; J. Steedman & Co.; Sangers; Vinolia Co., Ltd.; The Palmolive Co.; W. Woodward (1920), Ltd.; and Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on October 1. The councillors re-elected were Messrs. Lee, Storey, Nugent, Connor, Fitzpatrick, and Dr. Mitchell, and Mr. John Adams as a new member. Presentation of replicas of the presidential badge was made to the past-Presidents, Mr. William N. Allen, the senior past-President replying. Medals were presented to Mr. H. A. Johnston, Ph.C., and Mr. T. R. Bourke, Ph.C., for the highest marks obtained at the Licence examination. The President (Dr. A. J. Barnes) reviewed the activities of the Society during the past year, and the treasurer (Mr. D. M. Watson) presented the accounts. A discussion took place regarding the prospect of a division partition of the Society. Mr. Storey introduced a motion, which was agreed to, urging that steps be taken to increase the membership of the Society. The full report of the proceedings will be given next week.

Northern Ireland Pharmacists

The first meeting of the Amalgamated Committee appointed at the general pharmacists' meeting in Belfast on September 19 was held on September 26 in the rooms of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society, Belfast. Mr. H. G. Pring presided, and there were present Messrs. T. W. McMullan, M.P., H. Lancashire, J.P., R. I. Edwards, J. C. Culbert, W. J. Hardy, M. McDonald, R. W. McKnight, John Adams, S. McLaughlin, J. H. Haslett, A. Morris, T. A. Robb, D. Henderson, A. W. Mann, A. Wilson, and J. Dundee (hon. sec.). The chairman stated that he had now learned officially that the Northern Government could not accept the proposal to have the Pharmaceutical Society the licensing body in its area. The alternative to a separate society was an independent committee under the British society. Mr. T. W. McMullan, M.P., who arrived at a later stage, confirmed the announcement of Mr. Pring, and added that the Government would like the chemists to come before them with an agreed policy. It was eventually agreed to add the names of Messrs. Hardy, Wilson, McDonald and the hon. secretary to the existing sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. McMullan, Pring and

Culbert, which had been appointed to interview the Home Office. Mr. McMullan promised to introduce the deputation when the date of the interview is arranged.

Licensing Act Confusion

There is still considerable confusion regarding the Northern Licensing Act (writes our correspondent) which it is claimed is badly drafted, and between the Excise and the police chemists are somewhat in a dilemma, as the Home Office declines to interpret the Act for them. In several districts the magistrates have extended the time limit within which chemists can get rid of their surplus stock of wines by six months, but it is not clear that they have power to do this. The question of the compensation provided for in the Act for loss of wine business to chemists is also uncertain. The Ministry of Finance has as yet issued no instructions, but it is stated that compensation will be assessed on the net instead of the gross profits. The trade regards this as unfair, seeing that the establishment and other charges go on as usual. It is also rumoured that the cost of the compensation tribunals will have to be borne by the trade.

Brevities

Mr. Roden Johnston, Ph.C., Downpatrick, has secured the contract for the supply of medicines to co. Down District Asylum.

Mr. Stanley Redpath, who has been appointed manager of Ballymoney Light & Power Co., is the eldest son of Mr. Wm. Redpath, Ph.C., Ballymoney.

Mr. Andrew Morrow, Holywood, co. Down, has been appointed representative in Northern Ireland for the chemists' section of Price's Soap Co., Ltd., Lever House, London.

John Orr, a shopkeeper in Ballymena, was fined £10 and costs at the Ballymena Petty Sessions on September 28 for selling kainit and nitrate of soda, and invoicing the article as soda.

A Dublin paper stated recently:—"There are 500 workers in the chemical manure trade idle, and 400 in the wholesale drug trade, and in neither case does there seem to be much desire for arbitration."

Among the witnesses recently summoned before the Free State Fiscal Committee in Dublin were Mr. Brunner (Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin) and Mr. Bolster (Hugh Moore & Alexander, Ltd.), both representing the Wholesale Druggists' Association.

At Ballymena Petty Sessions, on September 28, an application was made on behalf of chemists in Ballymena for extension of time till the January Licensing Sessions to enable them to get rid of their stocks of wine. This was agreed to.

In the Dublin Police Court on September 25 a girl named Magee was fined 10s., and two girls named Scallan and Latimer were bound over for assaulting and intimidating a man named Frazer, who is employed by Hugh Moore & Alexander, Ltd., Dublin. The accused were on strike.

Belfast

Certain pharmacists and druggists in Belfast have agreed to take charge of lethal boxes for the painless destruction of injured or unwanted animals. These boxes have been presented by a gentleman who is deeply interested in the welfare of animals.

At the annual licensing sessions on September 29 the Clerk of the Court announced that chemists would be granted licences for the sale of methylated spirit provided no notice of objection had been served. In the case of Thomas May, R.D., York Street, a police witness stated that the applicant had been before the Court for failing to keep a record of a sale. The chairman said they would grant the application, but the magistrates would point out that they took a very serious view of the matter. If any chemist or druggist was brought up there and convicted during the year of selling methylated spirits to a person known to the police to be addicted to drinking methylated spirits, the application for renewal in that case would not be granted.

Scottish News

Edinburgh

Mr. R. Glode Guyer, Ph.C., is to lecture on "Wild Flowers: Their Photography and Some Folk-lore," before the Edinburgh Photographic Society on February 6, 1924.

The death occurred on September 27 of Sir John Halliday Croom, M.B., Ch.B., Emeritus Professor of Midwifery, University of Edinburgh, aged seventy-six. Sir John was appointed in 1915 to succeed Professor A. R. Simpson in the chair of midwifery in Edinburgh University. For twenty years he occupied the post of physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, and he also filled for a long period a similar position at the Royal Infirmary. He was an honorary M.D. of Dublin University and an honorary Fellow of the American and Belgian Societies of Gynecologists. Sir John also held the offices of President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, the British Gynecological Society, and the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. He received his knighthood in 1902.

Oban

Mr. J. L. Shepherd, chemist and druggist (Lawrence & Shepherd, chemists, Oban), has been presented by the staff of the firm with a silver tea service in connection with his approaching marriage.

The staff of the Oban Apothecaries Co. held their annual dance recently. Twenty-five couples took part, and the duties of M.C. were carried out by Messrs. D. Cameron, chemist and druggist, and D. McCallum.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, on September 25. Mr. A. R. Melhuish was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Atkins, Atkinson, Barnes, Bates, Clarke, Forster, French, Gilleghan, Hague, Hardy, Hindle, Jackson, Keith, Marshall, Martin, Matthews, Milner, Ridyard, Rowsell, Trammer, and Young. It was reported that subject to a card vote of the members, the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation had decided to continue as a separate body. A complaint was investigated regarding the advertisement of Mr. C. W. Ridyard in a local paper in which it was alleged that cut prices were advertised. Mr. Ridyard explained the circumstances, which were that the advertisement was in the nature of a reply to price-cutting attacks on himself. It was left to the chairman of the Midland Group Executive to investigate the matter with a view of obtaining an agreement between the chemists of the district. It was resolved to communicate with the Ministry of Health, asking that the date upon which the standards of the British Pharmaceutical Codex be adopted for Insurance dispensing be deferred to March 31, 1924. The committee is to meet the Proprietary Articles Trade Association regarding articles on the protected list which do not show a clear 20 per cent. profit. It was also stated that the complaint of a member that he had been deprived of special terms by the Vinolia Soap Co. would be dealt with. The Union is to issue a circular dealing with the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and also a Shops Act card.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

DAVISON, G., "Redcliff" Park, Field Avenue, North Ferriby, York, pharmacist.

"ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED COMPLAINTS against panel doctors are dealt with by the Ministry of Health in a year," said an official of the Ministry recently to a "Daily Express" representative.

American Notes

By "The Man from London."

AMERICAN DRUG STORES.—There are 49,000 retail drug stores in the United States, according to the "American Druggist"; the "Era" Druggists' Directory gives the number as 50,715 for 1923. New York State is credited with 5,127 stores and 10,384,829 population; Illinois, 3,335 drug stores and 6,435,280 population; Maine, 395 drug stores, 768,014 population; California, 2,050 stores and 3,426,861 population; Nevada, 46 drug stores and 77,407 population; South Dakota, 402 drug stores and 636,547 population. There is in the United States one drug store for every 2,084 persons, which would mean a prosperous state of affairs "pharmaceutically" if the stores were evenly distributed instead of being crowded in some places and too sparse in others.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which was held this year at Ashville, N.C., during the first week in September, was a fruitful one as far as discussions upon the different phases of pharmacy is concerned. The section on commercial interests scheduled a discussion of the subject "Should Courses in Business Administration be included in the Curricula of Pharmaceutical Colleges, and, if so, to what extent?" The modern druggist (the 90 per cent. business man) was much in evidence with papers of direct interest to the retail drug trade:—"A Thoroughly Respectable Enterprise," "Cherokee Indian Baskets as a Side Line," "Uncharted Commercial Outlets," "The Art of Merchandising for Profit," "Window Displays and their Practical Application in Schools of Pharmacy," "A Panacea for Commercial Success," and many other papers along strictly modern business lines. The other sections had programmes of equal length and excellence appertaining to and touching upon professional pharmacy.

THE DYE PATENTS SUIT.—In the course of the Government's suit against the Chemical Foundation to recover the German patents seized and sold during the war to this corporation, on June 23, Herman A. Metz, a well-known pharmaceutical manufacturer, was charged by the Chemical Foundation of being the representative of German interests, and having instigated the Government's suit against the Foundation in the hope of getting these patents returned to the German Chemical Trust. The counsel for the Chemical Foundation openly accused Mr. Metz of being "the invisible plaintiff" who stands in support of the Government's case. Mr. Metz testified that he was sole agent in America for three products of the German house of Farbwerke-Hoechst (salvarsan, neo-salvarsan and novocain), and he considered the patents covering these products were worth \$1,200,000 to him, though it was established no work had ever been done in America before the war, these patents being taken out by the Germans with the sole idea of preventing competition. When the United States entered the war he obtained manufacturing licence for the products from the Federal Trade Commission, and has since operated under these licences. Mr. Metz figured the net profits on salvarsan and neo-salvarsan were in 1913, \$153,124; 1914, \$244,279; 1915, \$361,470; 1916, \$434,723. The witness stated that the sales of novocain in 1919 were \$246,295; in 1920, \$292,734; in 1921, \$294,304, and in 1922, \$302,283. Mr. Metz, besides being the President of the Consolidated Color and Chemical Co., was formerly a member of Congress, and it was reluctantly admitted by him that while he was a Congressman he had managed to get indigo placed on the free list after the suggestion had been made to him by the Farbwerke-Hoechst Co. of Germany. He indignantly denied that he was a pro-German at any time, and admitted that he had stated in an interview that "Germany has a world monopoly on dyes and pharmaceuticals, and has the world by the throat on those products, and Americans are largely depending upon Germany for them." He denied using bribery in his dye business, but admitted that he had compromised a suit in which he was charged with bribing the dyers of the plaintiff to use his colours in preference to anybody else's. He paid \$40,000 in settlement, he said, "but there was no bribery."

Legal Reports

Dangerous Drugs Act Fine.—At Clerkenwell Police Court, London, on October 1, Mr. John Walker, chemist and druggist, 123 Judd Street, W.C.1, was summoned for having dispensed a prescription for morphine sulphate without satisfying himself that the prescription was genuine and for having supplied the drug: there was also a similar summons relating to a prescription for heroin hydrochloride. Mr. Barker, prosecuting, said the summonses had reference to two cases which came before that court. In the first case drugs were supplied to a woman on a prescription signed by a non-existent doctor (*C. & D.*, July 21, p. 75). The other case referred to a man who had become a victim of the drug habit and who had forged the doctor's prescription (*C. & D.*, August 11, p. 215). Mr. Walker was instrumental in securing the arrest of the man, and gave the police every assistance. Fines amounting to £100, with £10 10s. costs, were imposed.

An. Execution Dispute.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on October 1, a case was heard in which the Initial Carrier Co. had recovered judgment against the United Laboratories and Chemical Co., Ltd., for £12 2s. 10d. for a carrier supplied, and when execution was levied the goods were claimed by the Tele-Dis Services (Founders & Co.), Ltd., 97 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., whose claim was now adjudicated upon. Mr. Goodman, for the claimants, said that both the defendant and the claimant companies shared offices in the same building. The bailiff of the Court had seized five times more than was sufficient to cover the judgment. The United Laboratories and Chemical Co. had nothing on the premises belonging to them. The defendant company was incorporated in March 1921, and the Tele-Dis Services So. in 1916. Mr. Moss Jay, managing director of the claimant company, said they had an arrangement by which the defendant company paid the claimant company a rent for the use of the offices and clerks. The defendants owned nothing on the premises. He was managing director of both companies. In cross-examination he said that some of the invoices might have been made out to him. When goods were bought for cash one did not bother about the receipt. There was nothing to show to outsiders that the furniture which was shared by the two companies belonged to the Tele-Dis Services Co. There were different shareholders but the same secretary. Mr. C. J. Turner, plaintiffs' manager, said he was under the impression all along that he was dealing with the Tele-Dis Services Co. The Judge: Then why were they not sued? I am satisfied that all the furniture seized belongs to the Tele-Dis Services Co., having been purchased by them. Mr. Phillips, for the execution creditors, argued that there had been a little bit of conjuring. The judge said he must hold that the claimants had established their claim, which he allowed with costs.

The Labelling of Edible Syrups.—At Salford Police Court, on September 28, two summonses were heard in respect of syrups alleged to be not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. In the first case a corporation inspector had asked for 1 lb. of "syrup treacle" at a local branch of A. Altham, Ltd., a company with headquarters at Burnley: the preparation was packed in a carton which bore the wording, "Vernon's Delicious Cane Syrup," and in smaller letters, "With a percentage of Corn Syrup to prevent granulation." The borough analyst certified that it contained 65 per cent. of corn syrup (glucose) and 35 per cent. of cane syrup. Mr. E. C. Burgis, for the defence, quoted Section 8 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and contended that his clients had fulfilled its conditions as to labelling. He referred to a decision in 1894, in which a mixture sold as cocoa, but containing 30 per cent. of cocoa and 70 per cent. of starch, was held to be protected by the Section. Mr. Tomson, for the prosecution, contended that the cases were not analogous. The Stipendiary (to Mr. Burgess): We think you have managed to keep within the Section, but we also think that this is a deceptive label. It is not fair to the

public. We are not going to put you to the expense of fighting a case in the House of Lords, so we dismiss the summons, though we do think the label is a misleading one. Mr. Burgis gave an undertaking that the label would be altered.—The summons in the other case was against Frances Fallon, a shopkeeper in Lower Broughton, and in this instance the wholesaler and the manufacturer were summoned for aiding and abetting. Mr. Tomson said the article was described as "Crystal Syrup," and the sample taken proved on analysis to contain 70 per cent. of glucose. Mr. William Henry Roberts, M.Sc., F.I.C., public analyst for Liverpool, who was called for the defence, said he did not know of a substance called syrup treacle. Mr. Burgis: You say the term "Golden syrup" has a definite meaning in the trade?—Yes; if a sample were sent to me as golden syrup I should expect it to be pure cane. So far as corn syrup is concerned, is there anything injurious to health in it?—No, if it has been carefully prepared. The Stipendiary: What is the difference in food value?—Practically none. Mr. Tomson (cross-examining): Is it not a fact that the term "golden" was introduced by a firm some twenty years ago?—I knew it when I was a boy, and that is more than twenty years ago. The Stipendiary: I knew it before that. Witness: Corn syrup has been on the market for about twenty-five years. In dismissing the case the stipendiary magistrate said: I hope the Press will warn people, and let them start afresh with the idea that if they want pure syrup they must ask for golden syrup. If they choose to accept crystal syrup they will get a mixture of corn syrup. The refinements of the trade have tended to work against the interests of the public as regards sweetness, but not as regards food value.

Festivities

Masonic Pharmacists' Dinner

THE Manchester Pharmaceutical Masonic Association held a meeting and dinner on September 26 at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester. Wor. Bro. H. Thompson occupied the chair. The secretary, in his report, announced a considerable increase in membership during the year and a satisfactory financial position. The chief business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, the chairman nominating Bro. H. Newton as his successor, and this was unanimously agreed to. Wor. Bro. A. H. Lyons was elected to the vice-chair, and Bro. T. Leigh Bennett succeeded him in the office of D.C. Bro. H. Woodhead continues in the secretarial duties, and Bros. J. H. Nidd, I. Peace, and A. Crossley were added as members of Committee. The brethren then turned to their social board. After the loyal toast Bro. H. Thompson proposed the health of "Our Chairman," Bro. A. Newton, and this was heartily responded to. The chairman in replying, said a few years ago such a gathering of chemists as this would have been impossible, but now that such an association had been brought into being he considered it would greatly improve both craftsmanship and citizenship. Other toasts given included "The Past Chairman of the Association," by Bro. T. Leigh Bennett, to which Wor. Bro. Sir Wm. Veno replied. Wor. Bro. Vallance gave "The Visitors"; Bro. G. Middleton proposed the health of the "Officers and Committee," to which Wor. Bro. A. H. Lyons responded. Wor. Bro. Vallance and Visitors Wor. Bro. Greenhalgh and Bro. Dickinson contributed largely to the enjoyment with musical items, and Bro. Bridgford with his humorous songs. The chairman also contributed an amusing military sketch. The "Ten o'clock" and subsequently "Our Next Merry Meeting" brought to a close an enjoyable evening.

DURING 1922 the imports of drugs and chemicals into New Zealand have swollen from Great Britain by £150,000, and from the United States by only £12,000, i.e., 5½ per cent. increase for America, but 35 per cent. for Britain. The value of the imports of drugs and chemicals were, U.K., £568,366, and U.S.A., £230,896.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

DIRECT MEDICO SUPPLY Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourers, etc. R.O.: 3 Hanover Court, London, E.C.2.

H. R. NAPP, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc., and to adopt an agreement with H. R. Napp. R.O.: 3 and 4 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2.

WOOLDRIDGE'S MEDICINE Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, prepared foods and other proprietary articles, etc. R.O.: 52 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

H. E. TAYLOR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To take over the drug business of H. E. Taylor, carried on at 74 Elm Grove, Brighton. The first directors are: H. E. and Mrs. A. E. Taylor, 30 Victoria Street, Brighton. R.O.: 74 Elm Grove, Brighton.

JANE HAMBING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, formerly carried on by Jane Hambling at 14 New Bond Street, W. The first directors are: Miss Mary H. Walters and G. R. Boyes, Ph.C. R.O.: 14 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

PETER KENYON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To take over the business of a general drysalter, foreign produce merchant, produce and chemical manufacturer and dealer in drugs, chemicals and chemical products, carried on by Peter Kenyon at Stockport. R.O.: Avondale Road, Cheadle Heath, Stockport.

SOTYR INSTITUTE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with C. Aperghis, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in certain secret compounds and medicinal preparations known as "Aperghis Ointment" and "Sotyr Products." R.O.: 175 Northumberland Park, Tottenham, London, N.17.

ELMADOR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of ladies' and gentlemen's hairdressers, posticheurs, manicurists, chiropodists, facial masseurs, chemists, druggists, tobacconists, etc. The first directors are: Mrs. A. E. Hutchinson, Miss M. E. Ellis and Miss D. M. Ellis. R.O.: Grosmont, Tbackley, Bradford.

J. THOMAS (GARSTANG), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire from W. Astbury and H. C. Thomas certain secret formulæ or recipes used in connection with the manufacture, blending, mixing and preparation of poultry tonic and poultry remedies now carried on by them at Garstang, as "J. Thomas." The directors are: W. Astbury and H. C. Thomas. Solicitors: Clarke & Son, Preston.

MILTON PROPRIETARY, LTD.—Capital £200,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. A. Smith, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, and disinfectants, chemical products and by-products of all kinds, and chemical, bleaching, dyeing, disinfecting and fertilising substances, insecticides, pharmaceutical and other products, etc. R.O.: 125 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1.

J. M. SMITH & Co. (LONDON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To take over the business of chemical manufacturers and salesmen, carried on by the executors of A. W. White at Hampton Chemical Works, Arthur Street, S.E., as "J. M. Smith & Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of makers of and dealers in proprietary articles, importers, exporters, common carriers, etc. The permanent directors are:—A. O. White (managing director), C. J. White, J. A. White, W. O. White, and F. H. France. R.O.: Hampton Chemical Works, Arthur Street, S.E.

SAPON SOAPS, LTD.—C. F. N. Gibbons, 43 Dryden Street, Nottingham, ceased to act as receiver or manager on September 18.

TAYLORS' DRUG Co., LTD., announce that the preference dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year was paid on September 29.

PRICE'S SOAP Co., LTD.—At a meeting held in London on September 3 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. H. G. Rushton, Lever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on October 8 at 11 a.m.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.—A meeting of the directors was held on September 25, Mr. A. R. Melhuish in the chair. It was reported that there had been a great decrease in the number of police-court prosecutions under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. The circumstances were discussed under which summonses were issued against chemists under the Dangerous Drugs Acts and with particular reference to cases where chemists were prosecuted for breaches of the Act, although they had themselves given the police the information which led to the arrest of offenders. A resolution was passed that representations be made to the Home Office regarding these cases, and that the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to associate themselves with the Retail Pharmacists' Union in a joint protest.

MAASTRICHT ZINC WHITE Co., LTD.—The first meeting of the creditors and shareholders of this company was held recently at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey Street, London, W.C., under a compulsory winding-up order. A statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities £156, against assets, "bad book debts £436," Inland Revenue claims being omitted. The company was registered in 1910, to carry on business as merchants, manufacturers of and agents for the sale of pigments, oils, colours, etc., and primarily to act as sole concessionaires in this country for the products of the Maastricht Co. in Holland. The nominal capital of £2,000 was subsequently increased to £10,000. In March 1919 an assessment for income-tax, £23,167, was made against the company on behalf of the Dutch company; on December 11 following a further assessment was made on the company in respect of excess profits for £76,300, and judgment was obtained, with costs, for both amounts. The manager said they disputed a claim to £99,000 made by the Attorney-General in respect of income-tax and excess-profits duty, and consequently had not returned it as a liability. He attributed the failure to the action of the Dutch company in refusing to do any further business with this company after the claim of the Inland Revenue authorities had been lodged. The liquidation was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

W. N. MONKS & Co., LTD., Bolton, wholesale druggists and drysalters.—A meeting of the creditors was held on September 17 at 23 Acresfield, Bolton, when the largest creditor, Mr. Hudson, was elected to the chair. A statement of affairs presented disclosed liabilities £3,334 1s. 8d., of which £2,730 12s. 1d. was due to unsecured creditors, while the bank were creditors for £603 9s. 7d. The net assets were £1,877 10s. 7d., leaving a deficiency of £1,456 11s. 1d. The liquidator of the company, Mr. H. Whittaker, C.A., of 25 Acresfield, Bolton, stated that the company was formed on July 1, 1919, with a nominal capital of £5,000, of which £2,500 had been issued for cash. The directors of the concern were Messrs. A. A. Holt, W. N. Monks, P. Gurney, and A. W. S. Monks. It was pointed out that Mr. Holt had guaranteed the bank, who claimed £603 9s. 7d. Accounts showed that from the inception of the company down to June last there had been a net loss made of £1,342. The present position was attributed to mismanagement and incompetency in buying, and also to cutting prices with a view to obtaining more business. It was decided to confirm the appointment of Mr. Whittaker as liquidator of the company, with an advisory committee of five of the principal creditors, consisting of Mr. Hudson, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Bailey, Mr. York, and Mr. Parkin S. Booth, of Liverpool.

Stock Exchange Prices

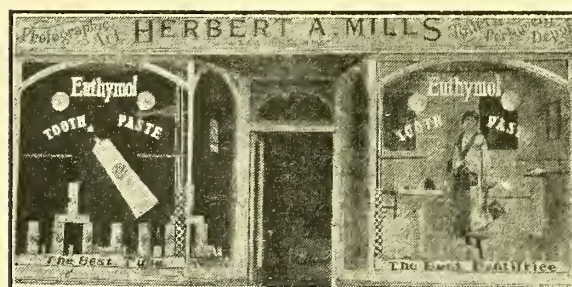
£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 29, 1922	Aug. 31, 1923	Sept. 28, 1923
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord...	20 6	21 9	21 6
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £10..	15 0	15 0	15 0
5% Pref. £10	35 0	47 6	42 6
Ash (Claudius), Sons & Co., Ord. ..	11 6	15 0	15 0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	14 3	16 0	16 0
Bell (John) & Croyden, 10% cum. Pref.	15 6	15 0	13 0
Benger's Food, Ord.	37 9	39 6	39 9
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£6 ½	£6	£6
Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	—	92 6	107 6
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	22 6	22 9	22 9
Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), 6%			
"A" Pref.	20 6	21 6	21 9
Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire), 6%			
"A" Pref.	20 6	21 6	21 9
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6%			
"A" Pref.	20 6	21 6	21 9
Boots Cash Chemists (Western), 6%			
"A" Pref.	20 6	21 6	21 9
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord.	36 3	39 0	38 6
Bovril, 6% Pref.	21 6	22 6	22 0
" Ord.	23 3	23 0	23 9
Defd.	21 6	28 0	29 3
British Cellulose & Chemical Ord. ..	9 0	13 9	11 6
7½% Pref.	12 6	13 9	12 6
British Cyanides, Ord.	20 0	24 0	22 6
British Dyestuffs Corp., 7% Pref.	7 9	7 3	8 9
" Prefd. Ord.	4 9	4 7½	6 0
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord.	5 0	4 0	5 0
8% Pref.	14 9	12 0	13 6
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord.	27 3	26 6	27 3
British Oxygen, Ord.	40 0	43 9	46 3
Brunner Mond, Ord.	37 3	39 6	40 0
7½% Pref.	27 3	29 6	28 6
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5	65 0	65 0	62 6
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref.	23 1½	23 3	24 0
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	22 6	25 6	26 3
5½% Pref.	16 3	17 6	17 6
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	19 6	20 6	20 6
De Trey & Co., Ord.	16 0	16 9	16 9
Eastman Kodak, Com. (No Nominal Value)			
" 6% Prefd. \$100	\$95	\$118	\$117
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	\$120	\$122	\$121
5% Pref.	7 0	5 6	5 6
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord.	10 3	7 6	7 6
7% Pref.	16 3	15 0	13 9
Idris & Co., "A" Ord.	19 6	19 0	19 0
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	10 0	12 6	12 6
6% Pref.	21 3	21 3	21 6
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref.	18 9	19 0	19 3
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord.	15 0	15 0	15 0
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref.	57 6	60 6	60 0
" 8% Pref.	20 7½	22 0	21 10½
" 20% Prefd. Ord. 5s.	19 4½	21 0	20 7½
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5	10 9	10 6	10 7½
Magadi Soda, Ord.	£13½	£15	£15½
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref.	4 0	1 10½	1 9
Mond Nickel Co., Ord.	11 3	12 0	12 0
7% Cum. Pref.	31 3	37 6	38 9
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref.	24 3	25 3	25 3
" 8% Prefd. Ord.	19 3	14 3	17 0
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6% Pref.	18 3	9 6	13 9
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref.	17 6	19 0	19 0
8% Pref.	18 0	18 1½	18 1½
Salt "Union," Ord.	19 4½	22 6	21 3
Pref.	19 9	20 9	20 0
"Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref.	23 6	22 0	22 6
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.	22 6	24 0	23 9
Defd.	17 6	19 3	19 4½
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref.	9 6	13 0	12 3
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord.	28 9	28 9	28 9
5% Pref.	44 0	47 6	47 6
Spratt's Patent, Ord.	18 6	19 6	20 0
United Alkali, Ord.	35 0	32 6	35 0
United Glass Bottle Man., 7% Mt. Deb.	27 0	30 3	30 9
Stk. £100	£85½	£83	£80
Venesta, Ltd., Ord.	17 6	12 6	12 6
7% Pref.	17 6	14 0	15 0
Virol, Ltd., 7% Pref.	20 9	22 6	21 6
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s.	4 6	6 9	7 0
White (R.), & Sons, 6% Pref.	13 3	13 1½	13 9
Prefd. Ord. 10s.	4 6	5 3	5 9
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	19 6	19 4½	19 0

Chemists' Windows

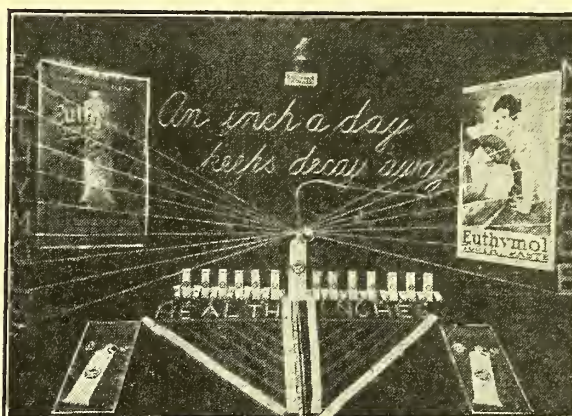
Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by a note on how the displays were arranged.

Two Euthymol Windows

WE reproduce photographs of the two best windows in the recent Euthymol tooth-paste display competition. The judges were Mr. R. Harman, editor of "Display,"



MR. MILLS'S DISPLAY



MR. WOOLLONS' WINDOW

and Mr. W. G. Rowe, another window-dressing expert; they had a difficult task, as the number of entries was much larger than before and the standard of merit very high. The judges were unable to decide between the photographs sent in by Mr. H. A. Mills, Dulwich, London, S.E., and Mr. C. B. Woollons, Kensal Green, W., so each received half the value of the combined prizes. Each competitor was asked to record his sales during the display.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re David White, chemist, 157 Uxbridge Road, Hanwell.—This debtor was examined at Brentford County Court recently. (The statement of affairs was given in the *C. & D.*, September 22, p. 406.) In reply to questions, he said that the Hanwell business was a profitable one, but he had sold all his other businesses, three of which were also post-offices. These were in the hands of managers, and owing to the accounts going wrong, debtor had to pay £600 to the postal authorities to cover the losses. In order to do so he was obliged to borrow from moneylenders. During the past year the debtor's profits amounted to £517 17s. 10d., and his personal expenses were £700. He allowed his wife £3 weekly under a separation order, which was paid until he filed his petition. The examination was adjourned till October 23, and an order was made that the debtor render a statement of receipts and payments from December, 1922.

Pharmaceutical Society

of Great Britain

Council-meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on October 3, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (President) in the chair. The only absent member was Miss Buchanan, who had written apologising for her non-attendance. The President mentioned the presence of Mr. McMillan, chairman of the Society's North British Branch.

DEATH

The PRESIDENT said he would like to refer to the death of the Council's oldest public servant, Mr. Harry Moon, the deputy-registrar. Mr. Moon had proved himself a very loyal and painstaking official and one who showed a fine example of devotion to duty. Accordingly the Council regretted his passing very much, and it was his (the President's) regret he was not able to be present at the funeral.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

One hundred and sixteen persons were elected members and ninety-eight were elected student-associates of the Society; a number of persons were restored to the Society and several to the Register. The registrar reported that there had been four hundred and sixteen registrations of apprentices or students since the last meeting. Regarding the latter figure, Mr. Skinner asked whether any special propaganda had been carried out in order to get such a big increase; but the President said the applications had come through in the ordinary way.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Turning to the appointment of a committee to consider the names of suitable persons for appointment on the Board of Examiners for England and Wales, the PRESIDENT said it was the usual custom to appoint the President and Vice-Presidents for this duty.

Mr. ANTCLIFFE asked whether they had considered the appointment of a woman member of that committee.

Mr. PARRY moved that Mr. Peck's name be added to the committee.

It was decided to appoint the President, Vice-President and Mr. Peck to form the committee.

VICE-CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Mr. ANTCLIFFE said there had recently been some discussion in regard to the appointment of a vice-chairman to one of the standing committees. Obviously, if it was found necessary to appoint such for one committee it was desirable there should be a vice-chairman for the other committees. Furthermore, he thought it would be for the better management of the committees in the future if that step was taken. Not always could a chairman be found in time to preside, and consequently it would be handy to have a vice-chairman in readiness to take over the job. Accordingly he formally moved:—

That each standing committee of the Council shall appoint in June of each year a chairman and vice-chairman. The chairman shall preside at all meetings when present, and in his absence the vice-chairman shall preside. Should the chairman and vice-chairman both be absent, a chairman shall be chosen from the members present.

Mr. KEITH seconded, and said it was quite necessary a vice-chairman should be appointed. Only the previous day a difficult case had arisen owing to the fact they had no deputy-registrar present.

Mr. LLOYD moved that the matter be left to the individual feeling of the committees. Although, he said, Mr. Antcliffe's committee might have been unfortunate, it did not mean that all the committees were in the same boat. The one he belonged to worked quite well, and he was inclined to look upon the proposal of Mr. Antcliffe as a farcical one.

Mr. GUTHRIE said he was prepared to second Mr. Lloyd's amendment, because the suggestion of Mr. Antcliffe was proposing to make compulsory what was now an entirely voluntary matter. In his view, Mr. Antcliffe

should be called upon to prove that his plan would improve in any way the efficiency of the committees, and in doing that he would first have to show that the present committees were inefficient. He wondered if it had occurred to Mr. Antcliffe whether, if his idea was allowed to fructify, it might prejudice the position of the chairman, and prevent the members from making appointments from the best men at a given time.

Mr. WHITE said the matter arose over his action in regard to a committee. He expressed a desire to resign, but pending the appointment of another chairman, agreed to carry on.

Mr. ROWSELL said the motion was quite an unnecessary one. At present they had liberty of action, and it would undoubtedly be a mistake to tie their hands in the manner suggested.

Mr. SKINNER characterised the proposal as a ridiculous one; they had twenty-one members of the Council, and there were at present eight or nine committees, so that if the proposal was allowed to go through they would soon find they had eighteen or nineteen vice-chairmen in the Council, which would not be advantageous.

Replying, Mr. ANTCLIFFE said there was one committee which had not had a chairman for some time.

On a show of hands, the proposal was defeated and the amendment declared carried.

HARRISON MEMORIAL MEDAL

The secretary read the report of the adjudicating committee in regard to the Harrison memorial medal, stating that the committee met on August 1. In the absence of any application coming within the terms of the trust, the committee unanimously resolved to make no award this year.

Mr. SKINNER said he did not think sufficient publicity had been given to the matter, and much the same thing applied to the scholarships awarded by the Society. Some means must be devised of letting the people know of these things or progress would be slow.

The PRESIDENT said it was announced for some months on the front page of the official journal, in addition to the employment of several other means of publicity.

The report was received, a special reference being made to the point raised by Mr. Skinner.

PHARMACISTS IN THE ARMY

The PRESIDENT said that the following letter was addressed to the War Office by the Society's secretary on August 25:—

Your letter of the 5th July was submitted to the last meeting of the Council of the Society. The decision of the Army Council was received with great regret and extreme disappointment. My Council are satisfied that they would be neglecting their duty if they made no further effort to secure that the minimum reforms recommended by the Joint Committee should be effected, and they instructed me to ask that they may be permitted in any approach they may make to Parliament to publish a copy of the Joint Committee's report.

They had received a reply to the following effect:—

I am commanded by the Army Council to refer to your letter of 25th August requesting permission for the publication by your Society of the report of the committee on the employment of pharmacists with the Army. The Council, while having no desire to maintain any secrecy with regard to the report in question, are unwilling to depart from their usual practice in the matter of the publication of reports submitted to them, which, as you are doubtless aware, is by presentation to Parliament. Considerations of economy have led the Council, however, to restrict the presentation of Committees' reports to those which are likely to be of general interest, but in deference to the representations of your Society, they will arrange for the report to be laid before Parliament should the latter express a desire for its publication.

The PRESIDENT said that, in view of the last paragraph of the letter, he moved that all necessary steps be taken by the Council to secure publication of the report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded.

Mr. ROWSELL thought they should suggest that the matter be immediately presented to Parliament, so that there should be no further delay. Surely, he said, they had enough friends in Parliament, or enough people in the Army, interested in the matter to bring pressure upon their friends in the House, to bring about the publication.

The President's proposal was accepted.

EDUCATION

The Education Committee reported that consideration was given to the matter of the Examination regulations, and the proposal that candidates who had hitherto sat for any part of the Examination should be permitted to take the Examination in physics in accordance with the regulations in force up to the last Examination. The committee did not see their way to recommend the Council to amend the regulations so as to permit of this. They were of opinion that due notice had been given of the change, and that all candidates taking the subject henceforth should take it in accordance with the regulations. The position of candidates who had passed the examination in chemistry, and in so doing had taken that part of the Examination which had been transferred from chemistry to pharmacy, was also considered, and the committee was of opinion that such candidates should not be required when they take pharmacy to be re-examined in that part of the subject. The committee had arranged for a meeting of four examiners in pharmacy, two to be selected from the Board in England and Wales and two from the Board in Scotland, to report to the next meeting of the committee upon the best way of co-ordinating the methods of conducting the pharmacy examination in view of the transfer of that part of the practical work to pharmacy (hitherto taken by candidates in their chemistry examination).

At a previous meeting of the committee it was decided to give recognition of the Cheltenham Technical Schools for the subjects of Part I. It was also decided that Miss Elizabeth C. M. Skene be appointed to the Petrie Bursary in accordance with the terms of the trust deed.

Mr. WHITE moved that the report be received, pointing out that the recommendations were the outcome of the wishes of the committee who made concessions during and immediately after the war.

The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement was summarised as follows:—Receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £48 0s. 11d., amounted to £9,019 0s. 9d., comprising the following items:—Subscriptions, £204 15s.; examination-fees, £2,424 1s.; registration-fees, £705 12s.; restoration-fees and certificates of qualification, £5 15s.; penalties, £73 1s. 10d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" advertisements, etc., £1,800; ditto, S.A. subscriptions, £6 16s. 6d.; pharmaceutical press publications, £1 2s. 1d.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £10 18s. 2d.; School of Pharmacy, £2,560 15s.; Register of Chemists and Druggists, £9 9s.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £965 3s. 4d.; interest on investments, £53 10s. 11d.; transferred from deposit account, £150. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £8,901 5s. 8d., and the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £5,946 1s. 4d. and £1,036 18s. 7d. was approved. The other balances were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £221 1s. 9d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £50 6s. 1d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £215 17s. 8d.; Orphan Fund, £68 8s. 7d.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND

The Benevolent Fund Committee reported the issue of grants amounting to £73, and the chairman was authorised to deal provisionally with vacation cases. The interim report of the committee stated that the number of annuitants at the end of last year was forty-three. One had died, and since then four more had been added to the list, so that now forty-six were receiving a total of £1,690 a year. It was agreed that the annuitants should receive such sums as would not interfere with their receipt of the old age pension. The report was adopted.

It was announced that the following special contributions had been received:—

J. T. Davies, Swansea (box), £2 14s.; W. Bell & Co., W. Kilburn (box), 13s.; R. J. & A. Atkinson, West-cliff-on-Sea (weighing-machine), £1 5s.; T. A. Barlow, Southsea (box), £2; J. E. Monaghan, Balham (weighing-machine), £2; S. T. & S. M. Milbank, Bishop's Stortford (box), £1 6s. 6d.; "Anonymous," per "B.," £2 2s.; Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, £5 5s.; Francis & Co., Wrexham (box), £1; Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, £3 3s.; H. R. Lowther, Mumbles (weighing-machine), £2; Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association (whist-drive), £5 12s. 6d.; J. G. Jackson, Ltd., Sheffield (weighing-machine), £1 18s. *Donation.*—Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association, £5 5s.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The committee dealing with this fund reported the issue of grants amounting to £134 2s., and authorised the chairman to deal provisionally with vacation cases. The report was adopted.

ORGANISATION COMMITTEE

The committee reported the formation of several branches. The committee found it impracticable to form branches for Buckinghamshire, Hereford and Crewe, and decided to allocate the members in these areas to the nearest existing branches. A report of the meetings of delegates from branches held during the conference meeting in July, together with the President's replies to the questions which were asked at the meeting at which the Society's branch organisation was dealt with, has been circulated to the branches.

This was all the public business.

Opening of School of Pharmacy

In spite of a drenching rain, there was a good attendance at the opening of the eighty-second session of the Society's School at 17 Bloomsbury Square, on Wednesday afternoon. The President of the Society was in the chair; on his right were Professor W. E. Dixon, F.R.S., M.D., Mr. E. White and Sir William Glyn-Jones; on his left, Professor Greenish, Mr. C. E. Corfield, and Mr. T. E. Wallis. The Council was represented (so far as could be ascertained) by Mr. F. E. Bilson, Mr. T. Guthrie, Mr. F. S. Hines, Mr. A. R. Keith, Mr. Thomas Marns, Mr. L. Moreton Parry, Mr. E. Saville Peck, Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Mr. E. H. Simmons, and Mr. Herbert Skinner; and the audience included Mr. R. Bremridge, Dr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, Mr. C. H. Hampshire, Mr. Harry Martin, Mr. J. Milner, Mr. Langford Moore, Sir David Prain, and Mr. G. A. Tocher. Professor Dixon, as those who have had the good fortune to listen to him are aware, is one of the most delightful of speakers; and on this occasion he hit the golden mean between an address to experts and a discourse for public consumption. Sir David Prain afterwards suggested that Professor Dixon's brilliant sentences were not quite so easy to master as they seemed to be; but, in any case, everyone was under his spell. The whole proceedings, in fact, went with an agreeable "snap," and the President announced tea hardly more than an hour after they had begun.

The PRESIDENT said his first duty was a pleasant one—namely, to extend a hearty welcome to the members of the Society, the students and friends present. He was glad to see such a large muster, as it showed there was a continued interest on the part of the pharmaceutical community in the School of Pharmacy as they entered on their eighty-second session. It gave encouragement to the professional staff, and it showed also there was an endorsement of the policy adopted by the Council for a great number of years—namely, to see that, so far as they could, the course of training in pharmacy was a model one for students.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL

The DEAN (Professor H. G. Greenish) said he had once more to make an extremely satisfactory report, both in

respect of the number of students and as regarded their successes. As in previous years, there was a full number of students. Particularly satisfactory was it to record that of twenty-four students who entered for the Major examination, twenty passed. In fact, altogether there was a higher percentage of passes than in the previous session. The conduct of the students, as usual, was exceptionally good. The names of the winners of prizes, medals and certificates were then read. (These were given in the *C. & D.*, I., 1923, pp. 708 and 813; July 7, p. 10; August 4, p. 181.) The Dean added that he was glad to note there had been an increasing number entering for Part I. only, which meant they had more time for Part II. when they had properly qualified in Part I. During the past session several important researches had been carried out by members of the school staff and others, and the results were communicated to the Conference in July. The magnificent offer of Lord Leverhulme of a sum of money sufficient to bring in £200 to train students for commencing in pharmacy was greatly appreciated. The details had not been finally worked out. The past session had been a very satisfactory one, but he was certain the next one would be just as good. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT said they had all heard with very considerable pleasure the report by the Dean, especially that part which referred to the standard of conduct of the students. The report undoubtedly reflected the greatest credit upon the professional staff as well as upon the students. The President then distributed the prizes.

Rising again, the PRESIDENT said that, in the name of the Council, the Society, the students and the members of the pharmaceutical community, he extended a cordial welcome to Dr. Dixon, who was going to give them a most valuable address. Dr. Dixon knew them well, having been associated with their work for many years; and he had been at all times willing to place his advice and guidance at the disposal of the Society whenever they called upon him. Particularly well had he worked in regard to the Codex. (Applause.)

Dr. Dixon delivered the following address:—

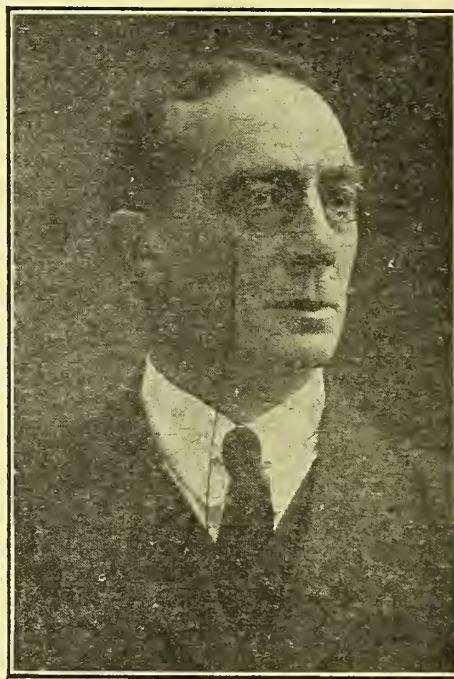
Drug Treatment: Past, Present and Future

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has done so much to advance the study of pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry in this country in a short period, for its charter only dates from 1845, and can look back on such a phenomenal record of progress and success entirely as the result of its own exertions without Government or other outside assistance, that it is well you should recognise that your President and Council are not altogether infallible, as they have shown by doing me the honour to invite me to address you to-day, although I possess no special knowledge of the art and science of pharmacy.

Materia medica is the most ancient of all medical studies, and credulity as to the virtues and curative power of drugs the most inherent of all human creeds. Medicine was once nothing but a system of recipes and rituals devised to combat the symptoms of disease. With the birth of science, and particularly with the growth of pathology, some insight was obtained into the nature of disease; it was material, it caused grave bodily changes, and it induced the physicians of the time to lose hope in the efficacy of drugs. Treatment assumed an insignificant position; the old shibboleths and traditions of ages were discarded. Skoda, the founder of scientific diagnosis, who exercised wide influence in the nineteenth century, was the strongest advocate of therapeutic nihilism and carried his views to the extreme limit. The more scientific part of the medical profession slowly followed in the wake. Treatment passed out of fashion, and all thought and research in medicine was centred on diagnosis and pathology. All this was perhaps to the good, the recipes and formulae, the traditions of generations were gradually interred, but there was nothing with which to replace them, and the public left to itself was at the mercy of "systems of treatment" and the prey of the vendors of "cure-alls."

The science of treatment is the newest of the biological sciences; it is dependent on chemistry, physiology and pathology and could only come into existence when these sciences had attained some degree of completeness. So far have the views of Skoda become a part of the past that Professor Ehrlich, for many years the director of the Institute of Experimental Therapeutics in Frankfurt, in the opening sentence of an address he gave in this country, said: "There can be no doubt that the three great fields of knowledge, pharmacology, toxicology, and therapeutics in their theoretical and practical aspects form the most important branches of medicine." I desire, to-day, to give you some reasons for believing that treatment by drugs is as yet only in its infancy, and to offer you, therefore, every encouragement in the profession you are adopting, which I believe has a bright future, and regarding it in its broadest sense, unlimited possibilities.

The discovery of diphtheria antitoxin as a curative treatment opened up a great vista of the possibilities of serum therapy in the future; but this hope has not been fulfilled, and in spite of the fact that perhaps the best brains in medicine have been engaged in this field of research for more than a quarter of a century,



PROFESSOR W. E. DIXON, F.R.S., M.D.

diphtheria antitoxin remains to-day unique in being the only serum of proven therapeutic value in the treatment of disease in this country. During this period pharmacy appears to me to have taken little heed of this new trend of medical thought, the search for specific serums, and her disciples have continued their labours under the old conditions. Perhaps pharmacy was right, for it is only to-day that the medical profession is beginning to awake to the fact that they have been following a side issue. One would have imagined that the great progress in surgery which was only rendered possible by understanding the use and action of drugs—I refer, of course, to anaesthetics and antiseptics—would have suggested the possibilities and future of drug therapy, but such was not the case.

THE HUMAN SYSTEM

Our whole outlook on treatment has been altered by recent and gradually accumulated knowledge that the animal body elaborates its own drugs, stores them generally at the seat of formation and doles them out to the tissues to meet the needs of the animal economy.

Some of these are crystalline alkaloids, like adrenalin from the suprarenal capsules and thyroxin from the thyroid gland. Others, like insulin and pituitrin, have yet to be prepared in a pure form, but we know that the former changes glucose in some way so that its oxidation can be continued by other processes in the body, and that its absence results in an excess of sugar accumulation in the blood, a condition termed diabetes; pituitrin, I have reasons for believing, is the chemical agent in the normal woman which causes the uterus to contract. Ovarian activity excites the pituitary gland and determines the liberation of pituitrin into the circulation, and it is well recognised that its use in obstetrics has largely superseded that of ergot. I cannot offer a more convincing example of the inner meaning of drug actions. The normal functions of the body are regulated at least partly by these natural drugs, and it may be that all functionings are of this nature, and the object of a nerve supply is to localise the liberation of the drug in some definite situation. Obviously, then, animal products have assumed once again a great importance in pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry, such an importance indeed that some knowledge of animal anatomy and physiology is almost an essential to the educated pharmacist of to-day, and I have little doubt that before long it will form a not unimportant part of your curriculum. These examples, however, only refer to internal factors as a cause of disease; and it may be stated dogmatically that there are few organs or tissues in which it is not possible to increase or diminish the activity by the use of drugs.

We may now consider how far drug treatment has advanced in the cure of disease due to the introduction into the body of some extraneous factor. In several instances, especially in diseases due to protozoa, it is possible to destroy the causal agent of the disease by drugs: the disease is cured, but, curiously enough, the action is not necessarily brought about by the direct effect of the drug on the causal agent. The organic compounds of arsenic have no decided effect on the spirochaetes of syphilis in the test-tube, but they destroy them in the body; emetine, an alkaloid from ipecacuanha, does not kill the amoeba of tropical dysentery, except in the human body. The Bayer Laboratory have lately introduced a derivative of trypan blue which destroys trypanosomes in the body of both men and animals; what this means may not be immediately appreciated; it is nothing less than the opening up of immense tracts of tropical Africa now prohibited by sleeping sickness in man and the bite of the tsetse fly (*nagana*) in animals. It is true that chemists and pharmacologists have as yet made little progress in their attack on bacterial diseases such as tuberculosis, but the fact that one of the quinine derivatives, ethylhydrocuprein, administered to man in appropriate doses, destroys the micro-organisms causing pneumonia, suggests a happy augury even in this field. Most of these new drugs and cures have in the past emanated from Germany, because in that country the opportunity for studying higher chemistry has been open to almost all, and Germany early recognised that new discoveries meant new industries and increased wealth; with them to foster research was a business proposition, not a charitable ideal. With us research has largely been the result of individual effort. The Pharmaceutical Society, however, has certainly shown initiative and done much to further investigations in its special sphere and so incidentally to raise the status of English pharmacy.

THE ACTION OF DRUGS

I propose now to consider how these drugs which are swallowed and injected so plentifully produce an action on the body tissues. It has, for example, been imagined that they combined chemically with some constituent or complicated "side chain" in the living cell, and for fifty years chemists have been trying to change the molecule of well-known chemical substances so as to produce some required action; that is to say, that the chemical constitution of a drug determined its action in the body. It is probable that subtle energy factors binding the molecule, factors not displayed in a chemical

formula, control the pharmacological action; certain it is that drug action is not determined directly by chemical combination with body constituents, but rather by delicate physical processes such as those of absorption, solution, and surface tension. Chemists have not yet determined the requirements of the molecule even for the production of colour. On the other hand, slight alteration of a molecule, already complicated and with a known pharmacological action, has led to the production of many useful compounds, and not infrequently under such special conditions we may foresee the type of action which will accrue by such alterations. Such conditions have led to the synthesis of the new local anaesthetics, antiseptics, antipyretics, diuretics, tropeines, and many others.

I may briefly state some of the factors which chemists and pharmacologists must appreciate in seeking an explanation of drug actions. At the outset we are met by difficulties, as we know so little of what determines absorption through living membranes. Why is common salt absorbed so readily into the blood, and why are Epsom salts not absorbed? It is well that they are not, for the injections of a very few grains of Epsom salts is fatal. Why should iron be absorbed with such difficulty and arsenic with such ease? All these are physico-chemical problems which await solution. As the drug passes through a living membrane or cell there is for a time some difference in tension on the two sides, and this passage of the drug in itself produces an action. One of the first effects of inhaling a little chloroform is to cause the bronchiolar muscle to contract; the contraction continues until the two sides of the membrane show an equal saturation of chloroform. Similarly, the passage of any foreign substance into the pericardium produces an effect on the heart, the result of the alteration in tension on the two sides of the cell membrane. A wineglassful of 30 per cent. alcohol produces an effect in five minutes which we may call exhilaration, but the effect is transient, lasting half an hour or less, and so soon as absorption is complete ceases, though the percentage of alcohol in the nerve cells does not reach its maximum till about half an hour; this effect is due to the passage of alcohol into the nerve cells, and not to a specific effect of alcohol.

Drugs may act not by any particular action on the living matter, but because they collect in such quantities in living cells as to clog the working of the machine. The vast group of hypnotic drugs differing widely in their chemistry have one common factor, the power of diffusion into living cells, comparative insolubility in water, and a greater solubility in fat and fat-like compounds. Lecithin and cholesterol are the principal fat-like bodies of animal tissues, and these are present especially in nerve structures. The drug will thus pass into the nerve-cells and change the physical conditions, thus interfering with the activity of the cells. So that the most powerful hypnotics are those which combine a very slight solubility in water with a very high solubility in olive oil or "brain lipid." It is not, however, a general rule that drugs which exert a selective action on some tissue tend to collect in that tissue; strychnine does not collect in the spinal cord nor morphine in the brain; exceptions there are, such as the members of the great group of hypnotics, and the active glucosides in foxglove leaves which are picked up from the circulation almost entirely by the heart. Adsorption or the concentration of soluble substances on surfaces accounts for the action of some drugs. Thus, if diphtheria toxin in salt solution is filtered through boneblack, the toxin becomes adsorbed to the charcoal. The toxin of the cholera vibrio is similarly adsorbed by kaolin, and as cholera infection is confined, at least in its early stages, to the alimentary canal, it is not perhaps remarkable that we should have in this soluble inert powder, kaolin, a substance which is almost a specific in the treatment of this disease. The characteristics of old age are in many cases, if not all, the results of poisoning by the absorption of toxic substances from the alimentary canal. These poisons may be produced by the growth of micro-organisms, and it was for this reason that Metchnikoff introduced his Bulgarian bacillus which grows freely on

milk and liberates acid; this infected milk when taken in large quantities was supposed to liberate enough acid in the alimentary canal to destroy or limit the growth of other organisms and so prevent the formation of toxins and the onset of old age. Disinfectants have so far been ineffectual to diminish materially the intestinal flora; they poison the body before the bacteria; it may be that more happy results will accrue by using the principle of adsorption. Surface tension again certainly explains the action of some substances, and osmosis is the principal factor concerned in the action of the saline purgatives and diuretics. Fashions in medicine and pharmacy we have always with us; for example, the modern prevalence of vaccines and perhaps the use of metallic colloids. Colloids are still on their trial, but the metallic colloids possess some remarkable properties resembling ferments; thus, metallic rhodium splits up formic acid to hydrogen and carbon dioxide and a colloidal solution of metallic platinum containing only 1-300,000 milligram per c.c. splits up hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen. How far these properties of colloids can be made use of in medicine has yet to be decided.

THE FUTURE OF CURATIVE TREATMENT

I have endeavoured to show that the future of curative treatment lies in drugs, and that the discovery of new drugs or methods of treatment can only be attained by those who have had the requisite scientific training. You cannot all, however, become wedded to science, and many of you will no doubt become retail pharmacists, and here to be really successful something more than accurate knowledge and the art of dispensing is required. Sympathy, understanding, a knowledge of life and men are of inestimable value. Suggestion is sometimes more than half the battle in the treatment of the sick, and the patient who feels assured that his own medicine is being accurately dispensed derives comfort and benefit from the ritual of the dispensing and perhaps the cheering words of the dispenser. Some years ago the late Dr. Rivers and I performed some experiments on men, estimating the amount of work certain muscles could perform under fixed conditions, in order subsequently to determine the influence of drugs. The experiments so performed were useless since we found that any drug greatly increased the man's work. The drug day was all-important and work was always greater on that day; the influence of suggestion was greater than the influence of the drug.

You who are entering a new profession to-day may justly be proud of your school with its list of eminent professors, past and present, your museums, library and laboratories, and of the Society under whose auspices you will be educated and which has done much to raise the status of pharmacy. The researches done within these walls have of themselves opened new chapters in chemistry and pharmacy, and the publication of that great and authoritative work, the Codex, every monograph in which constitutes an investigation in itself, is but one milestone in its history.

VOTE OF THANKS

Sir DAVID PRAIN, in moving a vote of thanks, pointed out that the tenor of the address they had just listened to was that, although they had completed their studies, they had still much to learn. The charming address had all the merits of the address of a master of his subject. Easy as it had been to follow, however, they would probably experience the need of wet towels for their heads when they came to considering the address in cold print. (Laughter.)

Mr. E. WHITE, in seconding, drew attention to the theory expressed in the address, that the drug was again coming into its own, although some of them might have imagined lately that it had been losing caste.

In returning thanks, Professor DIXON said that Mr. White and himself were friends at St. Thomas's Hospital, and it seemed as if his old friend would never grow up. (Laughter.) Mr. White was a kind of Peter Pan, and the treatment for cretinism—for people who did not grow up—was thyroid extract. (Great laughter.)

Tea was served at the close of the proceedings.

Qualifying Examination Results

The following are the results of the Pharmaceutical Society's Qualifying examination, held in London this month:—

—	No.	PART I.			PART II.		
		Absent	Referred	Passed	Absent	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole Examination ..	78	5	14	21	7	2	—
Entered for Part II. and referred subject in Part I. ..	44	—	12	32	3	9	7
Entered for Part I. only ..	94	7	20	21	—	—	—
Referred subject in Part I. only ..	21	—	5	16	—	—	—
Entered for Part II. only ..	154	—	—	—	5	40	60
Referred subject in Part II. ...	106	—	—	—	2	35	69
	497	12	51	90	17	86	136

Referred in one subject: Botany, 25; chemistry, 26; materia medica, 10; pharmacy, 66; Poison Law, 10; total, 137.

PART II.

The following, having satisfied the examiners in Part II., have been registered as chemists and druggists:

Allen, C. E., Bromley	Evans, D. B., Llanyby-
Andrews, D. E. F., Cam-	ther
den Square	Evans, T. D., Morriston
Arnold, Agnes F., Waterloo	Evans, W. B., Llandyssul
Ashbourne, E. J., Bury	Fearnley, Leonard, Brad-
Baker, H. A., Eastbourne	ford
Barnett, H. T., Middlewich	Findlay, W. A., Newport
Bays, Harold, Hull	Findlow, Eleanor, Eccles
Bolt, F. K., Dartford	Fitton, E. A., Withington
Bowness, Harold, Manches-	Frost, John, Biddulph
ter	Gaen, P. G., Tilsbury
Boyle, J. F., Edgeley	Gavin, Lilian F., Woolwich
Brand, R. J., Palmer's	Gibbs, F. V., Upton-on-
Green	Severn
Brearley, Eveline, Stock-	Gilbert, E. Amy, Denmark
port	Hill
Brooker, E. H., Sevenoaks	Gillatt, S. B., Leeds
Burrows, G. W., Rickmans-	Gott, W. K., Chester
worth	Greenwood, Dora A. V.,
Callcutt, E. S., St. Neots	Plymouth
Canning, Celia, Liscard	Handscomb, C. R., Derby
Chapman, W. L. H., Esher	Harrison, F. E. H., Not-
Chaston, R. D., Winchester	tingham
Christopher, I. G., E.	Harrison, P. A., East-
London	bourne
Clayson, W. M., Rugby	Helmn, Thomas, Preston
Clough, A. E., Glazebury	Heys, J. H., Stalybridge
Comyns, Robert, Carshal-	Hill, Sam, Blackpool
ton	Holyoak, Henry, Leicester
Coomber, Isabel G., Wor-	Hooper, F. Mary, Cam-
cester	bridge
Cooper, E. C. J., Stamford	Hughes, J., Llandyssul
Hill	Hunkin, Howard, New-
Cox, R. G., Royton	quay
Critchley, F. G., Blackburn	Hunt, E. C., Ipswich
Curran, Mary S. B., Lon-	Isaac, H. G., Furgiss
don	Jackson, W. C., Wednes-
Dark, K. A. R., Clevedon	bury
Davies, E. T., Caledon	Jenkins, A. J., Kensington
Dean, R. J., Portsmouth	Jones, E. A., Leek
Dennis, Albert, Sheffield	Jones, Kathleen D. B.,
Dickens, C. R., Swansea	Liverpool
Draper, D., Kidderminster	Jones, O. J., Port Talbot
Eccles, E. A., Oswald-	Jones, W. A., Llandilo
twistle	Jordan, F. G., Ilford
Edmunds, E. Marion, Mere	Kelleher, Bridget, Ebbw
El-Askalani, M. M.,	Vale
Streatham Park	Kemp, W. D. M., Jesmond

Lancaster, H., Burton-on-Trent
 Lawley, T. G., Stone
 Leadbeater, C. S. P., Blackpool
 Lewis, V. O., Potter's Bar
 Little, R., Wolverhampton
 Livingstone, A., Birmingham
 Lord, E. C., Halifax
 Mackenrot, C. P., Surbiton
 Manuell, Lily H. L., Liverpool
 Matthews, Oonah L., Freckleton
 Mills, F. J., Hounslow
 Mills, N. V., Kings Norton
 Moignard, C. P., Southsea
 Morris, H. S., Southwark
 Morrison, Mona C., Peel
 Northfield, C. G., Battersea
 Nowell, Vera, Bradford
 Oakes, J. A. M., Congleton
 Oke, G. R., Bridlington
 Ordemann, Cora L., King Williams Town
 Page, S. G., Derby
 Parsons, L. A., Shaftesbury
 Peel, G. F., Redditch
 Perry, A. V., Bath
 Pickup, H. A., Chelsea
 Platts, D. Annie, Doncaster
 Randall, W. J., Leamington Spa
 Raphael, Jacob, Johannesburg

Reay, Manie D., Monk-seaton
 Renshaw, W. J. P., Torquay
 Rigby, R. B. B., Ashton-under-Lyne
 Rimmington, Doris, Shipley
 Rubin, Max, Clapham
 Russell, R. L., Shanklin
 Sadler, Bertha D., Birmingham
 Sage, H. W., Highbury
 Sanderson, L. J., Gillingham
 Sanderson, R. G., Clapham Junction
 Sargeant, F. P., Leeds
 Saul, G. W. O., Clitheroe
 Sinclair, N. S., Woolwich
 Stephenson, A. E., Walsall
 Stephenson, R., Stainland
 Swire, F. H., Halifax
 Thomas, H., Cardiff
 Trickey, L. W., Herne Hill
 Turner, D. W., Stoke
 Walburn, U. J., Exeter
 Ward, A. J., Upper Stratton
 Wardleworth, J., Ramsbottom
 Weston, C. F., Derby
 Wells, E. O., Walthamstow
 Whittingslow, Annie R., Moseley
 Wilde, F. H. K., Chelsea
 Wood, E. P., Clowne
 Wyse, Allan, Llangollen
 Yates, Elsie A., Blackburn

PARTS I. AND II.

The following, having satisfied the examiners in Parts I. and II., have been registered as chemists and druggists:

Adams, W. F. T., Ports-mouth
 Bird, Grace L., Ipswich
 Bowskill, L. R., Ludlow
 Humphreys, S., London

Laws, E. Grace, Shepherds Bush
 Platt, John, Weaverham
 Smith, G. M., Buxton

Business Changes

FELTON & CREPIN, import and export merchants, 15 Cooper's Row, London, E.C.3, have taken into partnership Mr. Roy Crepin, B.Com.(Lond.), son of Mr. Fred Crepin.

MR. ARTHUR W. SANT, chemist and druggist, 21 Market Street, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, is opening a business at 94 Trentham Road, Longton. This branch will be under the management of Mr. Edgar H. Allwood, chemist and druggist.

MR. A. ALBERMAN, chemist and druggist, 6 Sedley Place, London, W.1, manager to the late Mr. T. Kempston, chemist and druggist, 369 Oxford Street, W., has bought Mr. Kempston's wholesale business, and is carrying it on as an importer of French patent medicines, toilet and perfumery specialties.

THE business carried on under the style of Milling-Johnson, Ltd., chemists, Town Hall Square, Chester, has been acquired, as from September 27, by Mr. H. Fishwick, chemist and druggist, and Mr. E. B. Ince, chemist and druggist, who will shortly transfer it to 50 Northgate Street. Mr. Ince was previously a director and manager of the company.

THE partial collapse of a ceiling occurred at the opening of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on Oct. 3.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students," "The Chemist & Druggist," 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, marked "Corner for Students" on the top left-hand corner) will be received up to Tuesday, October 9, on which day the samples will be posted.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, October 20. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this analysis will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports.* Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a Qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

** The announcement of our Analytical Tournament for the ensuing Winter Session will appear next month.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, October 8

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Birmingham Branch), Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting.
 Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Imperial Hotel, at 9.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, October 9

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Town Hall, at 8.30 p.m. Discussion on "Co-operative Buying," introduced by Mr. Hugo Wolff.
 National Association of Women Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8.30 p.m. Opening meeting. W. Brown, M.D. (Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy, University of Oxford), on "Psychology and Psychotherapy." Mrs. Irvine will be glad to welcome all friends.

Wednesday, October 10

Bubbles Social Club (A. & F. Pears, Ltd.), Wharnccliffe Rooms, Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, W.C., at 7 p.m. Opening dance of the season. Tickets (6s. 6d. each, including refreshments) may be obtained from Mr. P. Bemrose, 71-75 New Oxford Street, W.C.
 Guild of Public Pharmacists, London Hospital, at 7 p.m. "Demonstration of the Production of Insulin," by F. A. Hocking. Chemists who wish to attend should notify Mr. A. H. Jenkin, 64 Wray Crescent, N.4.
 Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. F. Charles on "The Snap Dragon."
 Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Midland Hotel, at 6 for 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (11s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. H. Franklin or members of Council.
 Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Kingston Hotel, at 2.45 p.m. Annual meeting.
 Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Technical School, Suffolk Street, at 3 p.m. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society) will present the medals and prizes and address the students.

Thursday, October 11

Chemists' Dental Society, International Dental Exhibition, Imperial Institute, London, S.W., at 5 p.m. Meeting.

Pharmaceutical Botany

XXV. The Root

It was emphasised in the first few articles that all life processes take place in water. This is equally true of flowering plants whose protoplasm is bathed by water provided through an elaborate "root" system and lost by evaporation from the leaves. There is thus a continual (ascending) current of soil solution entering the root and passing through the conducting tissues to the leaves. The first root of the seedling plant is a direct

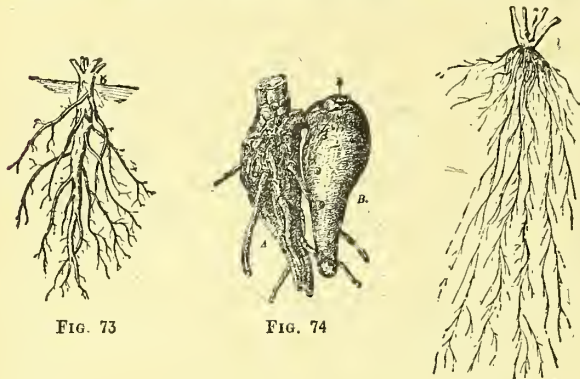


FIG. 73

FIG. 74

FIG. 75

FIG. 73.—ROOT OF DANDELION.
Primary root is strongest and persists as tap-root.

FIG. 74.—ROOT OF ACONITE.

Old tap-root with attached "daughter" root forming a store of food to start next year's plant. A, parent root with slender rootlets and aerial stem (all cut). B, "daughter" root "crowned" with young bud, *k*.

FIG. 75.—FIBROUS (OR SO-CALLED "ADVENTITIOUS") ROOTS OF A GRASS (*Poa annua*).

continuation by resumption of the growth of the radicle of the embryo plant in the seed itself (see Article xxiii.). Should the primary root persist it forms a "tap" root with smaller side branches, as in dandelion root (Fig. 73). Frequently such tap roots become storage organs, as in carrot or aconite (Fig. 74). In most Monocotyledons (and

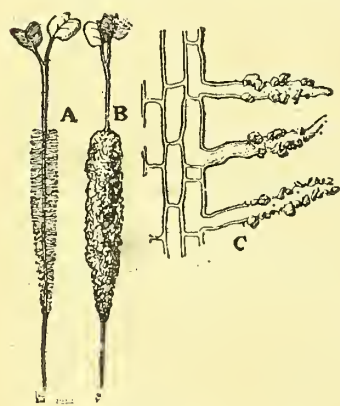


FIG. 76

FIG. 76.—SEEDLINGS OF WHITE MUSTARD, showing root-hairs: A, separate; B, with adherent soil; C, highly magnified.

FIG. 77.—Longitudinal section of growing point of a root. R, root-cap; G.P., growing point; E, epiblastema (which develops root-hairs further back); C, cortex; V, first spiral vessels or protoxylem; P, pith; St, limits of stele; En, endodermis; Po, pericycle.

some Dicotyledons) the growth of the primary root soon stops and a number of equally strong fibrous roots are developed (Fig. 75). Such roots and those springing from stems taking root in soil (runners, etc.), are called "adventitious." Whatever the form or type of root,

absorption of water is limited to portions of younger rootlets bearing "root hairs." Young mustard seedlings grown in wet sawdust or other quite loose substratum provide excellent specimens for examining root hair details. Fig. 75 B shows the appearance of seedling gently pulled up, with soil adhering to the numerous root hairs depicted separately in Fig. 75 A. Actually it is impossible to remove adherent soil without damaging the root hairs, for, as seen under high magnification (Fig. 75 C), each root hair is a single elongated (living) cell with soil particles in such close contact with its thin wall as to appear actually embedded therein. It is this close contact which enables the plant to obtain water from seemingly dry soil. Each particle of soil is surrounded by a film of water which diffuses through the "permeable" membrane of cellulose forming the wall of the root hair so long as osmotic activity of cell contents is higher than that of soil solution. This phenomenon of osmosis differs from the ordinary physical process in that it is controlled to a wider extent by the living substance, protoplasm, acting selectively as regards its own permeability. The absorbed water causes turgidity of cells composing root hairs and adjoining tissues, setting up a root pressure should water supply be plentiful.

The root system penetrates usually a depth of from one to three feet in the soil (prepared by activity of many agencies—frost, worms, soil bacteria, etc.). The

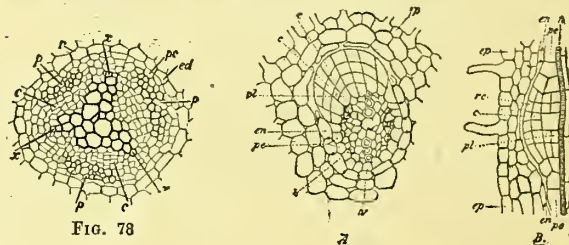


FIG. 78

FIG. 79

FIG. 78.—Transverse section of stele of root of *Sambucus nigra*, where secondary growth in thickness is commencing; *r*, cortex; *ed*, endodermis; *pc*, pericycle; *xxx*, three groups of protoxylem; *ppp*, three groups of phloem; *c*, cells dividing conjunctive tissue forming part of cambium ring.

FIG. 79.—Root branching. A, transverse section; B, longitudinal section; *ep*, epiblastema; *en*, endodermis; *pc*, pericycle; *w*, protoxylem and *b* phloem of parent root; *rc*, root-cap of developing lateral secondary root.

root hair zone extends for a few inches only, its cells becoming cuticularised (and protective instead of absorptive), but root extensions result in new root hairs continually being formed in contact with fresh soil. Roots coming too near the surface are liable to injury or death through delicate tissues drying up. The water level in the soil is an important factor as regards root development (and consequently size of plant itself). Roots also act as buttress supports in shrubs or trees (in which it is obvious primary tap root cannot continue growing straight down into soil, but the plant must develop strong, woody, spreading, lateral roots). The leverage which root anchorage can resist, imposes a limit to height and spread of a tree trunk and its branches. It is also important to remember that in land plants as much of the plant may be under the soil as is above ground. The root hair-bearing layer is a single surface layer (corresponding to the epidermis in the stem, and is sometimes distinguished therefrom as the "epiblastema." As roots do not bear leaves the delicate growing point would be unprotected did not this epiblastema divide and become several layers thick to form a root cap (Fig. 77). This is continually renewed as it is worn away. The outer cells of the root cap degenerate into mucilage as the rootlet bores its way between the particles of soil and thus serve to lubricate its passage. The main divisions of tissue systems into outer skin, ground tissue, and conducting tissue correspond in both stem and root, but are profoundly modified owing to difference in functions. Thus the "epiblastema" is an absorptive layer permeable to water,

whereas the epidermis is to prevent loss of water by evaporation. In roots the first formed xylem is to the outside (nearest the incoming stream of water), and older vessels develop towards the centre (or "centripetally") and may result in elimination of pith (Fig. 78). The phloem groups are developed between these arms of primary xylem. Note that the xylem and phloem groups are separated, and do not form conjoint bundles as in stems. The root is diarch, triarch, tetrarch (many Dicotyledons) or polyarch (most Monocotyledonous roots), according to whether root has one, two, three, four or many groups of protoxylem in cross section. The origin of branching in the root is deep-seated (endogenous), the new rootlet literally eating its way through the overlying tissues (Fig. 79). Branch rootlets arise opposite protoxylem strands, thus ensuring direct continuity of water-conducting vessels. Secondary growth in roots is by means of a cambium ring, as in stems. This forms in ground tissue outside xylem but inside phloem (Fig. 78), but (triarch, etc.) central plate of wood remains to differentiate root from stem with secondary thickening. Old roots grow cork. Besides absence of leaves, the root possesses the following anatomical features absent in stems: (1) Root cap, (2) root hairs, (3) external protoxylem and centripetal formation of primary (first year's) wood, (4) endogenous branching from outermost layer (or "pericycle") of central "stele" (Fig. 79).

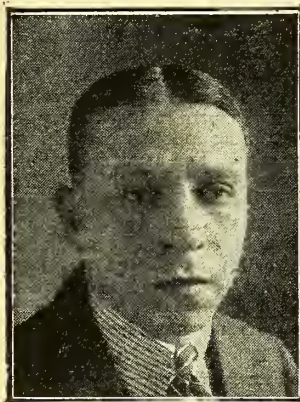
Personalities

MR. H. MILNER BLACK, Ph.C., has been nominated Mayor of Brighton for the ensuing year.

UNDER the title "Everybody's Drug," Mr. R. Cecil Owen, B.Sc., Chester, contributes an interesting article on aspirin to the October number of "Conquest."

MR. ERNEST SANGER (Sangers, Euston Road, London, N.W.) underwent an operation for appendicitis in a nursing home recently, and is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

MR. H. S. ABRAHAMSON, who is commencing a series of articles on the recent history of quinine, the first chapter of which appears in this issue, is an authority on trade in Eastern drugs. He was responsible for the first agreement between the cinchona planters and the quinine manufacturers in Java. Among his other activities, he was adviser to the Allied Governments in regard to quinine during the war; member of the inter-allied Quinine Committee; adviser to the Ministry of Blockade in regard to the Dutch East Indies; managing director, Association of Quinine Manufacturers during the war; managing director, British Quinine



MR. H. S. ABRAHAMSON

Corporation after the war; founder and first honorary secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands East Indies in London. He was formerly Parliamentary candidate for South Tottenham, and fought an election in the Liberal interest at Cannock in 1922. He proposes contesting a parliamentary seat at the next election.

In recognition of their services to Walsall, Sir Richard Cooper, Bt., and Lady Cooper have been presented with an illuminated address. Lady Cooper was also the recipient of a tortoiseshell dressing-table set and a silver lamp, and Sir Richard, who was unable to attend owing to an illness, has been given a writing table set and a silver lamp.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated

DALEY.—At the County Maternity Home, Bishop Auckland, on September 29, the wife of Phil Daley, chemist and druggist, The Pharmacy, Stanhope-in-Weardale, of a daughter.

LYONS.—On September 19, the wife of J. K. Lyons, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Carrickfergus, of a daughter.

MCARTHUR.—At 92 Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, London, N.16, on September 26, the wife of Donald McArthur, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages

EDGINTON—JEFFERIES.—At St. Edward's, Netley Abbey, on September 25, William John Edginton, Ph.C., younger son of the late Mr. W. J. Edginton, Netley Abbey, to Elsie Bertha, elder daughter of the late Mr. Robert Thomas Jefferies, Malvern Link.

HOWARD—DYER.—At St. James's Church, Teignmouth, on September 24, James Bertram Howard, M.P.S., elder son of Mr. A. Howard, Richmond, Yorks, to Florence Gladys Louise, only daughter of Mr. J. H. Dyer, "Hillside," Teignmouth.

MENAB—IRVING.—At Airdrie, on September 12, Thomas McNab, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. T. McNab, Kirkowens Street, Dumfries, to Margaret Thomson Irving, chemist and druggist, second daughter of Mr. W. Irving, Cairnhope, Airdrie.

THOMAS—MABBOTT.—At All Saints' Church, Edmonton, London, N., on September 30, by the Rev. H. S. H. Critchley, Frank Arthur Thomas, Ph.C., to Lilian Gladys, youngest daughter of Mr. S. H. Mabbott, 7 South Eastern Avenue, Edmonton.

Deaths

ANDERSON.—At 66 High Street, Forres, on September 25, Mr. George Watson Anderson, J.P., chemist and druggist and bookseller, aged seventy. Mr. Anderson was apprenticed at Forres in 1869 to the late Mr. James Michie; he was subsequently associated with Mr. Michie in the business, and eventually became its proprietor. For some years he served on the town council and the school board; he was a keen antiquarian and a Freemason, and was highly esteemed. Mr. Anderson is survived by a widow, three sons—one of whom, Mr. J. M. M. Anderson, has been in his father's business for several years—and three daughters.

CARDWELL.—At 37 Burmah Street, Belfast, on September 27, suddenly, Mr. John Cardwell, R.D. Mr. Cardwell had been on the staff of the late Mr. John Williamson, R.D., Cromac Street, for twenty-four years. He was registered in 1913, and on the death of Mr. Williamson took charge of the business.

HAYES.—At 8 Westhall Road, Bath, on September 26, Mr. George Albert Hayes, chemist and druggist, senior assistant to Mr. Luther Wilson, chemist and druggist, 28 Brock Street. Among the floral tributes at the funeral were one from the Bath Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and one from old members of the Bath Assistants' Association.

RENDALL.—At Chelston, Torquay, on September 21, Mr. Theodore Stancombe Rendall, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight.

MR. A. H. CLOUGH, dispensing chemist, 154 Blackburn Road, Bolton, asks us to state that he is in no way connected with the defendant of the same surname against whom a judgment was obtained in the Bolton County Court. (C. & D., September 29, p. 429.)

The Control of Opium

CONTRARY to precedent, opium failed to exert its usual attraction on the delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations, and a very small audience attended at the fifteenth plenary meeting on September 27 to hear the report of the Fifth Commission, presented by Mdlle. Bonnevie (Norway). Her statement was, in fact, a report on a report, embodying as it did the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Opium Traffic (*C. & D.*, June 9, p. 801). She prefaced the six resolutions proposed by the Opium Commission by remarking, *inter alia*, that "it is a matter for congratulation that in the Treaty of Lausanne Turkey has undertaken to ratify the Opium Convention. This ratification is imperative and should take place without loss of time; the Swiss Government, too, should hasten to do likewise, since Switzerland is a country in which noxious drugs are manufactured." Of the six resolutions submitted in the Report, which was approved by the Assembly, the first embodies the proposal adopted, after a prolonged discussion brought about by the attitude of the United States delegation, at the meeting of the Commission on June 5. The third resolution calls upon the Council of the League to invite those Governments which have not yet ratified the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 to do so without further delay, and to take steps to introduce as soon as possible the necessary regulations to give effect to its provisions. Resolutions five and six suggest the holding of two international conferences at the earliest possible date, the first to be devoted to drawing up an agreement concerning the measures to be taken to give full effect to the provisions of Part II. of the Opium Convention dealing with the Far East, and to reduce the quantities of raw opium for smoking to be imported into countries where this practice is temporarily maintained. The second conference, to include all signatories of the Opium Convention of 1912, as well as all members of the League of Nations, is to deal with the question of restricting within certain fixed limits the manufacture of morphine, heroin and cocaine, and of limiting the production of raw opium to the amounts actually required for medicinal and scientific uses, based on an international agreement. *En passant*, it may be mentioned that it was rumoured that the suggestion to hold these two conferences had the hearty approval of the British Government. In the discussion which preceded the formal expression of approval of the Report, Mr. Chao Hsin Chu (China) asserted that since 1912 the manufacture of narcotic drugs had increased instead of decreasing. The effects of taking morphine in China, he said, were worse than those following the former custom of opium smoking. Dame E. Lyttleton (Great Britain) mentioned that since 1920 the manufacture of dangerous drugs in Great Britain had been reduced by 50 per cent. Prince Arfa ed Dowleh (Persia), after a few complimentary remarks addressed to the United States delegation, "whose participation in the work of the Advisory Commission placed the opium question on the way to a practical solution," remarked that one of the chief difficulties in the way of suppressing the cultivation of the poppy in those countries where it is a means of livelihood, is how to provide the Eastern peasant with another equally profitable source of income. As soon as this question is solved, Persia, he stated, would be able to take the initiative in collaborating towards the suppression of this scourge. The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (British India) informed the Assembly that opium production in India had been reduced by about one-half, a result which had led to a loss amounting to one-fifteenth of the national revenue. The last speaker was M. Reynald (France), who expressed himself in favour of open discussion of the question at conferences in order that none of the uses of opium should escape examination. By adopting the resolutions embodied in the Report, the Assembly realises the wish of France's delegate, for two conferences in the near future are assured, at which over fifty nations will endeavour to solve the opium question, by exploring every avenue, and, we presume, by proposing a few more registers and returns—*Morpheus bureaucraticus*.

Trade Notes

SYNTHETIC MENTHOL is now an article of commerce. It is identical in properties with natural menthol but at a third of the price of Japanese crystals. The sole makers are Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.

EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE.—The results of the window display competition are given in the advertisement in this issue of Parke, Davis & Co., 50-54, Beak Street, London, W.1. Pictures of the two chief displays are given on p. 469.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER.—A reduction in the trade terms is announced in our advertisement columns. The new prices take effect forthwith, either direct from the proprietors, W. Woodward (1920), Ltd., Fortess Road, London, N.W., or through wholesale houses.

MINTITE PATENT FINISH FOR RUBBER.—Referring to the note in this column last week, Mr. Louis Minton informs us that he does not make or deal in hot-water bottles. He is the patentee of the process for finishing rubber goods, and grants licences to manufacturers who wish to use the method.

LAVENDER SCENT AND SOAP.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd., Liverpool, send us a sample case of Midgley's "Ye 18th Century Olde English Lavender Scent," which forms an attractive object for the counter. The box (of wood) contains a dozen cakes of well-perfumed lavender soap and a wicker-covered bottle of lavender water. The trade prices are from 66s. to 60s. per dozen cases, according to the quantity. It is a most attractive line, especially for Christmas trade.

MACK'S LEDGERS.—These ledgers, which are advertised in the Coloured Supplement, are especially drawn up for chemists' use and are the most popular in the drug-trade. They are now sent out with a yellow inset which tells all that is needed in regard to stocktaking, a practical method being given. A white inset is also supplied, which is intended to assist a chemist in making up his expense account for the year in the detail required by the income-tax authorities. Those who already have the ledgers can obtain the two insets by sending 6d. in stamps to Mr. Mack-Ivor, 45 Hightown, Crewe.

"AUTUMN AND WINTER PHOTOGRAPHY".—This is the title of a brochure being sent out by Houghtons, Ltd., High Holborn, London, W.C.1. It deals with enlargers, mounts, frames and similar accessories which are likely to be in demand in the next few months. The Easy-Frame outfit is an inexpensive and useful novelty, consisting of stiff card strips and corners in black, grey or oak style, and hangers for framing photographs up to 12 in. x 8 in. without tools or glue. For attaching prints to albums or mounts the Holborn gummed mounting corners, in various colours, are neat and effective. Other lines which should shortly be in demand are Christmas cards and calendars. These can be supplied in a number of attractive designs to take prints in all the standard sizes up to postcard. Each card is twofold and has a slip-in opening on the inside leaf, and the calendar, a month to a leaf, has a similar arrangement for the print above the tear-off portion.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

H/310. Arcadia henna shampoo	L/229. Gregory's Mixture (for hay fever)
B/310. Boncarine	A/310. Johnson's wax (depilatory)
B/259. Bromelia (ingredient in menthol snuff)	H/210. Malted coffee
B/310. Cascarisol	D/249. "Mermaid" hair brushes
S/310. Cycine or Cycline (fat-extracting chemical product)	H/210. Oculine Magni (drops for the eyes)
W/389. "Delysia" powder puffs	W/91. Papain Finkler, London supply
S/249. D.B. dog soap	

REVISED parcel-post rates to Turkey-in-Europe and Turkey-in-Asia are given in "The London Gazette" of September 28.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

"Conservation"

of mass and energy," you say in your interesting article on the Advancement of Pharmacy (*C. & D.*, September 29, p. 452), "forms the basis on which science is built." The remark carries one's thoughts a long way back. Art is long, said Aristotle, but it is difficult to realise how long, and by what slow steps it grows. This basis was laid seven or eight centuries before our era, says Sir Clifford Allbutt, by the Ionian philosophers whose "luminous minds" anticipated so many truths discovered, or formulated, in later ages. The doctrine of the conservation of matter he attributes to Anaximenes, of energy to Heraclitus, who were, however, in this as in other respects followers of still earlier thinkers, of whom Anaximander (c. 611-547 B.C.) was probably the greatest. Anaxagoras, a century later, held the sum of being to be constant, a doctrine which Dean Inge, who, of course, accepts it, cites in proof of his paradox that there is not, and cannot be, any real progress in the universe as a whole; we advance, and we recede, "increasing store with loss, and loss with store," as Shakespeare says, but, regarded *sub specie aeternitatis*, "we get no forrader." If this is true of the world of matter, and matter is only a form of energy, it would seem to apply equally to the world of mind; yet experience appears to contradict it. Perhaps we are deluded by the increase of knowledge into the belief in an increase of power. The more science advances the more amazing appears the mental capacity of those men of old of whom I have spoken. Can we say that we have advanced beyond them in that respect? This is the true test of progress.

A Letter

from an Irish pharmacist, sent to me privately, challenges my statement that the abolition of the R.D. grade would be more to the advantage of his class than to anybody else's. My correspondent, however, has, confessedly, only the immediate effect of this change in view. Granting his statement that it would almost double the number of pharmacists in business in Northern Ireland, I still hold to the opinion that Irish pharmacy would ultimately greatly profit by it, and that, taking this larger view, my assertion is justifiable. The individual pharmacist would benefit by the exaltation of his profession, which would thus be more obviously distinguished from mere trade; but he would gain not only in status, but in a more material sense by the fact that in a very few years the number of legally qualified dealers in drugs would sensibly diminish. The considerations which kept the R.D.s from full qualification would still operate, and if the change were effected on the right lines most of the evils we suffer in England from totally unqualified opposition might be avoided.

Your Exposure

of the absurdity of the resolution relative to the sale of medicated wines (*C. & D.*, September 29, p. 453), unanswerable as it is, will, I fear, be lost upon those against whom it is directed. Against stupidity, it is said, even the gods fight in vain, and in the case of most teetotal would-be legislators there is something even worse than stupidity to fight. It is difficult to give a name to this without laying oneself open to a charge of uncharitableness; I will only say that probably these good people are too stupid to appreciate their own motives, and certainly many of them are too stupid to see the inconsistency of their own position and conduct. For many years I held a wine and spirit licence, and it is literally true to say that it would not have been worth my while to do so without the custom of nominal teetotalers. I suffered a good deal of odium, even among personal friends, for my "trafficking with the evil thing"; but occasions were not rare when these critics themselves found it necessary to avail themselves of my stores, though not, of course, as a "beverage." I was once driven by a public attack from an extreme section

of these so-called temperance agitators to the retort that the great majority of their disciples were more or less regular customers for wines or spirits or both, and I was prepared to prove it. I might have said the same of some of the extremists too, yet I would not charge them with conscious hypocrisy. We are fearfully and wonderfully made, and it is very easy to deceive ourselves.

The Digestion of Tablets,

concerning which you had a paragraph in last week's "Progress of Pharmacy," takes longer in some stomachs than in others, and varies a good deal as regards time even in the same stomach. A complaint was made to me the other day that a certain aperient tablet which used to act promptly the morning after it was taken now rarely does so until the second morning. The tablets are all from the same firm and of the same composition, and I do not see how to account for the delayed action except by a delay in digestion. I have had a somewhat similar experience myself; and it is pretty certain that digestion in a prepared vehicle of invariable strength is a very imperfect guide to the time occupied by digestion in such a variable vehicle as the human stomach. The experiment, nevertheless, is clearly worth while as showing the comparative digestibility of different makes of a tablet.

"Listening-in"

to Mr. Woolcock's talk on "Applied Chemistry in Modern Life" (to which I was invited by a friend) was of course more instructive to one entirely unacquainted with the subject than to one who knows so much of it as the chemist and druggist inevitably learns. I did not expect to hear anything I did not already know, and it would perhaps be unreasonable to complain that there was nothing new in the talk, which was, nevertheless, interesting enough and a useful bit of propaganda for the "British Chemical Industry," or, as Mr. Woolcock more correctly put it, collection of industries. Mr. Woolcock, however, said one thing which, though it is not new, surprised me—namely, that the supreme importance of our chemical industry "lies in the fact that it provides for the scientific brains of the country the application of discovery to the difficulties of modern life" (I quote this from a printed report), without which "the incentive to discovery would be lost." I do not very clearly understand what is meant by the former part of this quotation; perhaps "it provides for the application by scientific brains" would better express the speaker's meaning, but in any case I cannot agree that this is the true scientist's view of the importance of his labours, nor is it quite consistent with what Mr. Woolcock had said just before. If he meant merely that this is the most important thing at which British scientific industry aims, I am sorry to hear it. As for the further statement that without such application the incentive to discovery would be lost, history happily proves that it is not—or at any rate *was* not—true. If it is true now, we may write "Ichabod" over the entrance to every chemical laboratory.

Hobbies for Chemists

would be a good subject for a paper before a local association, or, better still, for a symposium to which a number of members would contribute an account of their own hobbies. I suppose we all have one or more, and I am sorry for him who has not. The idea is suggested by the receipt some days since of a charming sketch in water colours of a favourite scene of mine on the River Conway from an old friend and rival in business, whose hobby, when he retired from the drug trade a good many years since, became the main occupation of his life—his profession, in fact, which he has followed ever since with marked success. Though he is now eighty-three years of age, this sketch he sends me, done during the summer just past, is as fresh and full of feeling as if it were the expression of a youth's first love for nature.

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Editorial Articles

Remuneration of Insurance Practitioners

THE discussions and negotiations which have taken place recently between Insurance practitioners and representatives of the Ministry of Health on the question of the remuneration to be offered to the doctors for the year 1924 are not without interest to those pharmacists who undertake the dispensing of Insurance prescriptions. The negotiations on behalf of the panel doctors are conducted (as we explained in the *C. & D.*, I., 1923, p. 517) by the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association, and their case was discussed and finally agreed upon at a conference of all Panel Committees which was held on June 7. The appointed delegates of the doctors met the officers of the Ministry of Health on June 26 and laid their case before them. The matters discussed at the meeting did not directly refer to the question of finance, but attention was directed chiefly to suggested improvements in the medical service. A promise was obtained from the Government representatives, however, that the Minister's proposals as to the remuneration to be offered to Insurance practitioners for the improved service suggested for the year 1924 should be made known to Panel Committees by October 1. The Insurance Acts Committee met on October 4 to consider these proposed terms, and another panel conference is to be called for October 18, when practitioners are to decide whether they will continue their service under the Insurance Acts. The decision of the medical men may profoundly affect the whole panel system. Drastic action by the members of the profession is not anticipated by the Ministry, but the fight between the two parties, which will centre round the capitation-fee for medical service, will be keen, and will be followed with interest, and possibly with some anxiety, by representatives of Insurance chemists. It may be useful to restate the position of the medical-benefit fund from which are drawn the amounts paid to doctors and chemists. In the original Insurance Act of ALLOWANCE 1911 the amount allowed for the provision IN THE 1911 of medical attendance and drugs was estimated at six shillings per insured person per annum. One shilling and sixpence of this was intended for drugs, and the remaining four shillings and sixpence for the doctors' services. The Act came into force on July 1, 1912, so far as the payment of contributions was concerned, and benefits were to commence from January 1, 1913. Almost up to the close of 1912, however, the doctors persisted in their contention that the sum of four shillings and sixpence was quite an inadequate figure, and, in the end, Mr. Lloyd George effected a settlement by conceding an extra sum of three shillings, thus making a total of nine shillings for the provision of medical benefit. Of this amount, eight shillings and sixpence was paid from the medical-benefit fund, and sixpence from the sanatorium fund for the domiciliary treatment of tuberculous persons. The doctors were guaranteed a minimum payment of seven shillings per insured person, and the sum of one shilling and sixpence was allotted for drugs. The odd sixpence was in a state of suspense between the two services, and became known as

"the floating sixpence." If in any area one shilling and sixpence per person per annum sufficed to pay the chemists' bills, the sixpence went wholly to the doctors. If, however, a part or even the whole of the sixpence was required to pay the chemists, the doctors received the balance or no portion of the sixpence. Thus a total amount of two shillings was actually available for the supply of drugs and appliances, and only in the event of less being required did the doctors get any portion of it. This, unfortunately, was not the whole extent of this modified arrangement, for it was expressly understood that on no account could more than two shillings be allowed for drugs whatever the actual amount of the bills, since a minimum sum of seven shillings had been guaranteed to the doctors. A clause was, therefore, inserted in the chemists' agreement to the effect that if the money in the drug fund for any area (that is an amount equivalent to two shillings per person) was insufficient to discharge in full the bills of all the chemists, the chemists must accept in settlement of their claims an amount proportionate to the amount of their accounts. This became known as the famous "discounting clause." The remuneration offered to doctors, therefore, at the commencement of medical service under the Insurance Act was a certain seven shillings and a possible seven shillings and sixpence.

For the year 1916 new arrangements were made. As a result of the deliberations of the Departmental Committee on the drug tariff the discounting clause was abolished, and the cost of drugs and appliances, whatever the amount, was made a first charge on the drug fund. The total amount allowed still remained at nine shillings, and, therefore, it was no longer possible for the Treasury to guarantee the payment of seven shillings in full to the doctors if the chemists were to be allowed to claim more than two shillings when required. The doctors refused to accept the Government's proposals, and the Treasury agreed to continue the existing payments to practitioners, also undertaking to discharge the chemists' bills in full. Two systems for calculating the value of prescriptions for 1916, therefore, became necessary. They were first priced according to the newly adopted commercial drug tariff for the purpose of payments being made to chemists. They had then to be priced according to the old tariff scheme in order to ascertain what proportion of the floating sixpence, if any, was payable to the doctors; and this system of dual pricing continued until 1920. Early in that year the question of the capitation-fee for Insurance medical practitioners was made the subject of arbitration. Three arbitrators were appointed, and these were accepted by the Government and by the British Medical Association; and as a result of their careful consideration of the whole question the sum of eleven shillings was decided upon. This fee was paid to the doctors for their services for the two years, 1920 and 1921. At the close of the latter year the doctors' representatives were informed by the Ministry of Health that, having regard to the fall in the cost of living, urgent reasons for national economy made a reduction in the fee imperative, and the sum of nine shillings and sixpence was offered for the years 1922 and 1923. After prolonged negotiations and with considerable reluctance this sum was accepted by a conference of Panel Committees on behalf of Insurance practitioners, and this amount of nine shillings and sixpence is the capitation-fee which will continue to be paid until the close of the present year. A strong case has been put forward on behalf of medical practitioners

PROPOSALS by the Insurance Acts Committee of the FOR 1924 British Medical Association. In the first place, several points have been discussed with the Ministry of Health with a view of improving the

medical service, and in order to achieve this object medical representatives have offered suggestions and made concessions on such matters as the following:—

- (1) The provision of proper and sufficient surgery and waiting-room accommodation.
- (2) Caretakers to be established at lock-up surgeries.
- (3) The limitation of the number of persons on doctors' lists.
- (4) Free choice of doctor by patients at any time.
- (5) A revision of the system of checking excessive prescribing.
- (6) A restatement on a definite basis of the range of the medical service which a practitioner is expected to provide.
- (7) Amendment of certification rules.
- (8) Special provision to be made for the remuneration of practitioners in rural practices.
- (9) Any revision of the terms of service to apply for a period of five years, with a possible review in exceptional circumstances at the end of three years.
- (10) The extension of the medical service to matters which are beyond the range of a general practitioner, such as the provision of increased diagnostic facilities in the shape of x-rays and laboratory work.

Further, the Insurance Acts Committee have put forward a reasoned statement on the question of the capitation-fee. They point out the great strength of the National Health Insurance fund, the invested balances of which now amount to over one hundred millions, and state that these balances are being increased by means of a surplus of income over expenditure of seven or eight millions per annum. In view of this, it is claimed that whatever amount is agreed upon after negotiation as a capitation-fee should be a first charge on the National Health Insurance fund, and should not have to be made up by payments from the Treasury, supplemented by special grants or increased contributions either by insured persons or approved societies. This, they state, can be effected without endangering any of the other benefits to which insured persons are entitled. The statement by the Insurance Acts Committee goes on to say:—

- (1) That the reduction of the capitation fee in 1922 from eleven shillings to nine shillings and sixpence was accepted by the profession in ignorance of the fact that the National Health Insurance fund was sufficient to meet the amount required to maintain the full fee of eleven shillings without any further burden being placed on the State, the employer, or the insured person.
- (2) That there is no justification on any ground whatever for the suggestion that there should be any reduction of the present fee of nine shillings and sixpence.
- (3) But that on the contrary a fee of from ten shillings and fourpence to ten shillings and ninepence is the lowest that can be justifiably offered for the purpose of securing a really adequate medical service.

C. & D. Retail Price List

THE quarterly C. & D. Retail Price List included with this number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has undergone revision in hundreds of items. We receive many indications that the list is increasingly appreciated by our subscribers, and as one of them stated recently, "It is difficult to imagine how business used to be carried on before the list was brought out." Since the list was first introduced in 1921 we have made improvements in each issue with a view of increasing its utility. At the same time the principles upon which the prices are arranged remain the same, so that by following the prices a chemist may rest assured that his business will be on a paying basis. The sections devoted to capsules, lozenges and tablets may be mentioned as examples in the October list of the re-costing that has been brought about by steady changes in general charges, and attention may be called to several additions suggested by subscribers, e.g., alum (lump); alcohol, isopropyl; protein group tests; troch. glycyrrhizæ; troch. guaiaci et sulph.; liquorice pellets. Alterations have also been made in those articles which have been revised in name

or composition in the new edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, which came into force on October 1 so far as National Health Insurance dispensing is concerned. Attention should also be directed to the large number of changes in the prices of opium and its alkaloids and preparations, also menthol and preparations containing it. There are also a number of alterations in the surgical dressings section. As the extent of the revisions in each issue of the *C. & D.* list is sometimes not fully realised, we append a table of the principal items that have been changed in the new list:—

<i>Higher</i>	<i>Lower</i>
Ac. acetylsalicyl.	Ac. borie.
Albumen ovi.	Ac. citric.
Ammon. carb.	Ac. tartaric.
Borax	Æther
Camphor	Amyl. acetat.
Cera Japonica	Anisi fruct.
Chloral camph.	Aq. anisi conc.
Chloral hydras.	Aq. aurant. conc.
Chlorof. camph.	Argent. protein.
Colchicum	Barbiton. et sodium
Collodium meth.	Berberis
Creta c. camph.	Calam. aromat.
Dec. agropyi conc.	Cambogia
Elixir diamorph. et terp.	Cantharis
Elixir diamorph. et pini	Capsici fruct.
Emp. opii	Caryophyllum
Emp. menthol.	Cetraria
Ext. cascar. sagr.	Coccus cacti
Ext. conii	Corandri
Ext. opii	Conf. sennæ
Inj. morph.	Creosotum
Lavand. flor. Gal.	Eserinæ sulph.
Lin. camph. ammon.	Euphorbium
Lin. hydrarg.	Ext. ergot. liq.
Lin. meth. sal.	Ext. gentian.
Lin. opii	Ext. glycyrrh. liq.
Lin. saponis	Ext. stramonii
Liq. calcis. sacch.	Ferri valer.
Liq. morph.	Gelsem. hyd.
Liq. opii sed.	Glycerin preps.
Liq. pancreat.	Inf. oalumb. conc.
Lycopodium	Inf. serpent. conc.
Menthol	Inula
Menthol. valer.	Leptandrin
Napthol. (beta)	Lin. tereb. acet.
Ol. camph. ess.	Ol. corand. exot.
Ol. eucalypt.	Ol. gaultheriæ
Ol. menth. pip.	Ol. Persic.
Opium et pulv.	Ol. tereb. rect.
Pil. ipecac. c. scilla	Potass. caustic
Pil. plumbi c. opio	Quinine salts
Pil. saponis co.	Resorcin
Podoph. rhiz.	Sacch. lact.
Plumbi oxid.	Salol
Pulv. cretæ arom.	Sandaraca
Pulv. ipecac. co.	Shellac
Pulv. kino co.	Sodii metasulph.
Pulv. opii co.	Sulphonat
Quillaia	Syr. ac. hydriod.
Sang. draconis	Syr. allii
Salicin	Syr. apomorph.
Sodii persulph.	Syr. altheæ
Sodii salicyl.	Syr. butyl. chlor. hyd.
Sp. lavand. Gal.	Syr. calcii hypoph.
Sp. menth. pip.	Syr. ferri brom.
Syr. tolu.	Syr. ferri phosph. co.
Tr. kramer.	Syr. glycerophosph.
Tr. opii	Syr. marubii
Tr. tolu.	Syr. picis liq.
Tr. chlorof. et morph co.	Syr. rhæados
Tr. myrrh.	Syr. ribis nig.
Ulm. cort. pulv.	Syr. ribis idæi
Ung. gallæ c. opio	Syr. scillæ
Ung. hyd. co.	Syr. tamarind.
Ung. iod. denig.	Syr. tussilag.
Ung. menthol.	Tr. guaiaci
Ung. meth. sal.	Tr. quin. amm.
Ung. oleoresin. capsici co.	Tragac.
Ung. opii	Ung. eucalypt.
Vin. opii	Ung. resin.
	Vin. colchici
	Vin. colch. sem.

This is a formidable list, but it does not include a large number of adjustments in cost prices, nor the alterations indicated in the two supplements to the July list. The drug index in September was 157.2 against 156.2 in August, the surgical dressings index for September remained unchanged at 225.4.

A Journalistic Centenary

ON October 5, 1823, there was issued the first number of "The Lancet," the only medical journal then, and for some years afterwards, that was published weekly. Its origin was unusual, and not without a touch of romance. Shortly before the year in question, Thomas Wakley, a young member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, had acquired a practice in the West-End of London, and his outlook was promising. Almost at once, however, he suffered a serious reverse of fortune. In the words of the attractively compiled and illustrated centenary number of the paper,

... a violent assault was made upon him by unknown ruffians, his house was gutted, and what property there was in it was destroyed or stolen. The cause of the outrage was never exactly discovered, but a theory that the actions were due to revenge on the part of the followers of Thistlewood, a political desperado who had been executed recently, has considerable probability. It seems to have been widely rumoured that the masked man, stated to be a doctor, who beheaded Thistlewood, was Wakley. The Sheriff of London publicly contradicted the story, but the fact that such a contradiction was called for shows how substantial the rumour became. Wakley had to bring into court his claim against the company with which his goods were insured.

The experience was rendered the more bitter by the attitude of his College, the leaders of which remained aloof while his reputation was at stake. At this juncture he met William Cobbett, a journalist and eristic, whose name has almost faded from view with the causes that made him famous in his day. Cobbett—and it was a bond between the two men that Cobbett believed himself to have been marked as a prospective victim of the Thistlewood gang—inspired Wakley with the idea that the reform of the medical profession, in which nepotism and other weaknesses were rampant, could only be undertaken by the founding of a journal. At the outset Wakley remained anonymous, basing his claim for circulation on a liberal programme comprising, within the limits of thirty-six octavo pages, reports of Metropolitan hospital lectures, descriptions of important British and foreign cases, and "a complete chronicle of current literature." He aroused keen opposition among his profession. In the first ten years of its existence, "The Lancet" was engaged in ten actions at law, the editor laying about him vigorously, in the blunt style of the day, in his pursuit of reform. He entered Parliament in 1835, and rapidly made use of his position with a view of advancing the medical profession. On his death in 1862 he was succeeded as editor by his youngest son, James, and elder son, Thomas Henry, becoming manager of the paper. James Wakley passed away in 1886, and was followed by the elder brother and a nephew, Thomas Wakley, jun., as joint editors. In 1893 Dr. (now Sir) Squire Sprigge was appointed assistant editor, and on the death of the second Thomas Wakley in 1909, he became editor, the journal at the same time passing into the possession of a private company, with Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams as chairman. It is not possible to attempt, in this brief outline, a complete record of changes in the staff and contributors of so well known an organ of medical opinion; but the list of

contributors during the past hundred years includes the names of A. H. Hassall, Ernest Hart (afterwards editor of "The British Medical Journal"), F. E. Anstie, Tilbury Fox, Brudenell Carter, Christopher Heath, Pearce Gould, and "that scientific and practical chemist, Mr. Bullock." It is pleasant to find occasional recognition of pharmacists—for instance, the classes in dispensing organised during the war by Professor Greenish receive mention—and it may be suggested that the interests of medicine and those of pharmacy are more closely allied historically than the present directors of "The Lancet" have perhaps realised. On turning to the files of the paper in its early days we find such advertisements as the one headed "To surgeons, apothecaries, druggists, &c." (February 22, 1824), offering the "lease, goodwill, stock, fixtures and furniture of a chemist and druggist." At that time the apothecary and the surgeon in England, as in Scotland, frequently kept a shop and had much in common with the chemist and druggist. The enterprise of "The Lancet" is clearly indicated by its series of biographies (illustrated by "semi-caricatures") begun in 1833; and the journal is justly proud of its analytical work in respect of foods and beverages—an investigation extending over several years. To have handled the mass of material available so as to present within the compass of eighty pages a lucid summary of the work of a century is no mean achievement: selection must have been difficult, and the only thing that we miss is a detailed reference to earlier medical publications. There seems no reason why "The Lancet" should not be maintaining its distinctive position a hundred years hence.

Oilseeds and Oils

THERE has been a remarkable growth in our import trade of oilseeds, oils, fats, resins and gums in the course of this year. This growth was already very marked in the first quarter of the year, and commented upon in our issue of June 9 last. During the eight months to the end of August our imports of oilseeds alone amounted to 845,657 tons, against 662,978 tons in the same months of 1922, thus showing an increase of 182,679 tons. The increase in the case of nuts and kernels for expressing oil is also striking, representing 60,569 tons, the aggregate for the period mentioned being 307,780 tons, compared with 247,211 tons for January to the end of August in 1922. The bulk of these materials is being used by the home-consuming branches, and operations in the oilseed crushing and kindred industries are apparently taking place on a very satisfactory scale, notwithstanding the maintenance of the comparatively high cost of raw materials. We give details below of incoming supplies, compiled from the official returns:—

	January to August 31		Whole year 1922
	1922	1923	
Imports (tons):—			
Linseed	238,873	286,360	358,884
Cottonseed	304,549	366,090	483,623
Rapeseed	22,832	45,945	33,410
Soya beans	54,480	106,125	59,357
Copra	48,544	51,608	86,084
Groundnuts	56,509	83,940	65,753
Palm kernels	141,482	163,582	212,138
Linseed-oil (exports) ..	56,693	27,363	59,548
Do. (imports) ..	696	3,295	4,064

It will thus be seen from these returns that in all cases they are proportionately considerably larger than in the

previous year. Indeed, in two cases, such as rapeseed, and especially soya beans, the quantities accounted for in the eight months are well in excess of the figures returned for the whole of 1922. The receipts of soya beans at 106,125 tons are almost double the amount recorded for the first eight months of 1922, while comparing with only 59,357 tons for the whole of that year. The trade in this commodity is gradually returning to this country after having been largely in Japanese hands since the war. Before the war very large quantities of Manchurian soya beans were handled by home crushers, and there does not seem much doubt that the shipments will eventually experience a considerable expansion, while the fact may be pointed out that our imports of Oriental soya-bean oil for last month was only 630 tons, against 2,260 tons for the same month last year, and the aggregate for the eight months at 4,745 tons is less by 1,450 tons compared with 1922. The Japanese industry may be rather seriously handicapped by the recent earthquake. Other striking items appearing in the tabulated returns relate to the exports and imports of linseed oil, the former for August at 2,390 tons showing a decrease of about 1,200 tons against August last year, so that the total for the eight months at 27,363 tons is less than one-half the quantities that were exported over the same period in 1922. The falling off in the American demand which was so heavy last year, of course, chiefly explains this adverse feature. The fact also deserves notice that our imports of linseed oil for the eight months were nearly five times as much as in the same months last year. These figures indicate the gradual revival of Continental competition on this side chiefly on the part of Dutch crushers, who were a very important factor before the war. Should America re-enter this market again for large quantities of linseed oil over the winter months, which is not unlikely, home crushers would once more benefit; and, in the meantime, they are securing rather better terms for their linseed cake. There has been some amelioration in prices from the rather depressed conditions experienced in oilseeds and the by-products over the summer months. The general tendency, in fact, has been healthier and stronger during the last few weeks, which is, perhaps, in some degree, the reflex of improving trade conditions. The quietly advancing prices tended to stimulate the demand, although it can hardly be said that there is a robust feeling of confidence in the stability of the markets even in the case of linseed oil. The latter is still very dear compared with pre-war years. The London spot price lately has fluctuated at around £42 per ton, having recovered from £39, the lowest figure reached recently, while the two extreme figures touched last year were £28 15s. and £45. The market was thus not allowed to drop under the closing quotation of last year at £39. The cost of linseed, of course, is still very high, due to shippers' offers out of the remnants of this season's crops in the River Plate and India having been made more sparingly. Comparing the best terms seen lately with the attenuated level recorded in the summer, it will be seen that prices have appreciated by roughly 50s. per ton. Calcutta seed on the spot and near at hand rose to close on £22 per ton, and Plate seed to about £20. The market can hardly escape a continuation of the recent stringency over the balance of the year provided no surprise is sprung upon it. Sanguine views are held of the growing crop, the preliminary official forecast pointing to a yield of 1,400,000 tons, but there is always a possibility of adverse weather conditions taking place in the next two months to upset calculations.

Chapters in the Recent History of Quinine

By H. S. ABRAHAMSON

I. Introduction

THERE is a fascination about the story of quinine that never seems to grow dim. It is not my purpose, however, in these brief chapters to serve up a *rechauffé* of such facts as are to be found in every text-book and encyclopedia. Neither do I aim at entering into competition with men like Sir Ronald Ross or Mr. Bernard Howard, each of whom has rendered valuable service to science in his own particular field in the world of quinine. I do not propose to attempt to emulate Moens, the Dutch botanist, whose standard work "De Kinacultuur in Azie" is still an evergreen. I have no desire in writing these chapters to do aught else than place on record a statement of verifiable facts, and to voice certain opinions which, I venture to think, may prove to be a useful contribution to the economic history of quinine.

Much ink has been spilled in the conduct of quinine controversies. I have not been wholly free from guilt in this respect in the past, but I hope that I may be acquitted of any desire to raise controversial issues now. Yet they cannot be entirely avoided, as the whole economic history of cinchona bark and quinine is based upon controversies and the conflict of personalities.

CINCHONA LITERATURE

Literature dealing with the economics of the drug is scanty and fragmentary, and with the exception of much excellent material to be found in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, "De Indische Mercuur," the "Algemeen Landbouwweekblad voor Nederlandsch-Indie," and the "Tropenpflanzer," there is not a great deal available that can give any idea of the numerous influences which bear upon the industry in all its component parts. This is perhaps largely due to the veil of secrecy which has hitherto remained unlifted. Possibly, too, much of this secrecy may be sought in the hesitancy of those best able to inform the world of what was passing: a hesitancy which can be well appreciated. It is a privilege to lift a corner of the veil, though there are, of necessity, many matters in regard to which silence must be observed. In the course of these chapters many idle rumours will possibly be effectively exploded once and for all, but the task essayed is one which may perhaps not call for unalloyed approbation. Yet nobody will deny the necessity that the happenings of recent years should be placed on record in appropriate fashion. Consequently the true story can now be told.

Gossip has played fast and loose with the quinine industry for many years past. It is time that these old wives' tales should be dissipated. Though it is possible on this occasion only to exhibit the bare bones, a promise can be made at the same time that these will be well clothed with flesh later. The importance of quinine to humanity was seldom more effectually realised than during the Great War. In these chapters no claim is put forward that those who were responsible for quinine supplies won the war. There are too many claimants in this field already! One thing is certain, however—the war could not have been won without quinine, and whichever nationality contributed towards securing supplies of the drug for the Allies during Armageddon played a praiseworthy part, however small.

THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

In telling the story of quinine, it is essential in the first place that the industry should be subjected to an analysis—that its main framework, as it were, should be clearly visible. On broad lines this is the important material with which we have to deal. To begin with, there are a hundred or so cinchona-growing estates in the Netherlands East Indies; a few plantations in India and Ceylon, principally owned and worked by Government; the Bandoeng Quinine Factory in Java; the Nederlandsche Factory at Maarssen; the Amsterdam Factory at

Amsterdam; four factories, not of great importance at present, in Germany; four factories which work as a "Syndicate" in France; the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company in Philadelphia; McKesson & Robbins, of New York; Howards & Sons, Ltd., of Ilford; and the Hoshi Chemical Company, a Japanese concern. It should, moreover, be observed that the three Dutch factories, i.e., the Bandoeng, Maarssen and Amsterdam works have a working agreement of such a nature that they are to all intents and purposes one undertaking. The Semaraugsche Administratie Maatschappij act as general managers, and form, in conjunction with the three Dutch manufacturing companies, what is often called the Dutch "combine." This, it should be emphasised, is a body entirely separate from the Kina Bureau. The Kina Bureau is an office in Amsterdam which acts as a clearing-house and a controlling body charged with the carrying out of the agreement between the Java cinchona planters and the quinine makers, to which reference will be made hereafter. Whereas the Dutch "combine" consists of Dutch manufacturers only, the Kina Bureau is a mixed body of growers' representatives and manufacturers' representatives. The industry to-day is almost entirely controlled by the three Dutch factories and the Kina Bureau. It may be said here and now that I, for one, so long as the interests of other quinine manufacturers are as well safeguarded as they have been in recent years, cannot in all the circumstances conceive a better arrangement.

THE CINCHONA AGREEMENT

There are other important factors which must be noted in order to have a clear understanding of the fabric upon which the industry is based, namely, various important agreements which are, or have been, in existence. I have no intention of doing more, in referring to these agreements, than reiterating that which is public property, but in order to dispel any misapprehensions which may exist I propose dotting many i's and crossing many t's.

The vade mecum of the quinine industry is, as is generally known, the so-called "Kinaovereenkomst" (Cinchona Agreement). This has been renewed from time to time, and a new agreement will come into force at the end of this year. Side by side with this there is an agreement between certain British-owned estates in Java which produce cinchona bark (of which the Anglo-Dutch Plantations is the most important), and Howards & Sons, Ltd., to all intents and purposes the only quinine manufacturers in England. In addition there are arrangements between the various manufacturers referred to above for the regulation of the supply of bark and quinine. There is an agreement between a Java estate and the Hoshi Company, of Japan, for the supply of bark. There are agreements between manufacturers and various Governments for the supply of quinine; agreements are also in existence between leading buyers of quinine in the United Kingdom and the Dutch "combine" which take the place of the British Quinine Corporation agreement which was dissolved a year ago.

There are many wheels within wheels; the Java and Sumatra planters have their Association in Java; there is also a growers' Association in Amsterdam. There is a group of growers hostile to the present arrangement with the Dutch manufacturers, and there are many minor factors to which reference will be made.

It will be seen that the cinchona and quinine industries are very highly organised, a fact which reflects the greatest credit on those most intimately concerned with their conduct. Though time and experience undoubtedly will call for modifications of the existing arrangements, there is no doubt that the industry is well served by those who are in control at present. They have known many crises, they have weathered many storms, but they have always brought the ship safely home to port. Many doubts are uttered as to the future of the quinine industry. I have no doubts. The industry is in a healthy condition, and its future could hardly be more promising. It is of its crises and storms within recent years that I have to tell, no more and no less. And it is an interesting story.

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Medical Exhibition

THE thirteenth London Medical Exhibition, which is held this week from October 1 to 5, is replete with products of pharmaceutical interest. In some ways, minus the surgical instrument section, it represents what a professional pharmacist might consider an ideal "chemists' exhibition." It is, however, the doctor, and not the pharmacist, who is the ideal distributor of chemical specialties, a conclusion that one arrives at after a tour of inspection. We have endeavoured to confine our comments to recent introductions, although there is much that is worthy of repetition.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S stand is almost an exhibition in itself, so great is the variety of well-known products displayed. The chief interest is perhaps centred in insulin and the method for estimating blood sugar. The simplicity of the McLean process is shown downstairs by Mr. Caines, one of the company's chemists, who is giving at regular intervals frequent demonstrations of actual determinations to appreciative audiences of medical men. A recent addition to the Bynin series of products is "Bynotone," a concentrated accessory food. "Novarsan" is described as an organic arsenical compound made within the Empire.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—Chloramine-T (Boots), it is pointed out, is guaranteed to contain not less than 12.3 to 13 per cent. of active chlorine. Another point of interest here is the attention drawn to the Boots dispensing service. New forms for the application of acriflavine are to be seen in pessaries and emulsion. A patent container for cotton wool is also a recent introduction.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LTD.—A solution of auramine in glycerin has been recently introduced which offers certain advantages over other solutions, the first obviously being its greater concentration. Another comparatively new compound is eufflavine which is a neutral derivative of acriflavine.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have an interesting exhibit showing the eleven stages in the production of "Wellcome" insulin from the ox pancreas to the finished product. The various glands that enter into "tabloid" products are also on view. Another attractive exhibit is that of two maps which show tropical diseases territories and the various preparations of the firm that are indicated in these diseases. Among these are kharsivan and neokharsivan for use in syphilis, yaws, tropical ulcer, etc.; tabloid and Wellcome quinine preparations for malaria; moogrol for leprosy; and soloid antimony tartrate for bilharziosis, kala-azar and Oriental sore.

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES are drawing particular attention to "collosol" kaolin, which has been given with satisfactory results in cases of intestinal toxæmia. Kaolin has been found to possess a remarkable power of adsorbing certain poisons, particularly bacterial toxins. The commendatory points about the collosol product are that, being a fine colloidal powder, there are no irritating particles, and it does not interfere with any other treatment the patient may be undergoing.

JOHN DOWELL & SONS, LTD., exhibit a new idea in the shape of the "Do-well and Dormel (patent) infant miniature feeder." It enables small quantities of gripe water, for example, to be administered to an infant in sufficient quantity to induce sleep. The capacity is about a drachm, and when the receptacle is empty the teat collapses. There is thus no danger of the child drawing air.

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD.—There is a vaccination shield on view, which should be a ready seller. It is made of raised transparent celluloid with perforations at the side for ventilation, and a zinc oxide plaster base provides a ready means of fixation.

FOOD PRODUCTS, LTD.—Quite a number of visitors were availing themselves of the opportunity of sampling the various bovo-lactin invalid foods. These consist of estimated quantities of animal protein, hæmoglobin, etc., combined with suitable vehicles.

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD., have a dainty stand at which the well-known products (medicated and toilet) of the company are displayed. There is now an "educational department" which distributes lectures, charts and

booklets centred around the "Ivory Castle" idea, and by this means the coming generation is imbued with the importance of the company's products in that sanitary condition which is next to godliness.

GLAXO exhibit a series of transparencies prepared by their research laboratory, which show to advantage the values of glaxo in regard to bacterial purity and similar desiderata compared with ordinary cow's milk, natural or dried. Recent glaxo introductions are a malted food and nursery biscuits.

MAY & BAKER, LTD., include certain fine chemicals in which they specialise. Among these are luatol (bismuthyltartrate of sodium and potassium), indicated in cases intolerant to arsenical compounds; stovarsol, an organic arsenic compound used in amebic dysentery; sonaryl, a highly active hypnotic and analgesic; and others which have a recent application in therapeutics.

MENLEY & JAMES, LTD., emphasise the value of their iodised throat tablets, which present a non-irritant iodine preparation, each tablet containing approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of iodine. There is no carbolic acid present.

W. MARTINDALE, who by the way celebrates his jubilee this year as a firm, has some interesting products on view. These include emetine periodide, which, being entirely insoluble in the stomach, causes no nausea. Aspriodine and sedasprin are stable combinations of aspirin with iodine and bromine respectively, with the additional advantage of being better tolerated than are the inorganic salts of these halogens.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co., LTD., show a letter of appreciation of the value of "Roboleine" from the London Hospital. A permanent peroxide of hydrogen, 20 vol., is offered at reasonable prices. There is also a range of the other products of the company.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co. have a large assortment of familiar products on view. There is included an important range of more than 100 specific protein extracts (including bananas) for testing the protein idiosyncrasy of patients. A "Dermaseptic" shaving soap contains a percentage of mercuric iodide which in certain conditions offers a valuable germicidal action.

PROPRIETARY AGENCIES, LTD.—Many of the old familiar Bayer products are once again to be seen here along with several new ones which include "istizine," a synthetic laxative; "optarson," an injection of organically combined arsenic and strychnine, indicated in neurasthenia; and "novasurol," a compound of mercury, arsenic and iodine, for the treatment of syphilis.

RHODIA BRAND CHEMICALS, manufactured by the well-known "Usines du Rhone" and introduced to the profession by Dick Coates & Co., include many pharmaceutical specialties such as "scurenaline," a synthetic adrenalin; "urazine," a piperazin salt; alunozal, an intestinal antiseptic; etc.

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & Co. (CHEM.), LTD.—A new preparation in the form of chalybeate chocolate is on view. It is obtainable in two varieties, medicinal and sweetmeat (although the latter is also medicinal), both products containing definite amounts of colloidal iron. It is entirely palatable, and offers an easy means of administering iron. Another product which has yielded satisfactory results in syphilis is "vijochin" bismuth-iodo-quinatone.

Other exhibitors include:—

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (Antiphlogistine); THE BRITISH ORGANO-THERAPY CO., LTD. (Organo-therapeutic products); C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD. (Hormonogene, Mistura Hewlitt, etc.); KOLYNOS, INC.; HORLICK'S MALTED MILK; HOOKER'S MALTED MILK; VIROL, LTD.; OXO, LTD.; INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD. (mineral waters); CADBURY BROS., LTD. (cocoa and chocolate); MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.; THE SCHOLL MANUFACTURING CO.; F. NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD. (Valentine's meat juice, etc.); ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD. (Nujol and Mistoll); ENO'S FRUIT SALT; THERMOGENE; AMEROSIA, LTD.; WEST SURREY DAIRY CO., LTD.; GENATOSAN, LTD.; TRUFOOD, LTD.; ENDOCRINES, LTD.

I am a bigger reader of the drug-trade papers than the average chemist, and some of the latter get into trouble through not doing so.—*Sir William Glyn-Jones at the Grocers' Exhibition.*

The Sale of Food and Drugs in South Africa

By R. Lambert Parry, B.A., LL.B., of Gray's Inn,
Barrister-at-Law.

THE proposed Consolidating Act to amend the present laws regulating the importation and sale of food and drugs in the Union of South Africa is referred to in the memorandum of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Cape Province (*C. & D.*, September 15, p. 378). The memorandum includes the following words:—"The proposed Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act directly challenges our status and must be stubbornly opposed by every chemist in the Union." This opposition is directed at sub-clause (c) of Clause 8.

In examining proposed legislation in regard to the purity of foods and drugs one must bear in mind that the Act itself is one thing, and its administration another. As a rule, the hardships on sellers result from faults in the latter and not in the former. Further, no individual personal interests can be considered as against the right of the citizen to be protected from fraud, carelessness, or inefficiency in the preparation of his food and drugs.

Clause 4 of the Bill deals with the adulteration and false description of foods and drugs, and constitutes an advance on the British Acts, as it clearly defines what is deemed adulteration. No one could rightly object to such definitions except that there are some rather elastic expressions which will give rise to legal discussions. For example, sub-clause (i) states that an article is to be deemed to be adulterated "if it is an imitation of and is sold under the name of another article or by a name so closely resembling that of another article as to be likely to deceive an ordinary purchaser." There will no doubt be considerable argument on this point: "Likely to deceive an ordinary purchaser" is very vague. Clause 5 erects the British Pharmacopœia into a legal standard under the Act. The drafters of the Act, however, have taken no steps to meet the difficult position created in this country by such cases as *Fowle v. Fowle*, where a grocer sold adulterated beeswax, and the Courts upheld the decision of the Justices that in the circumstances beeswax was not a drug. Where substances have a well-defined commercial use other than as drugs, such as sulphur, borax, beeswax, etc., and are sold by persons who are not chemists, what will the result of Section 5 be? Having erected the British Pharmacopœia into the legal standard the clause proceeds to say:—

(2) Any purchaser of an article of food or a drug or a mixture or compounded article for which a standard has been prescribed shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have demanded the standard quality thereof so prescribed.

(3) Any purchaser of an article of food or a drug or a mixture or a compounded article for which no standard has been prescribed shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have demanded the ordinary commercial standard thereof.

Clause 6, although it may be inconvenient to a good many is certainly in the public interest. Sub-clause 2 states:—

No person shall publish, or shall order, cause or permit any other person to publish, by way of advertisement or otherwise, any false description of any food or drug.

This clause, if applied properly, will go far to eliminate what is undoubtedly a great evil. It goes very far, too, for in Clause 43, which contains a list of definitions, "drug" is defined as follows:—

"Drug" means any substance or mixture of substances used by man as a medicine, whether internally or externally, and includes anæsthetics and cosmetics.

As a definition this is weak, since the extent of the word "cosmetic" is far wider and far less defined than that of the word "drug," which the clause purports to define. It would certainly not be going too far to say that there is a large field of proprietary medicines, skin foods and cosmetics, the advertisements of which are so exaggerated as to be in substance untrue. No one can say that this is right or in the public interest, and if the clause is reasonably interpreted it will go far to check a recognised evil, and should not interfere with the

legitimate trade of an honest seller or manufacturer. Coming to Clause 8, to which exception has been taken as mentioned above, sub-clause (a) substantially enacts the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of the British Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, but with the great advance that the admixture need not be injurious to constitute it an offence. It reads:—

No person shall (a) mix or cause or permit any other person to mix, for purposes of sale, any substance with any food or drug in order thereby fraudulently to increase its weight or measure or conceal its inferior quality.

This makes the act of adulteration a punishable offence, in any event so long as it is deliberate. This is one of the reforms of our own law which is much overdue.

Sub-clause (c) reads as follows:—

No person shall (c) sell any mixture or compounded food or drug without fully informing the purchaser at the time of sale of the fact and nature of the mixture, unless the package in which it is delivered to the purchaser bears a conspicuous label distinctly showing that the article is a mixture and the proportion of the ingredients when so prescribed; provided that this requirement shall not apply to:—

(i) A mixture dispensed by a medical practitioner or supplied on the prescription of a medical practitioner or dentist or veterinarian;

(ii) A mixture supplied by a pharmacist for immediate consumption on his premises;

(iii) A drug or food which is a proprietary article or is the subject of a patent in force and is sold in the condition required in the specification of the patent.

In regard to foods no one can object to these provisions, as it is obviously unfair for a purchaser to have offered to him widely different compositions as coffee and chicory. One seller may supply a mixture containing 60 per cent. of coffee, whilst another seller only gives him 30 per cent. The British law only requires disclosure of the fact that there is a mixture, and leaves quantities alone.

In regard to drugs the question is more difficult. But the clause does, I think, mean what the memorandum of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Cape Province infers, when it says:—

This means that the prescription of a doctor and the formula of the genuine patent medicine are inviolate, but the recipe of any of your preparations must be disclosed.

I do not think the effect of these clauses is at all that which is indicated by the memorandum. It is difficult to see what class of compounded drugs would be affected by these clauses, but in such things as, say, quinine and ammonia capsules I am, as a purchaser, entitled to know whether they are half-grain or one-grain capsules. If, however, I sell "Smith's Antibilious Pills," I am selling a proprietary article which comes within the exemption. The clauses in question do not appear to me to interfere particularly with the chemist. Considerable objection will probably be raised in regard to the requirements for disinfectants. Either the name and percentage of the active ingredients must be disclosed on the label, or "the efficacy of the disinfectant, expressed in definite numerical terms, as compared with a standard prescribed by regulation." This, of course, refers to a co-efficient of the Rideal-Walker type. It is not possible to express accurately this numerical value in cases where an oxidising as well as a sterilising process takes place. Such disinfectants would have to be sold with a declaration of their formulas, and this will meet with vigorous opposition by manufacturers. Most people will probably consider that the right of the Secretary for Public Health and other officials to issue search warrants (Clause 20) on suspicion that foods or drugs are being adulterated is a very grave infraction of the citizen's rights.

In my opinion the most serious drawback to the Bill is the mass of detail left to be settled by regulation. Clause 41, sub-clause 1, gives the Minister powers which are almost unlimited, and which are capable of inflicting great hardship and injustice on traders. The Minister may issue binding regulations on every conceivable thing that could arise in regard to the sale of food and drugs. Two or three, for example, may be given:—

(f) Regulating, restricting or prohibiting the advertisement, importation, manufacture, keeping, sale or use of any article, device or apparatus which he is satisfied is used, or is

intended or is likely to be used for purposes of adulteration or contrary to any provision or object of this Act.

(b) Prescribing the method of analysing or examining any article submitted under this Act, the forms of certificate to be used by analysts and pathologists and the nature and arrangement of the particulars to be specified therein.

(c) Prescribing the mode of labelling or marking articles of food or drugs or packages containing the same, or of bulk from which articles sold by retail are taken in the presence of the purchaser, and the matter to be contained or not to be contained in such labels.

(d) Restricting or prohibiting the use of fancy, suggestive, "trade," proprietary, or registered names for articles of food or drugs which have well-known or recognised names.

Not content with nineteen of such sub-clauses, the clause confers absolute autocracy on the Minister in the following words:—

And generally for the efficient carrying out of the objects and purposes of this Act, the generality of this provision not being limited by the matters specifically mentioned in this subsection.

With such a subsection the Act is an unknown quantity. Its effective sections may at any moment be so altered, added to, or subtracted from as to be entirely altered in effect. The Act thus practically confers upon the Minister an absolute power to control the trade in food and drugs. Considering the examples of legislation by departmental regulations we have witnessed in this country, it is very extraordinary to see any portion of the Empire confer what are practically absolute powers on a department in highly technical matters.

Royal Photographic Society

THE sixty-eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain is being held at 35 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. While the exhibits as a whole are of considerable interest to pharmacists, special mention must be made of those of the American Raylo Corporation, who have recently patented a new process for producing photographs in colours. Three negatives (1 in. x 1½ in.) are taken side by side, the changing of the screens and plates being done mechanically. From these negatives enlarged positive prints are made, either on pigmented tissues or films which are later dyed, so that a bluish-green, a pink-magenta, and a yellow positive are obtained. These colour films are then superimposed in exact register on the white paper support, the combined image giving a photograph of the subject in its natural colours. The final prints are 5 in. x 7 in. Among other colour prints are examples by the Raydex, colour bromoil, trichrome carbonyl and Dr. Sury's multi-colour pastel process. Photographers who took part in the recent survey of the sky will find the prints of clouds of great interest. The progress made in x-ray photography is depicted by a print from the Society's museum, showing the human hand. The negative was taken in England in January 1896, the exposure being twenty minutes. The next print is of a similar subject, the exposure being 1/20 second. In the section devoted to photomicrographs are several of interest to botanical students. No. 17 illustrates the variation of the stem structure in successive years' growth of a twig of mistletoe. Another depicts the upper part of the fruit of birch, showing coils of hyphal threads around and between the styles. A transverse section of mycorrhiza of root of birch (x 200), showing central axis, cortical cells, and surrounding mantle of hyphal threads, is illustrated by No. 69. There is also a longitudinal section (x 100). In this section there are also photomicrographs of grains of silver bromide occurring in a photographic plate photographed in ordinary and polarised light. Opticians are catered for by those showing the human retina, and in No. 97 Mr. Edgar F. Fincham illustrates: (1) Rods and cones; (2) section of retina; (3) fovea, showing elongated cones and absence of rods in this region; (4) transverse section of rods and cones. Among the stereoscopic prints, lantern slides and colour transparencies will be found many of interest. The Exhibition closes on October 27.

Wireless Licences

THE long-awaited report of the Committee appointed to inquire into: (a) Broadcasting in all its aspects; (b) the contracts and licences which have been or may be granted; (c) the action which should be taken upon the determination of the existing licence of the Broadcasting Company; (d) uses to which broadcasting may be put; (e) the restrictions which may need to be placed upon its user or development; was issued on October 1. Among the recommendations are that the bulk of the revenue required for broadcasting should be obtained from the receiving licence fee, which should be retained at 10s. a year, subject to consideration of a reduction in the event of more revenue being received than is sufficient to carry on an adequate service. Instead of 5s. as much as 7s. 6d. out of the 10s. fee might be allocated under any new scheme to meet the cost of broadcasting, subject to a sliding scale under which the payment per licence would decrease as the number of licences increased. In place of the present broadcast and experimental receiving licences it is recommended that a uniform and simple type of licence should be issued and placed on sale at post offices without any formalities, containing a clause forbidding improper use of back-coupling on pain of withdrawal of the licence, but no other limitation on the apparatus allowed to be used. The Committee is unable to make any recommendation on the desire which has been expressed for the protection of the manufacturing industry against foreign competition, feeling that it must be left to be dealt with by Parliament as part of the fiscal policy of the country.

REDUCTION OF ROYALTIES

With the issue of the report a statement was made by the Postmaster-General to the effect that it is not possible for the Committee's scheme to be brought into full operation immediately, but an agreement has been arrived at with the British Broadcasting Co., the main points of which are as follows:—Constructors' licences are to be issued for a limited period at 15s. per annum, provided that no parts manufactured elsewhere than in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are knowingly used in the receiving apparatus. For those who already have sets unlicensed (estimated to number 200,000) a special interim licence will be issued at 15s., provided application is made before October 15, in which case no proceedings will be taken for past use. The new licences will be on sale at post offices. Out of the 15s. the company will receive 12s. 6d., and out of the B.B.C. licences 7s. 6d. if the House of Commons agrees. Royalties will continue on a reduced scale. This new system will last until December, 1924, when the Committee's scheme of a single form of licence will come into force. The existing licence for *bona fide* experimenters at 10s. will be continued. The broadcast licence (10s.) for users of sets and components bearing the official trade-mark B.B.C. remains as at present. The extent of the reductions is shown in the following table:—

Apparatus	Former Royalty	New Royalty
Each crystal set	£ s. d. 0 7 6	£ s. d. 0 1 0
Each microphonic amplifier without using valves	0 7 6	0 5 0
Each crystal set and one valve	1 7 6	0 11 0
Ditto and two valves	2 2 6	0 18 6
One-valve set	1 0 0	0 10 0
Two-valve set	1 15 0	0 17 6
Each set adapted for more than two valves (a further sum for each additional valve holder)	0 10 0	0 5 0
Each low-frequency valve amplifier	—	0 5 0

The former royalties of 3d. on telephone earpieces, 3s. on loud speakers, and 2d. on valves are abolished. The condition is still laid on the holders of 10s. B.B.C. licences to buy these parts with the B.B.C. registered mark; although the holder of the constructor's licence is only confined to British-made parts.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the
National Health Insurance Acts

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Devon.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Exeter on September 19, Mr. M. T. Foster presiding. Reports from the Central Checking Bureau for January, February and March were approved. The following officers were appointed:—*Chairman*, Mr. J. E. Calkin (Salcombe); *Treasurer*, Mr. P. F. Rowsell (Exeter); *Secretary*, Mr. F. Southerden; *Auditors*, Messrs. M. T. Foster and W. W. Pine; *Pharmaceutical Services Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Brown, Foster and March; *Dispensing Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Foster and Rowsell.

Derby.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee it was reported that the number of prescriptions for the area checked by the pricing bureau during the quarter ended June 30 was 43,351, the average ingredient price being 4.6d. and the average dispensing fee 4.5d. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee stated that they had submitted to the Pharmaceutical Committee a draft scheme for obtaining and testing drugs, etc., and this had been adopted.

East Ham.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on September 26 the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported having considered the observations of the two chemists concerned in a complaint that delay had occurred in dispensing test prescriptions. In each case the prescription contained drugs which were not included in the tariff. The sub-committee decided to accept the explanations offered by the chemists, and this was confirmed by the committee.

East Suffolk.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee recently there was a discussion as to the report of the inspector for testing drugs, who presented a prescription for an eight-ounce mixture to a chemist. When measured, the mixture received was found to be only 5½ ounces. The sub-committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Joint Services Sub-Committee for investigation. The chairman said various complaints had been made about the chemist concerned. The committee endorsed the recommendation, and the report was adopted.

Great Yarmouth.—The local branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union has appointed Messrs. H. E. Goddard, P. R. Hill, F. Liver, H. Palmer, T. Richards, A. E. Richmond, T. Whitfield and T. Woodcock to the Pharmaceutical Council Committee.

London.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee held on September 27 the Finance Sub-Committee recommended payment of accounts amounting to £37,190 4s. 10d., including £31,378 6s. 10d. to chemists for the current medical year. The Ministry of Health had credited the Drug Fund with the sum of £199,508 6s. for the year 1922. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that the total number of persons supplying drugs and appliances on August 31 was 816. Of these 743 were in general business, forty-five in institutions, and twenty-three other persons. Included in the statistical data was the following:—

	1923. 1st Quarter.	1923. 2nd Quarter.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost of ingredients ...	24,035 18 6	21,320 12 4
Cost of dispensing fees ...	31,734 0 0	27,730 14 9
Number of prescriptions...	1,679,430	1,603,291

Middlesex.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, held on September 26, Mr. C. W. Andrew in the chair, the following statistics were presented:—

	May	June	July
No. of prescriptions ..	100,914	96,283	92,728
Total value ..	£3,591 2 11	£3,460 8 7	£3,273 16 4
Av. ingredient cost ..	4.02d.	4.10d.	3.98d.
Av. dispensing-fee ..	4.52d.	4.52d.	4.49d.

The report of the Checking Supervisor stated that any uncertainty respecting the copying of Insurance prescrip-

tions ordering scheduled poisons has now been removed by the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, and the Ministry of Health, in a recent circular letter, advances this as a further reason why duplicate scripts should no longer be necessary. The B.P. Codex, 1923, is officially notified as coming into force for N.H.I. purposes on October 1. So far as can be ascertained, the changes in formulas will not materially affect prices. Proprietary medicines liable to stamp duty may not be supplied alone unstamped, even though dispensed from larger bottles which have been stamped. Where the dutiable medicines are ordered to be mixed with other drugs or preparations, no special liability to stamp duty is incurred. Writing on scripts is not permissible, and chemists ought to write explanations on separate slips of paper, which should be pinned to the scripts concerned. Duplicate scripts sent in by chemists cannot be recognised. Scripts ordering proprietary galenicals not included in the ordinary price lists are also returned to chemists. "Rep. Mist." prescriptions are returned unpriced. Disallowances are becoming increasingly frequent. The latest list of articles disallowed included droppers, eye shades, glass eye bath, brushes, nasal douche, syringes, capsicum wool, inhalation tube, catgut, glass ear syringe, finger stall. Some chemists who have not supplied the articles ordered nevertheless send in the scripts without comment, but such procedure causes unnecessary trouble to the Pricing Office and the Insurance Committee. Some chemists persist in asking the Pricing Office, instead of the Insurance Committee, to send them account forms. Others write to ask what prices will be allowed for certain medicines, thus involving the Pricing Office in unnecessary correspondence.

North Riding.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee recently, the Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that they had referred to the Ministry of Health the question as to whether they should honour an account for medicine supplied by a chemist to an insured person who had obtained the prescription from a non-panel doctor. The Ministry replied that the committee was not entitled to pay the account. A letter had also been received from the Ministry in reference to the purity of the drugs supplied by chemists. The North Riding (Yorkshire) Committee, it was stated, had no reason to believe that the drugs were not as ordered. At the same time the Subcommittee had instructed the clerk to go into the matter, and bring a report as to the procedure before the next meeting.

SCOTLAND

Central Checking Bureau Report.—The report on the work of the Drug Accounts Committee was submitted at the Annual Conference of Insurance Committees held at Oban on September 28 and 29. During the year 1922 the Bureau prepared 8,953 accounts for drugs and appliances supplied by panel chemists to insured persons in the Burgh areas and 10,411 in the County areas. The number and value of prescription forms dealt with during 1922 was 2,328,220, value £128,448 9s. 5d. This included 2,267,751 forms (value £124,203 14s. 7d.) from the 54 Insurance Committees in Scotland, the remainder being for outside bodies. The total number for 1921 was 2,079,869 (value £121,286 13s. 11½d.). Since the inauguration of the Bureau in 1915, the year under review shows the greatest number of prescription forms dealt with, both as regards Insurance Committees and other bodies. The work on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions is steadily diminishing, and will ultimately be discontinued. The number of prescription forms dealt with on behalf of the Manx Health Insurance Society has increased from 16,771 in 1921 to 31,356 in 1922. During the year, 2,662 irregular prescription forms were disallowed, and 1,408 proprietary ingredients were also disallowed. With regard to the Stock Orders supplied under the Medical Benefit Regulations to practitioners for emergency use, 1,236 disallowances were made, either because the items ordered were not on the list adopted by the respective Insurance Committees, or the quantity ordered was in excess of that allowed. The forms which were unsigned by the practitioners and in consequence were not

proper vouchers numbered 1,501. The total number of these irregularities at 11,688 is 334 greater than for the previous year. The improvement reported last year, however, still continues. Notwithstanding the greatly increased number of prescriptions dealt with on behalf of Insurance Committees, the amount payable by Insurance Committees is actually £79 2s. 3d. less than for the previous year. The average price per form for the year 1922 was 13.14d., which is .74d. less than for the year 1921. The average price of the 16,371,529 prescription forms received from Insurance Committees since the inception of the Bureau is 12.16d. While prices are becoming stabilised, the average price per form during the first half of the current year shows a small but gradual increase. A second investigation was undertaken to ascertain to what extent opium, morphine, cocaine, diamorphine, and preparations containing them, were prescribed (*C. & D.*, II., 1922, 409). The previous investigation represented an examination of all the National Health Insurance prescriptions issued throughout Scotland during May 1922, and it was felt that an investigation involving a winter month would be even more valuable. It was apparent that a winter month would show that much greater quantities were prescribed of drugs such as paregoric, which contains 5 per cent. of tincture of opium, and preparations of diamorphine, which are frequently prescribed in cough mixtures. The summary is in respect of all the National Health Insurance prescriptions issued throughout Scotland during the months of May 1922 and March 1923. The details in respect of the March 1923 investigation are set forth in the following table.

	May 1922	March 1923	Totals
Number of prescriptions ..	184,152	234,868	419,020
Number of orders for use by practitioners	871	991	1,862
Opium, and preparations containing opium, expressed in terms of opium powder	79,431.54 grains	98,895.178 grains	178,326.718 grains
Number of times prescribed..	13,584	20,736	34,320
Morphine and preparations in terms of morphine alkaloid	8,854.50 grains	19,108.153 grains	27,962.653 grains
Number of times prescribed..	10,630	16,671	27,361
Cocaine and preparations in terms of cocaine alkaloid	1,043.57 grains	1,416.426 grains	2,459.996 grains
Number of times prescribed..	347	481	828
Diamorphine and preparations in terms of diamorphine hydrochloride	1,671.38 grains	2,925.510 grains	4,596.890 grains
Number of times prescribed..	1,595	2,480	4,075

The total cost of vaccines and serums during the first six months of 1923 was £67 3s. 10½d. in the Burghs and £35 2s. 0½d. in the Counties.

Associations' Winter Session

Hull.—At a meeting of the Hull Pharmacists' Association, on September 27, Mr. A. Bennett, the father of the President, gave an address on *Humour in Pharmacy*. Next to the doctor, said the speaker, the pharmacist is the most serious-minded person in business. Mr. Bennett then gave illustrations of humour in prescriptions and in orders received over the counter. As the years had rolled by reforms, restrictions, and regulations had grown into a fine crop. Changes were numerous, and not all to the benefit of the pharmacist. With all his troubles and cares, therefore, it was not a mere relaxation when the chemist could see the funny side of life; it was a positive asset.

Walthamstow.—The Walthamstow Pharmaceutical Association held the adjourned annual meeting on September 26, Mr. W. Gray (President) in the chair. The secretary and treasurer (Mr. W. E. Gaze) reported a substantial balance in hand. The President summarised the year's work. The officers were then re-elected. It was decided in future to hold the annual meetings early in October. Mr. Gray then addressed the meeting on the British Pharmaceutical Conference, giving special reference to the Society's organisation scheme and the training of apprentices. He advised all non-members of the Society to join, and so help along the forward movement.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of British patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Pure Gelatin.—A process for the manufacture of pure gelatin, or glue, based on the use of an aqueous solution of chlorine dioxide to effect complete decoloration of the raw material. (Köln-Rottwell A.G. 203,276.)

Tooth Paste.—A preparation consisting of sixty-five parts of silica jelly (containing 10 per cent. of colloidal silica), ten parts of anhydrous titanic acid, eighteen parts of grinding agent, two parts of gum acacia, and five parts of potassium bitartrate. J. Freng. 203,248.)

Isolation of Urea.—An acid solution of urea is first concentrated by cooling to -10° C. or -15° C., and then heated under reduced pressure at about 60° C., until it contains about two to three parts of urea in one part of water. It is then cooled to 0° C., whereupon the urea crystallises out, and can be removed from the liquid. (Société des Produits Azotés. 189,787.)

Manufacture of Lactose.—Whey is heated to 45° C. and the fat removed. The acidity of the liquid is then determined and the calculated quantity of chalk added. The mixture is concentrated *in vacuo* at 60° C. until it has a sp. gr. of about 1.26, whereupon it is allowed to cool in crystallising vessels, and then centrifugalised. (L. Harding and W. C. D. Whetham. 203,209.)

Barium Hydroxide.—Solid hydrated barium sulphide is first prepared by dissolving the crude sulphide in hot water, removing the insoluble substances, whereupon on cooling the solution hydrated barium sulphide crystallises out. The latter is heated from about 20° C. to 100° C., and dissolved in hot water, yielding a red liquid, which on cooling deposits barium hydroxide in scales. (J. Michael & Co., and B. Moog. 192,415.)

Base-Exchanging Compounds.—Gels particularly suitable for the purification of water can be obtained by mixing a solution of an alkaline silicate (in which the ratio of silica to alkali is not less than 3.3:1) with a solution of either sodium chlorate, di-sodium phosphate, sodium sulphate, sodium nitrate, or sodium chloride, drying the resulting gel. (T. P. Hilditch, H. J. Wheaton and Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd. 203,158.)

GERMAN

Codeine Compound.—On evaporating a dilute alcoholic solution of 1 part of codeine and 0.52 part of *p*-acetamidophenol a compound melting at 125° C. is obtained. (O. Hinsberg. D.R.P. 377,588.)

Cholic Acid Ester.—300 parts of cholic acid and 30 parts of sodium hydroxide are dissolved in water, and the solution heated to 115° C. for several hours, after adding about 60 parts of benzyl chloride. The oil which separates is removed, and on cooling a soft, light-coloured mass is obtained, which soon hardens. (Gehe & Co. A.G. and H. Runne. D.R.P. 381,350.)

Manufacture of Dusting Powders.—Pure powdered carbamide has been found to afford an excellent basis for dusting powders; it is soluble, non-toxic and has no injurious local effect on tissues. The ingredients of the powder are mixed with the powdered carbamide—e.g., boric acid 5, carbamide 95 parts—in the usual way. (Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. D.R.P. 381,292.)

Soap-free Detergent.—Certain sulphonated acids of benzylanilin or naphthylamine, especially their soluble sodium and calcium salts, have been found to possess a powerful detergent action, and a detergent may be obtained by mixing:—

Sodium carbonate cryst. ...	80 parts
Calcined sodium sulphate ...	6 parts
Waterglass (35° Bé) ...	9 parts
Mono-benzylsulphanilic acid ...	5 parts

(Kalle & Co. A.G. D.R.P. 381,108.)

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1923, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," September 12, 1923.)

- "TYMTO"; for a medicated bath powder (3). By J. Thomas & Son, 196 Francis Road, Leyton, London, E.10. 438,229.
- Star-shaped device of sheep standing on barrel, and letters "E. L. & S." ("E. L. & S." disclaimed); for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. Lambert & Son, 60 Queen's Road, Dalston, London, E.8. 438,559. (Associated.)
- "ILAG"; for all goods (3). By Internationale Laboratorien und Klinisch-Therapeutisches Institut Arlesheim Aktien-Gesellschaft, Arlesheim, Switzerland. 438,825.
- "PEPTAMALT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Brand & Co., Ltd., 72-84 South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8. 439,002.
- "PRENTIF"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By W. George's Surgical and Drug Stores, Ltd., 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. 439,069/070. (Associated.)
- "TRITONA"; for all goods (3). By H. Morgan, 8 Percival Terrace, King's Cliff, Kemp Town, Brighton. 439,655.
- "ARLCO"; for all goods (3). By the Arlington Chemical Co., corner of York Street and South Broadway, Yonkers, Westchester, New York, U.S.A. 439,677.
- "RADIOMITE"; for curative socks, belts, chest protectors, etc. (11). By F. H. Rosher, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 433,950.
- "BONALAC"; for a milk food for infants and invalids (42). By C. J. Hall, 149 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. 438,800.
- "ROSE-OMOL" ("Rose" disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By Peremol, Ltd., Hill Top, Great Glen, near Leicester. 435,292.
- "FLORA DERMA" on floral label device; for a toilet cream (48). By A. E. Hardern, 157 Rawlinson Street, Barrow-in-Furness. B426,774.
- "A VISION OF DREAMS"; for toilet soaps (48). By Llatai Toilet Co., 122 Queen Street, Cardiff. 438,515.
- "DENTAKALA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By A. & F. Pears, Ltd., 71-75 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. 439,364.
- "STIGGAR"; for all goods (48). By Dearborn (1923), Ltd., 37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. 438,983.
- "INMAC"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Hannibal Pharmaceutical Co., 631 Olive Street, St. Louis, U.S.A. 439,674.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," September 19, 1923.)

- "CONDITONE"; for veterinary preparations (2). By Millais & Co., 29 Cock Lane, London, E.C.2. 437,386.
- "URIT"; for all goods (2). By the United Alkali Co., Ltd., Cunard Buildings, Pier Head, Liverpool. 439,414. (Associated.)
- "VERM-O-SPRAY"; for chemicals (2). By the Verm-o-Spray Products Co., Inc., 15 Thomas Street, West Haven, Conn., U.S.A. 439,684.
- "MARQUE DE FABRIQUE," on circular device, including monogram "M. C."; for medicinal chemicals (3). By the Emsee Co., 42 Stanley Street, Liverpool. 437,492. (Associated.)
- "NOVAINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. W. Gale, 274 Askew Road West, Gateshead. 437,864.
- "SALVADENT"; for a medicated preparation for the teeth and mouth (3). By A. Baird, 43 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. 438,233.
- "POMPADOUR" and "INQUISITOR"; for medicated wines (3). By F. E. Pease, Bakehouse Hill, Market Place, Darlington. 438,603/605. (Associated.)
- Device of wings, cross and half-circle; for external preparations (3). By Bolland & Craze, 4 Manchester Street, London, W.1. 438,818.
- "CERTEX"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for mineral waters, etc. (44). By T. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Oldham Road, Bardsley, Lanes. 439,235/236. (Associated.)
- "BIERROL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 439,276.
- "KRYSGOLGAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (vorm E. Schering), 170 Müllerstrasse, Berlin, N.39. 439,238.
- "CONTRACEPTOID"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 63 Grove Road, Bow, London, E.3. 439,766.
- "JOY-WALK"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By United Chemists' Association, Ltd., Priory Court, Cheltenham. 440,035.
- "TISMIL"; for food substances (42). By Lactovæ, Ltd., 28a St. John's Avenue, Orrell Park, Aintree, Liverpool. 437,523.

"LADY ESTHER," with Eastern figure device; for face powder and creams (48). By "Lady Esther," 441 W. Division Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. B429,923.

- "SANITAS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By the "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., 19 Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.14. 432,078. (Associated.)
- "FORDYS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. J. Ford, 67 Rue des Goujons, Anderlecht, Brussels, Belgium. 435,820.
- Portrait of John Bell in floral frame, with words, "Trade Mark Estbd. 1798"; for all goods (48). By John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., 14 Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. 438,719. (Associated.)
- "BONJOUR PHILIPPINE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By C. Davis, 22 Rue de Longchamp, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris. 439,188.
- "SILVER CITY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Wright Street, Renfrew. 439,461. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," September 26, 1923.)

- "LIXIT"; for dog medicines (2). By L. S. Balls, 156 Brixton Hill, London, S.W.2. 433,545.
- "SANATINE"; for disinfectant fluids and powders (2). By Major & Co., Ltd., 447 Wincolmlee, Kingston-upon-Hull. 434,330.
- "PRIORY BRAND" under Priory device, and letters T E A M in corners of label; for sulphate of ammonia fertiliser (2). By The Team By-Product Coke Co., Ltd., Milburn House, Dean Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 437,760.
- "PINEOPALM"; for chemicals (2). By A. Finlay, Ltd., Victoria Square, Belfast. 439,885. (Associated.)
- "RADIOSAN"; for a liquid herbal medicine (3). By C. C. Labin, 167 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2. 437,082.
- "BUTOCAINE"; for a local anæsthetic (3). By Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône, 21 Rue Jean Goujon, Paris. 438,820.
- "WISMULEN"; for a pharmaceutical preparation (3). By J. E. Stroschein Chemische Fabrik Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, 47 Wiener Strasse, Berlin. 438,957.
- "NASALLO"; for medicated snuff for catarrh treatment (3). By The Collins Drug Co., 192 Windmill Lane, Smethwick, Staffs. B439,768.
- "SECURITAS"; for teats, soothers, enemas and finger stalls (11). By C. Martin & Co., 3 Took's Court, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4. 438,354.
- "FACHLOPED"; for corn files, rasps or rubbers (11). By J. H. Long, 17 Leather Lane, London, E.C.1. 439,939.
- "ALMATA" KEEN'S COMPLETE FOOD on square label device, including shell and border of children at play; for food for infants, etc. (42). By Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd., Denmark Street, London, E.1. 433,882. (Associated.)
- "GRO-SO," THE WONDERFUL BABY FOOD, with picture of baby riding on cow; for infants' food (42). By Lactovæ, Ltd., 28a St. John's Avenue, Orrell Park, Aintree, Liverpool. 437,112.
- "SCHWEPPE'S INDIAN TONIC" and "SCHWEPPE'S TONIC WATER" on label devices; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By Schweppes, Ltd., 1 Connaught Place, London, W.2. 438,599. (Associated.)
- "BRILLENE FOR THE HAIR, LEONA BRAND," on circular label device; for a solidified brillantine (48). By The Jackson Co., 32 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1. B436,582.
- Oval portrait of man; for toilet preparations (48). By The Ilex Supply Co., Ltd., 252b Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London, W.C.1. 437,358.
- "NEIGE DE CEVENNES," with device of snow on mountains and words "Mont Dore" ("Mont Dore" disclaimed); for toilet creams (48). By Société Française des Produits de Beauté, 12 Rue Calmels Paris. 437,504.
- "KUZEAN"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. Matcham, Ltd., 50 Westgate Street, Ipswich. 438,713.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," October 3, 1923.)

- "PROTINA"; for chemicals for destroying moths, etc. (2). By Graham & Co., 7 Brunswick Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 440,013.
- "VIVANTE"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Lournay, Incorporated, 42 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A. 436,476/477. (Associated.)
- "DIPHASOL"; for injection preparations for the treatment of luetic diseases (3). By Chemosan Aktiengesellschaft, 11/13 Helfferstorferstrasse, Vienna, 1. 438,247; 439,463.
- "RED STAR" and "ST. JOHN'S GATE BRAND" on label device, including star and picture of St. John's Gate; for surgical dressings (11). By Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. 438,595. (Associated.)

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, October 4.

THE more optimistic feeling which prevailed in the chemical and drug markets last week appears to have vanished, principally owing to the renewed political crisis in Germany and the fresh decline in European currencies. Not until it is possible to form an opinion on the course of events in Germany and the Ruhr will there be any revival of confidence. In crude drugs, interest has concentrated on cascara sagrada, which shows a considerable advance on the spot and to arrive. Menthol is inactive. Senega is about steady, with further arrivals. Caraway seed is rather lower. Opium is again dearer at primary sources, and spot is now about 2s. per unit. Considerable quantities have been purchased in Turkey by Japan this season, but the Hague Opium Convention takes no official cognisance of this fact. Japanese refined camphor has been in rather better demand at slightly easier prices; English refiners are very busy. Crude antimony is slightly cheaper. Mercury seems firm, and shellac has had a setback both on the spot and for delivery. Among pharmaceutical chemicals there is evidence of more confidence among spot holders, owing to the uncertain conditions in Germany, and prices of some products are moving upwards, these including acetanilide, aspirin, guaiacol carbonate, hexamine, and salol. Bromides are inclined to be steadier. Morphine and codeine and their salts are much dearer. There are few changes to note in industrial chemicals. Formaldehyde is more plentiful and is cheaper. Arsenic is irregular, opinions differing as to the ultimate trend of the market. Epsom salt is steadier, and sal ammoniac rather firmer.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Caraway oil Cascara sagrada Clove oil Cloves (Zan.) Cocoa butter (Amst.) Coconut (desicc.) Codeine salts Cottonseed oil Geranium oil (Alg.) Guaiacol carb. Morphine and salts Palm kernel oil Salol	Acetanilide Anise, star, oil Coconut oil Hexamethylene Hexamine Lemon oil (c.i.f.) Orange oil (Sic.) (c.i.f.) Pitch Wood oil (Hankow) Steadier Epsom salt Eucalyptus oil	Camphor (Jp., ref. slabs) Camphor monobrom.	Canary seed Caraway seed Formaldehyde Lithium salts Rubber Strontium iodide

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex- change	September 26	October 3
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.58½—11.59	11.56½—11.57
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	550—650 millions	1,800—2,000 mill.
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	86.05—86.15	91.70—91.90
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	16½d.—19½d.	16½d.—16½d.
Christiania	Kr. to £	18.159	28.78—28.82	28.35—28.90
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	765—785	750—770
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	265—270	285—295
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	99½—99½	101½—101½
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	25½—25½	25½d.—25½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.22½	32.60—32.65	33.60—33.65
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.66—4.66½	4.61½—4.62½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.55½—4.56	4.54½—4.54½
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	73.65—73.75	77.40—77.50
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—22½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.57—25.59	25.45—25.48
Vienna	Kr. to £	24.02	320.000—325.000	320.000—325.000

Cablegram

NEW YORK, October 3.—Business is fair. Cascara sagrada has advanced to 23c. per lb., and podophyllum (mandrake) root to 19½c. Menthol has declined to \$16.50 per lb. Formaldehyde is cheaper at 12½c., and buchu is also lower at 89c. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY is steady, with a retail business doing in English regulus, the special brands of which stand at £34 10s. to £35. Business in foreign refined is very slow, but warehouse lots cannot be had at under £25 10s.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Japanese slabs have been in rather more demand at slightly easier prices, including spot, at from 3s. 7d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., the latter price being paid for a lot of 50 cases; sales of ¼-oz. tablets have been made at 4s. 9d. per lb. To arrive, sellers of slabs for September-October shipment quote 3s. 5½d. c.i.f. English refiners quote bells at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d., blocks (1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb.) 4s. 10d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 5s.; ½ oz., ½ oz., ½ oz., 5s. 2d. per lb.; and flowers, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA continues to advance, with holders of three-year-old bark on the spot asking 120s. per cwt., and new bark now landing, 110s. The sales include five tons afloat at 105s. per cwt. The "Cardiganshire" has brought 255 bags from Tacoma to Liverpool.

CHAMOMILES.—First white Belgian offer at about 475s., and good white at 445s. per cwt. on the spot.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are again higher, with spot sales at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d., closing at 1s. 2d. sellers. To arrive, August-October shipment has been sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. c.i.f.; October-December shipment has been sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. c.i.f.; and November-January shipment at 1s. 2½d. The weekly wharf statistics show 2,941 bales landed and 496 delivered, leaving a stock of 19,555 bales, against 906 in 1922.

COCA BUTTER.—At auction at Amsterdam on October 3, Van Houten's A sold at 70.18 c. per half-kilo., against 66.84 c., and B quality at 62.15 c., against 60.30 c.; Blocker's at 62.28 c., against 60.24 c.

COCONUT (DESICCATED) is dearer, with fine and medium selling at 42s. 3d. to 42s. 9d., September-October shipment at 40s. 6d. to 41s., October-November at 40s. 6d., and November-December 40s. 3d. c.i.f. per cwt. c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Lately a little improvement in demand has taken place, and the price in kroner has advanced a little. In sterling, however, the price is still unaltered, owing to the actual higher value of this currency. Finest non-freezing steam-refined oil is therefore still quoted at about 100s. to 102s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. The exportation from Norway up to September 15, 1923, amounted to 58,623 barrels, equal to 68,002 hectolitres.

GALLS.—To arrive, sales of ordinary shape have been made. Chinese have been made at 51s. per cwt. c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—There is practically no change, business having been quite hand-to-mouth on the basis of 80s. to 82s. 6d. per lb. for the leading brands. To arrive, September-October shipment is quoted at 62s. 6d. c.i.f., November-December at 52s. 6d., and January-March at 45s. c.i.f. Synthetic crystal and liquid menthol is quoted by English makers at 35s. per lb.

MERCURY.—The sharp advance established last week has been retained, despite the fact that there has been no important growth of new business. While the tone seems firm, due to the restricted quantities of prompt mercury actually offering, which appear to be in a few hands, the future course of the market hinges not only on the attitude of Continental producers, but also on the progress of trade demand. Buyers are still shy, suspecting that the more reserved attitude of Italian producers is only temporary. There has been one or two good inquiries for home use and also export to South Africa, but business is slow to mature. Current quotations stand at £9 5s. to £9 10s. per bottle for spot lots. Arrivals this week amount to 6,959 lb. from Spain.

OPIMUM.—At the primary sources the market is very strong and dearer, 11½ per cent. being quoted at 25s.

per lb. c.i.f. This fresh advance is said to be due to renewed Japanese buying, and that, together with the short crop reports, is being exploited to the utmost. Apart from this, very little European support has been given to the Turkish market, and when it ceases, prices are likely to be cheaper. Spot holders are unwilling to sell, but a limited quantity could probably be got at about 23s. to 24s. per lb. for 11 to 11½ per cent

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.—During the period September 4 to 21 arrivals were as follows: Druggists', 734; "softs," 16; and Malatia, 64 cases. The stocks amounted to: Druggists', 278; "softs," 35; and Malatia, 9 cases. During the past fortnight the sales included: 133 cases of druggists' at 2,000 to 2,300 piastres, 6 cases of "softs" at 2,300 piastres, and 20 cases of Malatia at 2,000 to 2,150 piastres per oke. The market continues firm. Rumours are persistent to the effect that important contracts have been made for deliveries to Japan. Should this be the case, prices are likely to advance enormously, for we have reason to believe that the sellers do not command the quantities they have contracted to supply, and, therefore, will be compelled to purchase in Constantinople and in Smyrna. About 100 cases were sold in Smyrna at various prices, and we note that all supplies from the interior are sold immediately on arrival; the stocks amount to between 80 and 100 cases.

PEPPER is quiet, with fair black Singapore offering at 4½d. per lb. on the spot; to arrive, October-December shipment (basis fair) is quoted at 4½d. per lb., c.i.f., d.w. Sales of Lampong for October-November have been made at 3½d. per lb. c.i.f. Fair Tellicherry spot is 4½d., and fair Aleppy 4½d. spot. White Muntok has spot sellers at 6½d., being easier. To arrive, sales of October-November and November-December shipment have been made at 6½d. c.i.f. London. White Singapore is 6½d. per lb., and for October-November sellers quote 6½d. c.i.f., delivered weight.

RUBBER.—As anticipated last week, prices have again given way under the stress of forced liquidation of the near positions by weak holders. The entire absence of orders from America and the Continent, which the market so badly needs at this time of the year, is the sole factor in keeping prices at the present reduced parity. The shipments from the East during September are reported to be heavier than anticipated, and this, combined with the factor of increasing local supplies, has had a somewhat depressing influence. A further decline is hardly expected by the principal dealers, and towards the close prices have firmed up, and are at present ¼d. per lb. better than on Tuesday. Last week arrivals were substantial, viz., 2,184 tons, whilst deliveries totalled 845 tons, with an increase of 1,339 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 54,309 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crepe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and October, 1s. 3d.; November, 1s. 3½d.; December, 1s. 3½d.; January-March, 1s. 3½d.; April-June, 1s. 4½d. Balata is dearer, Venezuela block offering at 3s. 2d.; W.I. sheet 3s. 7d.

SEEDS.—The following spot quotations were current on Wednesday: Spanish ANISE, 80s. per cwt., and Russian, 60s. per cwt. CANARY SEED.—Mazagan, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per cwt.; Larache, 18s. 6d. per cwt. Market is firm. CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch, 108s. 6d. per cwt.; Morocco, 85s. CORIANDER SEED.—Sound, 45s., and wormy 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. CUMIN SEED.—Morocco, 125s. per cwt.; Malta, 120s. DILL SEED, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per cwt. FENNEL SEED.—Indian, 38s. to 45s. HEMP SEED.—Manchurian, 18s. 6d. per cwt. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco, 25s. LINSEED.—Morocco, 22s. 6d. per cwt. MUSTARD.—English, 30s. to 35s. per cwt. Market quiet generally.

SENEGA is quoted at from 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb. on the spot as to seller and quantity. The "Canadian Explorer" from Montreal has brought 24 bales.

SHELLAC.—After being very strong late last week, in sympathy with Calcutta, where manipulation has been greatly facilitated by reported curtailed supplies, the market eased a little on the spot and forward positions have been dealt in at a consideration set-back, although the warehouse stocks last month experienced a shrinkage of 3,398 cases to 13,199 cases. This had been fully anticipated and was presumably amply discounted by the recent substantial advance in values. The deliveries

were very good, amounting to 6,193 cases, against which the arrivals were only 2,795 cases. The spot price of usual standard T.N. orange closes at 315s., A.C. cakey 300s., and G.A.L. 275s. The sales for delivery include October at 310s., and December at 302s. 6d. to 305s.

STARCH PRODUCTS.—Dutch farina is quiet at 16s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 15s. 9d. to 16s. f.o.b. per cwt. for September-October shipment. Maize starch powder is unchanged at 15s. 1½d. per cwt. Superior Dutch dextrin is 23s., and No. 2, 20s. per cwt. English rice starch crystals is steady at £40, and Continental at £33 10s. per ton.

TURMERIC.—Sound Madras finger is quiet but steady at 72s. 6d. per cwt., and 70s. is wanted for wormy.

Essential Oils

BUSINESS is quiet this week, and fluctuations in the rate of exchange are responsible for price changes in French and Italian oils. Caraway oil is again dearer. Clove oil is higher, and Algerian geranium oil has improved in sympathy with the Bourbon variety. Star anise is dearer, and eucalyptus is firm.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is firmer at 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot, and 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d. c.i.f. to arrive is quoted.

BERGAMOT.—For shipment, prices generally are firm for 38 to 39 per cent. l.a., ranging from 13s. to 13s. 3d. c.i.f. Spot sellers quote from 13s. to 13s. 6d. per lb. In some directions 37 to 38 per cent. oil is offered below this.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE).—On the spot sales are reported at 10s. 6d. per lb., at which there are sellers.

CAMPHOR.—White essential oil is quoted on the spot at 80s. per cwt.; brown is at the same figure. Demand is quiet.

CARAWAY.—During the past week the price of Dutch double-rectified has advanced from 25s. to 33s. per lb., which is now the figure quoted for large lines. Deliveries of new crop oil have, up to the present, been small, and the recent renewed speculation in seed has driven up prices beyond what distillers are prepared to pay. It may be recalled that offers were made so low as 18s. at the beginning of the season, and buyers of oil were not inclined to place contracts at the price owing to the news of an alleged bumper crop of seed. This has been shown to have been erroneous.

CASSIA.—For 80 to 85 c.a. 11s. per lb. is about the spot value, and for shipment 10s. 6d. c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is steady at 4½d. to 4¾d. per oz. on the spot, according to sellers, and 4½d. c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is nominal at 4s. Java is firmer at from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per lb., and for shipment 3s. 9¾d., c.i.f., is quoted.

CLOVE.—English B.P. distilled is dearer at 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb. for prompt delivery. November delivery distilled abroad is quoted at 7s. 3d.

EUCALYPTUS continues in good demand, and is firm at 2s. 6d. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is still very firm; on the spot there are sellers at from 32s. to 34s. per lb. Algerian is firmer at 30s. to 31s.

LEMON.—The c.i.f. price to come forward has improved slightly, with quotations at 2s. 8d. and 2s. 9d. per lb. On the spot holders quote 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is quiet and unchanged at 2¾d. per oz. for spot and 2½d. c.i.f. to arrive.

MANDARIN is easier on the spot at from 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is unchanged at 11s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. The price quoted for September-October shipment is 10s. 6d. c.i.f., January-March 8s., but no business is passing at these figures.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quoted for shipment at 10s. 5d. to 11s. per lb., c.i.f., according to brand. Spot is quoted at about these figures. Bitter is quoted at from 9s. to 10s., c.i.f.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Bulgarian is offered variously at from 30s. to 40s. per oz. as to sellers. Higher prices are asked in some directions.

PALMAROSA on the spot is quoted at 22s. per lb.

PETTGRAIN.—Limited supplies of Paraguayan on the spot are offered at 7s. 9d. per lb., but 8s. to 8s. 3d. is more general. Forward prices range from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish on the spot is quoted at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. as to quantity.

SPIKE.—Spanish is obtainable at 2s. 7d. per lb. in not less than ten lots on the spot.

THYME.—Spanish red, 30 per cent. phenols, is quoted at 4s. 4d. per lb. for spot.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon is obtainable at 25s. per lb., spot. The prices quoted for shipment are in some quarters higher than this. Java oil ranges from 30s. upwards, as to quality.

WINTERGREEN (SWEET BIRCH OIL).—Genuine American on the spot is quoted at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

SIGNS have already been in evidence that prices quoted from the Continent are inclined to move to higher levels. In consequence of this and the uncertain state of affairs in Germany, dealers holding spot supplies are showing more confidence, with prices generally much steadier and in some directions moving up. Morphine and codeine are again higher.

ACETANILIDE on spot is a firmer feature with most dealers asking from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity. The tendency seems to be for a move to dearer rates.

ASPIRIN.—The spot position seems decidedly firm. Spot stocks are short in the usual sources, and supplies coming forward cannot be unloaded at lower than about 3s. 1d. The Continental position is also pointing towards higher prices. Some spot holders are asking 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d., the lower price for 5-cwt. lots.

BARBITONE is offered on spot in the region of 17s. per lb., with hardly any serious inquiry.

BENZALDEHYDE. 03 is quoted at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., with sales only occasional.

BENZOIC ACID is nominal as quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb.; larger lots at much cheaper prices.

BENZONAPHTHOL can be had at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.: no business recorded.

BETANAPHTHOL is steadier, although still a quiet feature. Resublimed is offering from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Due to the critical state of Germany, the spot position is at last showing some little sign of steady- ing up, and dealers holding spot stocks are standing firm for business at their quoted rates, which in some quarters show a slight advance. Ammonium is unchanged at about 7d. per lb. Potassium, B.P., crystals and granular, is a shade up at about 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., crystals and granular, is quoted up to 8d. in one direction, but the average price is nearer 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. On c.i.f. terms 5d. per lb. is quoted.

CAFFEINE.—Pure crystals are quoted at from 12s. to 12s. 6d., and the citrate at 8s. 3d. per lb. from dealers.

CALCIUM LACTATE has met with a fair business of small size, with the price well up to 1s. 9d. per lb.

CAMPBOR MONOBROM is cheaper, offering at 6s. 9d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is offering duty paid in the region of 4s. per lb., and 3s. 10d. for cwt. lots; the demand has been slow.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—The spot position is exceptionally weak with holders appearing anxious to clear, but in view of the lack of inquiry or business not much has been unloaded. The spot quotation is 1s. 5d. per lb., less 5 per cent., in one-cwt. kegs, with the selling price a matter of negotiation.

CODEINE.—Owing to the further rise in opium, makers on October 3 announced an advance of 1s. per oz., their new scale of prices being as follows:—

	List price	16 oz. and up-wards	25 oz. and up-wards	100 oz. and up-wards
Codeine:				
alkaloid cryst. .. oz.	17/9	17/6	17/3	16/9
precip. .. "	17/9	17/6	17/3	16/9
hydrochloride .. "	15/8	15/5	15/2	14/8
phosphate .. "	13/4	13/1	12/10	12/7
sulphate .. "	15/8	15/5	15/2	14/8

CREOSOTE.—B.P. keeps up to its former level of from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., with not much doing.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains dull, dealers quoting from 5s. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE has advanced on the Continent, and this movement is reflected with dealers now offering up to 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb., and 9s. for quantity.

HEXAMINE.—It is possible, if not probable, that by the end of this week the spot price will be close up to 3s. 9d. per lb. The movement in this direction is already in evidence.

HYDROQUINONE is irregular on offer with the price varying from about 3s. 3d. up to 3s. 9d. per lb.; business has been small.

LITHIUM SALTS are cheaper, the following rates being quoted:—Benzoate, 7s.; bromide, 6s. 9d.; carbonate, 10s. 3d.; chloride, 11s. 6d.; anhydrous powder, 13s. 6d.; citrate crystals, 7s.; powder, 7s. 3d.; iodide, 21s.; salicylate, 8s. 3d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—The movement reported last week has materialised, and the spot position is now firm at the advanced rates of about 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., and in one quarter up to 3s. is quoted.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains at 14s. 6d. per lb., with the market almost idle.

MILK SUGAR.—Finest Dutch powder maintains its price at from 87s. to 89s. per cwt. on the spot, according to quantity. German make is offering down to 75s. per cwt.

MORPHINE AND SALTS.—Owing to the continued advance in opium, the makers announce a further rise of 1s. to 1s. 3d. per oz., their new prices from October 3 being as follows:—

	List price	16 oz. and up-wards	25 oz. and up-wards	100 oz. and up-wards
Morphine:				
Alkaloid cryst. .. oz.	15/7	15/3	14/11	14/8
precip. .. "	15/4	15/-	14/8	14/5
acetate .. "	12/3	12/-	11/9	11/6
bromide .. "	15/4	15/-	14/8	14/5
hydrochloride .. "	12/3	12/-	11/9	11/6
cryst. .. "	12/6	12/3	12/-	11/9
meconate .. "	15/4	15/-	14/8	14/5
sulphate .. "	12/3	12/-	11/9	11/6
Cryst. .. "	12/6	12/3	12/-	11/9
tartrate (neutral) .. "	15/4	15/-	14/8	14/5
Morphine diacetyl .. "	17/9	17/6	17/3	16/9
Morphine diacetyl hydrochloride .. "	16/9	16/6	16/3	15/9
Morphine ethyl hydrochloride .. "	17/9	17/6	17/3	16/9

PARAFORMALDEHYDE has been quiet again, and the quoted rate of 3s. 6d. per lb. is rather above actual selling price; one-cwt. kegs can be had at 3s. 4d.

PARALDEHYDE keeps steady with dealers' prices in the region of 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

PHENACETIN is steadier this week, but there may still be isolated lots on spot to be picked up slightly cheaper than the quoted price of 6s. 3d. per lb.; one-cwt. lots can be had at 6s.

PHENAZONE is well held on spot at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., and there may be a slight advance before long for spot goods.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN has been in little request: quoted at about 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, B.P.—Spot continues to move off quite well with dealers' prices close up and at 9½d. per lb.

RESORCIN remains quiet with dealers' price unchanged at about 5s. 9d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID, B.P.—The spot position continues firm, with dealers quoting in the region of 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. The Continent is offering at dearer rates.

SALOL is dearer, some sellers asking up to 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. for best white crystals.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—German makers have raised their price to 2s. 5d. per lb., f.o.b. Hamburg, but it is doubtful if any quantity could be had at that figure. London spot holders quote 2s. 6d. per lb. in cwt. lots.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains a dull feature, with dealers' prices unaltered at 18s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—This market keeps very steady with spot supplies restricted. Crystals, about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; powder, 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

STRONTIUM IODIDE is cheaper, makers offering at 17s. 6d. per lb.

SULPHONAL can be had at 13s. 9d. per lb., with little doing.

TARTARIC ACID.—Spot supplies of B.P. crystals are freely offered with hardly any moving off. The quoted rate is about 1s. 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., but orders would be accepted at less.

TERPIN HYDRATE is level on the week at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., with the market quiet.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, October 3.

LITTLE in the way of change is recorded in the week's business, which has been characterised by the continued smallness of orders. Formaldehyde is much freer in supply and is cheaper. Arsenic is rather irregular. Other products show no change.

ACETIC ACID keeps very steady on spot, but some slight reduction for 80 per cent. grade is recorded; 80 per cent. technical, £47; 80 per cent. pure, £49; 98 per cent. glacial, £60, in casks, and about £73 in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE is a good item, with supplies short of demand. British Government specification, £125 per ton, in drums.

ALUM has again been slow in moving off in dealers' hands, who are offering Continental in casks at about £10 to £10 10s. per ton.

ARSENIC.—The feeling amongst buyers is more cautious than ever on a falling market, although holders of Cornish have shown some resistance. Business could probably be done at around £59, delivered London for Cornish white powder, although the quantities offering are still restricted. Grecian is quite nominal, and holders on the spot are not inclined to consider business except where firm offers are made. The market for foreign is widely divergent, c.i.f. offers for shipment having been made down to about £52.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is steady, but only in occasional small demand, with dealers offering Continental at about £14 10s. to £15 per ton.

COPPER-SULPHATE.—Under the continued very dull export demand and unabated keen competition the undertone of the market is weak, having been, moreover, aggravated by the fresh spasm of depression in the market for the metal, which has broken into new low records for the year. The more general quotation for sulphate, f.o.b., is £25 10s. per ton for casks, but business is apparently arranged down to £25.

CREAM OF TARTAR keeps steady with the quoted price about 87s. 6d. to 88s. per cwt. for one-ton or more lots. A fair inquiry has been dealt with.

EPSOM SALT is steadier after the reductions reported last week, but dealers seem to find business slow when offering at about £4 10s. to £5 per ton for commercial in bags.

FORMALDEHYDE has been accumulating on spot since the duty on importation was taken off, and with the demand nothing like brisk, the spot price is easier in the region of £70 per ton, for 40-per cent. volume.

LEAD ACETATE keeps very steady, with a few lots about on spot, with £41 asked for brown and £42 for white, per ton.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—There has been a better demand generally of late for home-made white lead and oxides, and on account of the continuous rise in piglead the tendency favours higher rates. Red-lead and litharge stand at £42 10s. per ton, and white-lead in oil for export at £52 5s. f.o.b.

LITHOPONE is a healthy item, with dealers getting business at their quoted price of £22 to £22 10s. per ton for 30 per cent. Continental red seal.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Dealers continue to offer 88 to 92 per cent. solid in drums at about £31 per ton, with some business booked.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE has steadied up after the reductions recorded last week, but there is nothing like a good demand; 90 to 92 per cent., about £26, and 96 to 98 per cent., about £29 per ton.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains dull, with the quotation at about 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is a good market as quoted at 9½d. to 8½d. per lb. for commercial quality, and inquiry has been better.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN shows no sign of a better demand, and dealers' prices in the region of 1s. per lb. do not seem very steady.

SAL AMMONIAC continues rather firmer, owing to the uncertainty of supplies coming forward from Germany. Some spot supplies are still available; dog-tooth crystals, £50; medium, £42 10s.; fine white crystals £25 to £26 per ton, ex stores.

SODIUM ACETATE is at last week's cheaper price of £24 to £24 10s. per ton on spot, with little moving.

SODIUM BICARBONATE from British makers is unchanged at £10 10s. per ton, in bags, carriage paid, for home trade only.

SODIUM BICHROMATE from British makers for home trade only is steady at 4½d. per lb. Dealers' price is competitive.

SODIUM CARBONATE (washing crystals) from British makers for home trade are quoted at about £5 5s per ton, in bags, carriage paid in Great Britain.

SODIUM CHLORATE has not improved in demand; quoted by dealers at about 2½d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers are offering pea crystals in one cwt. kegs at about £14 to £14 10s. per ton, and commercial quality in casks at about £9 per ton. Continental quotations are rather firmer.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN remains dull, with dealers quoting about 6d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE has met with only a slow and small demand from dealers, who are offering Continental 60 to 62 per cent. solid in drums at about £14 to £14 5s. per ton, and broken at about £15 5s. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR.—A moderately active business is reported at steady rates. American crude stands at £5 7s. 6d. per ton, free on trucks, Manchester. Sicilian flowers are quoted £8 17s. 6d. to £9 2s. 6d., and roll £7 10s. to £7 17s. 6d., c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—After the various reductions in values recorded last week there is little change to record here, and the tone is steadier generally. Pitch, after some material reductions, is moving upwards. Other items show no change, with business still unsatisfactory in volume. **ANILINE OIL** and **SALT** are dull, with quotations at about 9d. to 10d. per lb., packages free. **BETANAPHTHOL** is unaltered at about 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., but business remains poor. **PITCH** has livened up this week considerably, and the price has improved, closing at about 130s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, with the market much steadier. Pure **METHYL ALCOHOL** is not likely to experience any further drop in price from its present level of £90 per ton, ex wharf, London. **DISINFECTANTS** are level on the week at 3s. 9d. per gallon, barrels free. **NAPHTHALENE** remains slow in demand, but owing to conditions on the Continent the tone here is somewhat steadier at £19 10s. to £20 per ton. Crude, £5 to £11; crystals, £23; powder, £17; balls, £24; candles, £28; tablets, £28 per ton, packages free. **HEXAMETHYLENE** is steadier after last week's drop in price and is unchanged at 3s. 6d. per gallon. **PYRIDIN** is fully maintained at 21s. per gallon, and owing to the smallness of spot supplies further advances are not unlikely. **CARBOLIC ACID.**—Crystals are quoted on a firm market at 1s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b., in large bulk packing. There has not been much good business about. **CREOSOTE OIL**, although remaining quiet, is very steady in the region of 9½d. per gallon, f.o.b. **TOLUOL** is unchanged at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon, f.o.r. makers' works in buyers' packages.

Fixed Oils, etc.

THE better tone recently reported is being well maintained in most articles, and again this week the market is generally firm, with business quite satisfactory. Where any change in values has taken place it has been mostly a move to higher rates. **ACID OILS.**—This market holds very firm, and prices are fully maintained. Stocks are still scarce on spot. **Coconut** and **palm kernel**, 40s.; **groundnut**, 38s.; **soya**, about 36s. 6d., all spot. **CASTOR.**—Prices quoted ex mills, Hull, are unchanged at pharmaceutical, 56s.; first pressings, 51s.; second pressings, 50s, all spot; these rates are nominal. **COCONUT.**—The tone is firmer with prices showing, but little change on the week; deodorised, 47s., spot. Ceylon, 45s., c.i.f.; Cochin, 47s., c.i.f. **COTTON.** Advances in prices have taken place, and after a week of good business the market closes firm; deodorised, 49s.; common edible, 47s.; soapmaking, 43s.; crude, 40s., all spot. **GROUNDNUT.**—Prices are fully maintained, with the market closing firm; deodorised, 55s., on spot. Crude Oriental, 48s., c.i.f. **LINSEED** (raw naked).—A week of fair business has to be recorded, and fluctuations have been

kept within a very narrow margin, the week showing practically no change in any position. On spot, 42s. 6d.; October, 41s. 9d.; October/December, 41s. 6d.; January-April, 37s. 10½d. Hull, on spot, 41s. 6d.; October, 40s. 6d.; October/December, 40s. 9d.; January-April, 37s. 6d. **PALM KERNEL.**—Prices have advanced here sharply and hold firm at the close; deodorised, 48s.; crude, 41s. 6d., all spot. **PALM.**—After the recent few weeks of advancing prices and brisk demand there has been a slight easing off for some grades, while others have moved just a shade higher. Generally the market holds quite steady. Lagos, 37s.; softs, 36s. 6d.; mediums, 37s.; hards, 37s. 6d.; bleached, 39s. 3d., all spot. **RAPE.**—A further slight advance is recorded, and the higher price is firmly maintained at the close; refined, 43s. 6d.; crude, 40s. 6d., all spot. **SOYA** has been much quieter and closes dull, with values so far unchanged; deodorised, 46s.; crude, 40s. 6d., all spot. **TURPENTINE** has undergone but little alteration on the week, notwithstanding the dulness of demand under the influence of the fairly large supplies available, while good quantities are still afloat. The tone in America was rather easier, with the Savannah quotation reacting to about 93½¢, after having been rushed up a good deal recently. Dealers are cautious but not very free sellers, and the tone is fairly steady. Spot on Wednesday closed at 73s. 9d.; October/December, 74s. 3d.; January-April, 75s. 3d. The stocks returned last were 14,160 barrels of American and about 350 barrels of French spirit. Russian spirit for shipment vary from about £40 to £45 a ton, c.i.f. U.K. **WOOD.**—Hankow in barrels is now firm at 92s. on spot.

LUBRICATING MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Lubricating oils are quoted all round at easier prices. Benzol is likely to move in buyers' favour in a few days. Other products are level on the week, with the market generally quiet. **BINZOL** is so far unchanged, with makers quoting at 1s. 4d. per gallon f.o.r makers' works in buyers' packages.—**BURNING OILS.**—Crude No. 3, 8½d.; No. 2, 8d. per gallon, barrels free; prices are unchanged on the week. **FUEL OIL.**—895 to 910 gravity, £4 7s. 6d.; 950 gravity, £5 10s. per ton, ex tank; no change.—**SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.**—There is nothing like a good demand for these products, but there is no further reduction in price to record; 90 to 160 and heavy, 90 to 190, 1s. 3d. per gallon, drums extra. Naphtha is dull, with the quoted rate easy at 1s. 4d. per gallon. **PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.**—The wax market is very steady and fairly active at 2½d. to 3d. per lb., in bags, according to melting point. Scale for shipment holds firm at about £15 15s. per ton, c.i.f. United Kingdom port. **PETROLEUM OILS.**—American prime white, 11d.; American water white, 1s. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d., naked, ex tank; 6½d., buyers' barrels filled free, and 9½d. barrels free ex wharf, London. **PETROLEUM JELLIES.**—Snow white, £58 to £64; yellow, £20 to £26; red vet, £20; ruby red, £21; dark stiff green, £13 15s. per ton, barrels free, ex wharf, London. **SPECIAL OIL**, for Diesels and motors, 10d. per gallon, barrels free; there is no change in this market. **WHITE OILS.**—Prices hold firm with supplies restricted; Special No. 1, £44; No. 1, £38; No. 1A, half-white, £33, in drums; No. 2, £27, in barrels, ex wharf, London. **LUBRICATING OILS.**—The spot prices for practically all kinds have been materially reduced. Pennsylvania crude have been reduced 25 cents. On spot, Pales, £9 10s. to £24; Reds, £12 10s. to £22; Dark Cylinders, £13 15s. to £26; Filtered Cylinders, £18 to £32; Blacks, £7 5s. to £14 15s., ex wharf, London, less 2½ per cent. Soluble oil is offering at £18 10s. net. No. 1 **RUSSIAN OIL** is available on spot at the slightly easier price of £18 per ton, ex wharf, London, less 2½ per cent.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS, TALLOW, ETC.—Australian tallow is still in demand, and continue to advance in price. Fish oils have been quieter, but there is no material change. **BONE GREASE** is practically unobtainable, with plenty of inquiry. **NEAR'S FOOT OIL** is dearer at 4s. 4d. per gallon, c.i.f. **LARD OILS.**—American E.W.S., 1 per cent., 73s. 6d.; ditto, 2 to 3 per cent., 68s.; English, about 3 per cent., 62s. per cwt., London. **FISH OILS.**—Business has been rather quiet this week, and the tone of the market is by no means firm. Coast cod, on spot, 35s.; Japanese, in cases, c.i.f., 32s.; brown whale, spot, 31s. 6d.; dark whale, spot, 28s. 6d. **TALLOW (Australian).**—A firm tone governs this market in all directions. Prices are fully maintained and business, both at the public auctions and privately, has been very satisfactory. Fine mutton, 43s. 6d.; sweet beef, 43s. 6d.; good mixed, 41s. 9d.; inferior, about 38s. 6d., all spot. **South American tallow.**—Shipment prices are dearer on the week; first beefs, 40s. 6d.; seconds, 38s. 6d. **OLEO OIL** is quoted firm for shipment at 69s. c.i.f. **OLEO STEARIN** is maintained at last week's dearer rates of 50s. 6d. for No. 1 South American, and 49s. for No. 2, c.i.f.

Balsam Tolu

BALSAM tolu is produced along the coast of San Salvador, Central America, between Acajutla and La Libertad. Regardless of local consumption (says U.S. Consul Franklin, San Salvador), the yearly quantities exported seem to remain constant. In 1921, 51,023 kilos., valued at \$187,253, were exported, while in 1922, 52,651 kilos., valued at \$215,870, were shipped. The destinations of the 1922 shipments were: To the United States, 40,130 kilos.; to Germany, 9,511 kilos.; to France, 1,751 kilos.; and to England, 1,259 kilos.

Adulterated Coumarin

COUMARIN has, of course, received a good deal of attention from the sophisticator. At the present moment a good deal of adulteration is being practised, and users should exercise discretion in buying. So far as can be traced, the adulteration comes from one source only, but numerous parcels have recently been found loaded with terpin hydrate, which crystallises with the coumarin. These samples commence to melt at about 68°, but the melt is opaque and incomplete up to from 80° to 95°. This is characteristic of the adulterant, which has a high melting point. A few grains may be warmed with dilute sulphuric acid, when the odour of terpineol is clear and unmistakable. From one sample was obtained sufficient terpineol to determine the usual physical constants. In this case the amount of adulterant present was not less than 25 per cent.

Higher Tariff Rates Wanted

THE Verona Chemical Co., North Newark, and the **Orbis Products Trading Co., New York,** have approached the United States Tariff Commission with a view to securing an increase in the present import duty of 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on thymol, and the Commission has ordered an inquiry into the cost of production of this compound. In the United States thymol is prepared from ajowan seed. The Commission has been informed that imported thymol is offered in New York at \$2.00 per lb., which, it is asserted, is less than the actual cost of the necessary raw material. The average price for American thymol is \$3.25 per lb., and the annual consumption in the United States is stated to amount to about 80,000 lb. Four Austrian firms have raised the question of an inquiry into the cost of production of magnesite. The Tariff Commission, following an application by the Special Chemicals Co., Highland Park, Ill., is also investigating the costs of production of certain rare sugars and amido-acids and their salts, as it is asserted that these products are being imported from Germany at prices below the cost of manufacture in the United States. It is stated—and emphasised in the German chemical press—that the United States War Department is greatly in favour of protecting American manufacturers of these products against foreign competition, the use of which is increasing in medicine and in laboratory work, in order to ensure adequate supplies for the hospitals in the event of hostilities.

Australian Customs Criticised

In a report by the Swiss Consul-General in Melbourne the following remarks are made with reference to the methods adopted by the Australian Customs authorities: In commercial circles increasing dissatisfaction is being voiced regarding the activities of the Tariff Board, and these have already given rise to several sharp attacks by the Chambers of Commerce. The Government does not regard the new Customs tariff as binding. The Customs Minister, after hearing the opinion of the Tariff Commission, is at liberty to decide what rate of duty is to be charged on a certain article, and how long this charge is to remain in force. If he chooses he can exempt an article from paying any duty, thus granting to one importer a very considerable advantage, while another has to pay the full rate of duty on the same article. Consequently, the importer never knows what will be the rate of duty he will be called upon to pay. To show the uncertainty which prevails, it may be mentioned that since the introduction of the tariff of December 16, 1921, the Board of Customs has issued 1,350 decisions (of which 600 alone in the year 1923), a large number of which are diametrically opposed to the will of the Parliament as laid down in the Customs Tariff. In addition, there are the numerous investigations and decisions under the anti-dumping law. According to a recently issued report of the Tariff Commission, from August 1, 1922 to May 31, 1923, the latter has investigated 187 applications to levy anti-dumping supplementary duties, and in 83 cases has ordered the levy of such extra duties. Of these, 71 were on goods of German origin, 1 Austrian, 14 Belgian, 4 Czecho-Slovak, 1 Norwegian, and 3 American.



Pharmacy in Ireland

SIR,—May I make a few remarks relative to the proposed registration of R.D.s as pharmaceutical chemists, a move which "Xrayser II." in his recent comments (*C. & D.*, September 22, p. 413) seems to approve? Is he aware that the curriculum for the R.D. examination is a very elementary one, and could not possibly endow candidates with the necessary knowledge (theoretical or practical) for the proper discharge of the duties of a pharmacist? It would be as reasonable to expect the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to register herbalists, and surely there is room enough in the retail drug trade for the two grades. By all means let us give every facility to R.D.s to become "licentiates," but the Pharmacy Act was framed ostensibly for the better protection of the public, and Ph.C.s cannot be unmindful of the arduous work required of them during their four years' training (one year longer than is necessary in Great Britain). The medical colleges refuse to shorten the course for pharmacists desirous of becoming doctors, and merely grant them exemption from a few subjects (*materia medica*, etc.). The difficulty might be met by some regulation which would make compulsory at least one year's actual practice at compounding (dispensing) under the supervision of a Ph.C., with or without a subsequent test examination conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society, for which a moderate fee might be demanded. The dentists have successfully engineered a similar scheme, and there is no reason why pharmacists could not do likewise.—Yours faithfully,

HY. CORBETT MEYRICK.

Birmingham.

SIR,—Mr. James Cotton shows no lack of honesty. I congratulate Mr. Storey on the exposition of one of his disciples. In contriving to arrive at what Mr. Cotton was trying to get at in his letter, by using a certain amount of mental gymnastics, one may conclude that the following is the chief point of his argument. The examination should be abolished because it would cause him "sleepless nights" and various other little worries to qualify, and it is a "drag on the wheels of progress." His first point is childish, and his second foolish. As a sign of progress various other professions and trades have instituted examinations. "Embracing" Mr. Cotton and his *confrères* into the ranks of pharmacy without any examination would not increase my turnover or any other chemist's one penny. But it would increase his, as he might get a script or two. His peroration reads almost like an extract from the Apocrypha. He hails the "golden dawn" when those of "lower mentality" may be forgiven their incapacity to pass the examination; and "roll on to unprecedented success." We certainly would roll, but it would be head over heels down hill.

Yours faithfully,

QUALIFY (3/10).

Slackness in British Pharmacy

SIR,—All your correspondents on the subject overlook or ignore the basic fact that the Pharmaceutical Society has no power to protect its certificate-holders. Other bodies, such as doctors and lawyers, not only require the qualification to be taken to admit to practice, but they also promptly prosecute unqualified persons who undertake any medical or legal operation, however slight. This the Society cannot do. The day that the Society secures pharmacy for the pharmacist, that day will all sundries be cleared out by those who are real pharmacists at heart, and qualified men will be employed all round. I am far from defending the man who makes an habitual practice of leaving his pharmacy in charge of an unqualified assistant, and I daresay there would be some surprises if the worst offenders were known to us.

Yours, etc.,

A STICKER (1/10).

Army Pharmacists

SIR,—The account of the conditions of pharmacists in the re-organised Jugo-Slav army (*C. & D.*, September 15, p. 388) is very interesting, when compared with the recent negotiations between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Army Council. Here is a new country which so fully recognises the importance of employing trained pharmacists, that not only does it grant them the rank of lieutenant to commence, rising to colonel, but it also pays them their professional salary as an officer, in addition to that of a pharmacist. And yet the British Empire, considering itself to be the greatest power and most civilised nation in the world, compels its dispensers to enlist as privates, with a possibility of rising to be a sergeant, this possibility being greatly enhanced if the individual started life as a butcher or a baker, and not as a qualified pharmacist.

Yours faithfully,

ARMYCIIST (15/9).

Purchasing Drugs for China

SIR,—Having for some years at one period of my business life been in charge of the packing and export department of a wholesale firm, I must say that I consider Mr. Cameron to have been singularly unlucky in respect of breakages in his consignments. A complaint of a breakage was to us an event; the packer invariably enclosed a signed packing slip in each case, and a duplicate slip was filed in the office, so that in the case of a breakage occurring he was soon "on the carpet." Needless to say it seldom happened. When eventually I went abroad I found Continental packers were not nearly so careful in their work as the London packers to whom I had been accustomed, so much so that when I ultimately returned home I went to the trouble of packing my effects myself, sooner than run the risk of breakage.—Yours truly,

EXPORTER (20/9).

Testing Dispensing

SIR,—"Xrayser II.'s" point that if the cost of ascertaining inaccuracies in dispensing is so high, therefore, it should be worth much more than we are paid at present. To attain the degree of accuracy required, is a good argument, but one which, I am afraid, would carry no weight with the Ministry of Health, whose sole object appears to be to get the work, Insurance dispensing, done at the lowest possible rate of pay, irrespective of the skill or responsibility involved. Having made the contract, the Ministry urge the authorities to prosecute the unfortunate pharmacist if he errs to the third place of decimals in his weighing or measuring. The only way to meet this attitude on the part of the authorities is, of course, to refuse to take on a new contract until the matter is put on a satisfactory basis, and we are assured that there shall be no more vindictive prosecutions for unavoidable margins of error, or else a revised scale of fees which will allow the work to be done from the analyst's point of view. At the same time, it must be remembered that there can be no comparison between the respective efficiencies of the medical and pharmaceutical services, as the pharmacist is liable at any moment to a visit from one or other of the inspectors under the various Acts, so that any deficiencies are brought to light with undue magnification, whereas a doctor is his own master in this respect, and except in flagrant cases of misconduct, his errors and omissions never see the light of day. It is not often that pharmacists hear a good word spoken for them by a non-member of the craft, and the remarks of the clerk to the Manchester Insurance Committee are the more welcome therefore, his chief points bearing out what I have said above, namely, that the purity of the drugs supplied under the Insurance Acts is assured by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, whilst risk of errors in prescribing is eliminated by the pharmacist dispensing the medicine. If it is a fact that the friendly societies assess the doctor's capitation fee at 7s., this is a return to pre-war price, and if the Ministry were to treat us in the same way, the service could only be carried on at a dead loss to the pharmacist undertaking it.

Yours faithfully,

CONTRACTOR (18/9).

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes

A Question of Compatibility

SIR,—Would you please let me know if the liq. arsen. hyd. is compatible in the following mixture, and whether it should be dispensed? What is the cause of the deposit which forms after a few hours?

Yours truly,
PRO PATRIA (11/8).

Pot. brom. ...	...	...	...	3iv.
Syr. Fellows, ...	...	...	...	...
Syr. Easton ...	...	...	aa	3ij.
Syr. ferri phosph. co. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. capsici ...	...	...	...	3i.
Glyc. pepsin, ...	...	...	...	...
Syr. pruni virg. ...	...	...	aa	3iss
Liq. arsen. hyd. ...	...	...	...	3iss.
Aq. menth. pip. ...	...	...	ad	3x.
3ss. ter in die ex aq.				

[The hydrochloric solution of arsenic is quite in order in the mixture, which may be dispensed without question. The precipitate which appears after the mixture has been standing for a few hours is chiefly calcium phosphate with a small quantity of iron phosphate. It is caused by the dilution of the acid and the large quantity of salts which the mixture contains. If the mixture be compounded without the potassium bromide, the precipitate is negligible and the colour of the mixture remains unchanged. After the bromide has been introduced, the deposit increases materially, indicating that more of the solvent capacity of the liquid has been used up and a further portion of the most insoluble constituents has been squeezed out of solution. The colour of the mixture also becomes much lighter, alkali salts having a tendency to discharge some colours.]

An Awkward Mixture

SIR,—Can you suggest a method of dispensing the following prescription as a clear product? After several attempts I have only succeeded in obtaining a thick, creamy precipitate, and my customer states that another chemist sends it out clear.

Yours truly,
PUZZLED (21/8).

Sodii bicarb. ...	...	...	3ij.
Theobrom. sod. sal. ...	...	...	3ij.
Sp. æther. chlor. ...	...	...	3i.
Dec. tritici ...	...	ad	3xij.

[There are two ways by which a clear mixture can be produced. One is by addition of a sufficiency of sodium hydroxide, and the other by means of enough salicylate of sodium. We question, however, the propriety of adopting either method. Theobrom sodium salicylate, when newly prepared, is very soluble; the B.P.C. states the solubility to be one in one of water. After a comparatively short storage, however, its solubility will have decreased. It can be restored again to practically normal by a very slight addition of sodium hydroxide. Sodium bicarbonate, when introduced to a solution of theobrom sodium salicylate, produces a white precipitate. From the description which you furnish of the mixture as compounded by you, we infer that your theobrom salt is slightly insoluble. If this be so, rub down the quantity required with half the decoction of tritium and add carefully just sufficient sodium hydroxide to produce a clear solution, then introduce the sodium bicarbonate and the remainder of the decoction, transfer to a bottle, and pour in the spirit of chloric ether. Dispense with a shake label. If your theobrom salt be soluble, then the use of sodium hydroxide is not required. The precipitate induced by sodium bicarbonate, as already indicated, can be cleared up by an addition of sodium hydroxide or sodium salicylate. Nevertheless, the quantity of either which is required is so considerable that it would be a most undesirable and indefensible addition to the dosage. It seems to us, therefore, that the mixture with precipitate is the correct one to supply.]

Legal Queries

A. P. (18/9).—A grocer selling Beecham's pills in pennyworth's should have a patent-medicine licence because he is selling a proprietary medicine even though it is not in a "package."

Adeps (1/10).—There is no "restraint of trade" in requiring chemists who contract with Insurance Committees for the supply of drugs to supply surgical dressings in sealed packets. The condition does not apply to dressings supplied outside these contracts.

R. R. (25/9) is in receipt of a salary of £4 10s. a week, together with a commission of 5 per cent. upon increased turnover. Must he be insured under the National Insurance schemes? [In our view, as "R. R.'s" fixed remuneration does not exceed £250 a year he is liable to be insured under both the Health and Unemployment Insurance schemes.]

E. C. T. (1/10).—The word "soothing" on the label for lung syrup, which you send, would in our opinion render the preparation to which it is attached liable to medicine-stamp duty. As, however, the composition is disclosed on the label the article could be sold by a chemist as a "known, admitted and approved" remedy. This exemption does not apply to other traders.

Chemist (28/9).—(1) Where there is no sale of a scheduled poison there can be no offence under the Pharmacy Acts. (2) If a mixture is dispensed from a prescription it is not, nor will it be, necessary to state on the label the name of the poison, if it should contain one. In other cases the name of the article is required at present, but for the conditions governing this point in the future we must await the Order in Council, to be issued in accordance with the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act.

Calumba (1/10).—(1) The provisions of the Arsenic Act must be observed by chemists or licensed unqualified persons when arsenical sheep-dip is sold. (2) An unqualified assistant could take orders for articles containing Part I. poisons from farmers at their farms on behalf of a qualified chemist, but the signing of the Poison-book must be made in the presence of the chemist selling the poison. The provision of a written order made in Section 3 of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, only applied to orders from doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons.

Jaygee (24/9) owns a combined house and shop, which are let to a chemist. The chemist has taken other premises, where he now resides, but still uses "Jaygee's" premises as a lock-up shop. Can "Jaygee" obtain possession of the premises; and is the chemist entitled to sell the business? [In our opinion, if the premises are no longer used as a dwelling-house, "Jaygee" can recover possession after terminating the existing tenancy by the requisite notice. The chemist may sell the business; but "Jaygee" cannot be compelled to accept the purchaser as a tenant.]

Argonaut (2/7).—(1) The first vendor must pay the duty on medicines liable to stamp duty. As a person who does not come within the exemption regarding the sale of "known, admitted and approved" remedies, you cannot therefore make and sell these to retailers without stamping the articles. The Inland Revenue authorities, however, take a broad view of the matter, and in the case of a wholesale firm making these remedies it is considered sufficient if the maker is an exempted person—i.e., a qualified chemist. In case of a limited company, if the business is carried on under the conditions laid down in Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the exemption is held to apply to such a company. (2) So long as the use of the title "wholesale chemist" is *bona fide*, the Pharmaceutical Society will not interfere; but if retail transactions in poisons are carried on it would be an infringement of the Pharmacy Acts to use the title suggested. (3) The wording for the antiseptic pastilles which you send does not involve liability to stamp duty, nor would the other titles you suggest.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

W. J. C. (17/9).—(1) FERTILISER RECIPES.—The recipes for fertilisers in tabular form to which you refer first appeared in the *C. & D.*, December 11, 1909, and were compiled from publications of Government agricultural departments. (1) MANUFACTURE OF MISCIBLE DISINFECTANTS. —The matter given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is from patents or from communications to the *C. & D.* There is no other work published, so far as we are aware, dealing with the manufacturing side of the question.

Hantley (24/9).—FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—The privileges of the freemen of London are not very tangible, except that there is an excellent school for orphans. The freedom is valued chiefly for the honour, as it can only be obtained by presentation or through connection with a city livery company.

H. and M. (22/9).—REGISTERING TRADE-MARKS.—Particulars are given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1923, of the process of registering trade-marks. The Buyers' Guide will supply you with the names of trade-mark registration agents, if you wish to employ one.

W. D. (22/9).—DRY-CLEANING.—The large works devoted to dry-cleaning garments use benzene or petroleum spirit (benzin or petrol). In some cases the liquid is rendered less inflammable by mixing it with a proportion (1 in 8) of carbon tetrachloride. The tanks containing the cleanser have tight-fitting covers to prevent evaporation, and are carefully "earthed" to prevent firing by electrical disturbances.

Echo (22/9).—DYEING EVERGREENS.—Aniline dyes are used, such as malachite green, rosin and erythrosin (the last two for reds). A difficulty is experienced with some leaves owing to the impenetrability of the surface. On this account the leaves are best boiled for a few minutes with a solution of the dye. Holly leaves are difficult to colour, but boiling with soda for a short time removes the surface glaze. The leaves require well washing before the tinting bath is employed.

W. A. M. (21/9).—SILVER-PLATING PROCESS.—See *C. & D.*, October 7, 1922, p. 518.

O. J. S. (20/9).—The reference for the formula for bismuthated magnesia, which was published in the *C. & D.*, September 8, p. 372, is "P.F."

F. M. M. (21/9).—NAIL VARNISH.—Alternative recipes for that given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," are as follows:—

I		II	
Celluloid	... 3ss.	Hard paraffin	... gr. x.
Amyl. acetate	... 5j.	Petroleum ether	... 5j.
Acetone	... 5j ss.		

L. B. B. (261/39).—(1) CLEANING OLD GLASS.—A mixture of equal parts of hydrofluoric acid and water is required for cleaning old window glass. The acid is required to dissolve the thin outer layer of friable glass caused by weather corrosion. (2) REMOVING TATTOO MARKS. —See *C. & D.*, II., 1922, p. 108.

Hair (24/8).—HAIR RESTORER POWDER.—The powder form of hair-restorer consists of a mixture of lead acetate and precipitated sulphur equal parts. To ensure ready mixing with the other ingredients (bay rum, glycerin, and sufficient water), the sulphur is triturated with a little liquid extract of quillaia. The quantity of the lead-sulphur powder required for 8 oz. of hair restorer is about 2 drachms.

W. S. (20/8).—HAIR-RESTORING POMADE.—These usually contain lead acetate and sulphur in a paraffin basis. The restoration of white hair to its previous flaxen colour is impracticable, but the slight darkening effected by the moderate use of the lead-sulphur pomade is considered satisfactory. The constant use of a lead comb is another suggestion for darkening grey hair.

T. E. E. (3/9).—FLAVOURING LIQUID PARAFFIN.—Lemon and orange flavours are given by the addition of a little of the essential oils, which mix readily with the paraffin. The tint is managed by butter colour, either annatto in oily solution or the aniline dyes soluble in oil known as "butter yellow." We have not been able to produce a satisfactory product with raspberry flavour.

Uncertain (4/9).—INK TABLETS.—The second recipe in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is intended to be a granulated preparation which is afterwards compressed into small tablets. An experiment will soon show you how many tablets are required to produce a given quantity of ink.

Hypo (4/9).—(1) HYPO ELIMINATORS.—See *C. & D.*, II., 1922, p. 388. (2) BISMUTHATED MAGNESIA.—The formula to which you refer is as follows:—

Mag. carb. pond.	... 85 parts
Bismuth. carb.	... 7½ parts
Sodii bicarb.	... 7½ parts

Misce.

W. S. (24/8).—DRYING LOTION FOR COWS.—This preparation has a sp. gr. of 1.103 and yields 19.2 per cent. total solids on evaporation. It probably consists of equal volumes of liquor plumbi subacet. fort. and methylated spirit, the odour of which is modified by a trace of essential oil.

Doubtful (1/10).—LUMINOUS PAINT.—One of the best recipes for this from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is as follows:—

Strontium thiosulphate	... 60 grams
Bismuth nitrate (0.5 per. cent. solution in acidified alcohol)	... 12 c.c.
Uranium nitrate (0.5 per. cent. solution in alcohol)	... 6 c.c.

Heat the mass for three-quarters of an hour at about 1,300° C.

In place of uranium small quantities of lithium, thorium or thallium may be employed. The more permanent variety of luminous paint, such as is employed in the manufacture of watch hands and compasses, is zinc sulphide "activated" with radium bromide.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," October 15, 1873

School of Pharmacy Address

Mr. Sandford's inaugural address before the students of the School of Pharmacy contained the following interesting reference:—

"There is, perhaps, one circumstance connected with the opening session which seems to make it appropriate that an old member of council should address you this evening, and I am, therefore, the more reconciled to taking on myself the duty. The circumstance to which I allude is this epoch in our history when the Pharmaceutical Society ceases to have a pecuniary interest in the education of rising pharmacists. . . . I describe this change as exclusively the relinquishment by the society of pecuniary interest in education, I mean pecuniary benefit therefrom, and I cannot too strongly guard all who may feel anxiety on the subject against supposing for a moment that the change implies the relinquishment of any other interest. I feel it the more necessary to do this, because I am sorry to find an adverse opinion has recently been expressed by one whose judgment deserves all consideration. The ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Conference prognosticates that 'the recent change can only promote that dull, low mediocrity which, above all things, it should be our aim to avoid'; that instead of stimulating 'extra-academical teaching,' we shall put it beyond the power of others to compete with professors, who will be subsidised free tenants of the society's premises. I must confess that the advantages given to our professors are at the outset diminished rather than increased; and as to the effect of their possessing any advantage over other teachers, it is but reasonable to suppose that circumstance would necessarily compel greater exertion on the part of 'extra-academical' teachers to make their schools efficient and attractive."

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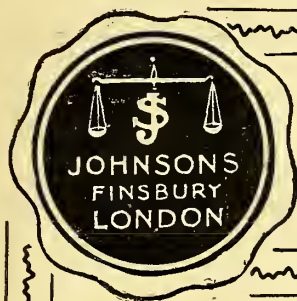
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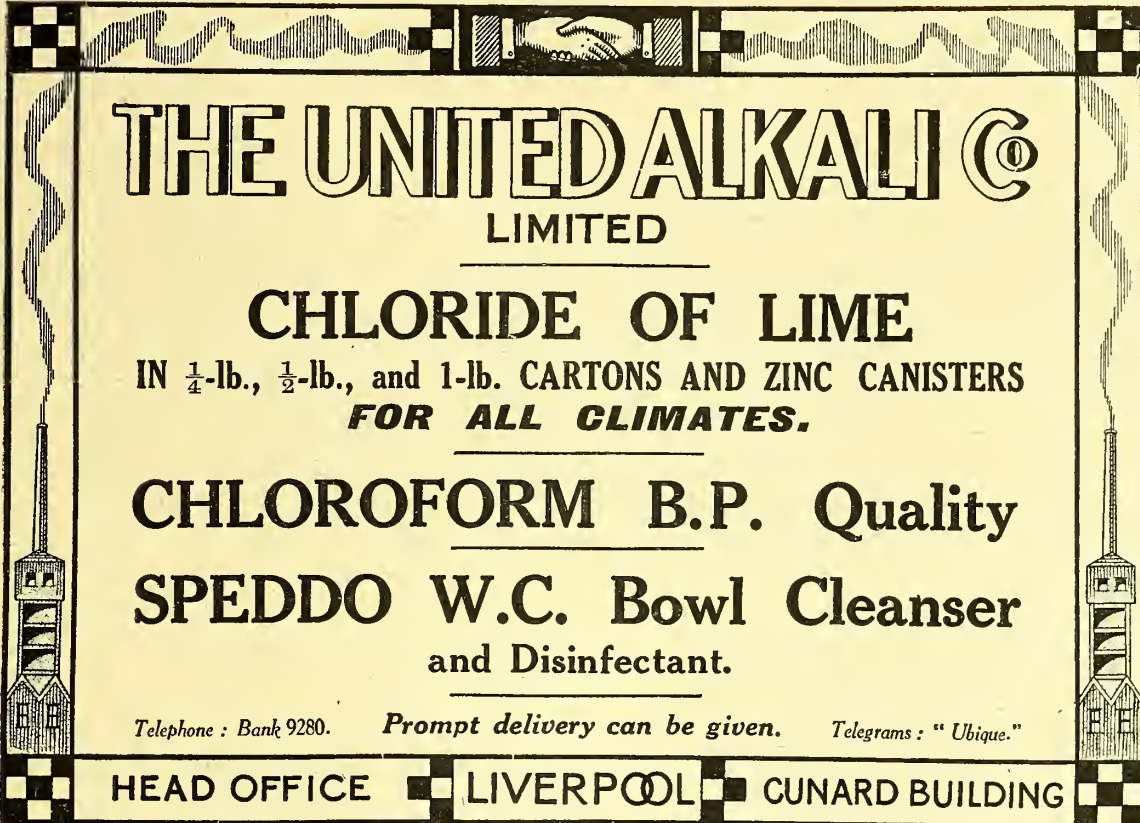
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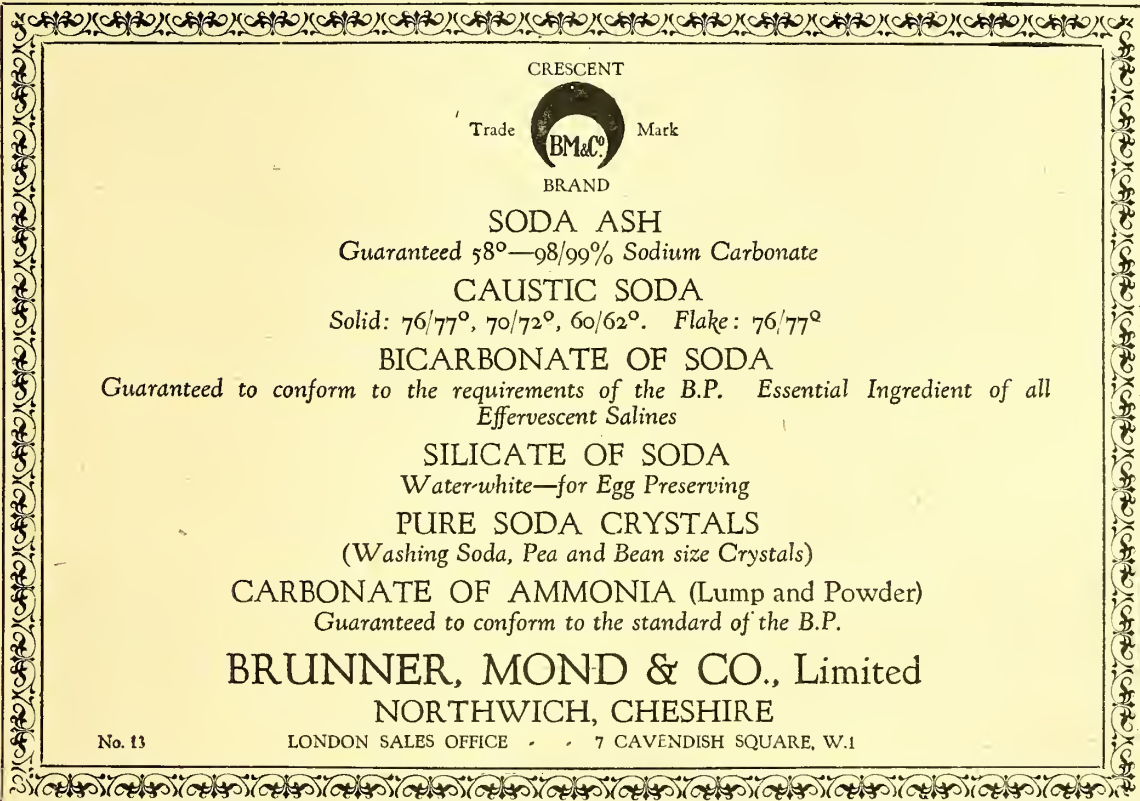
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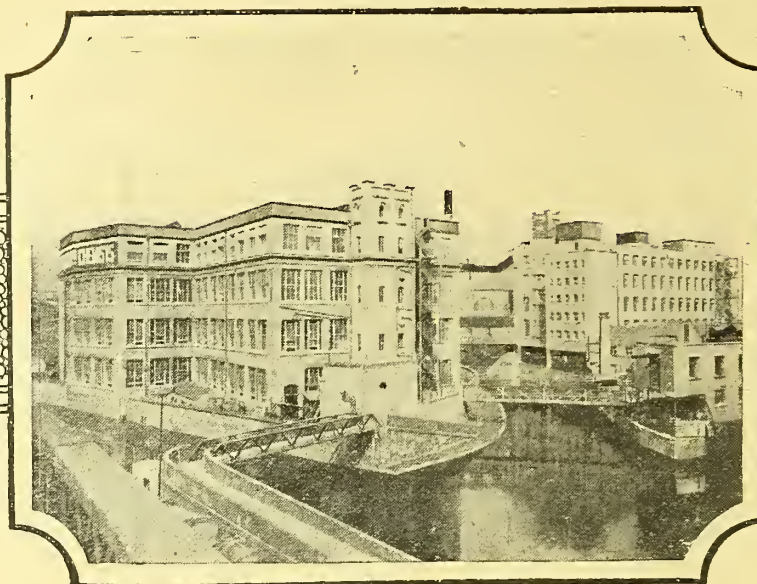
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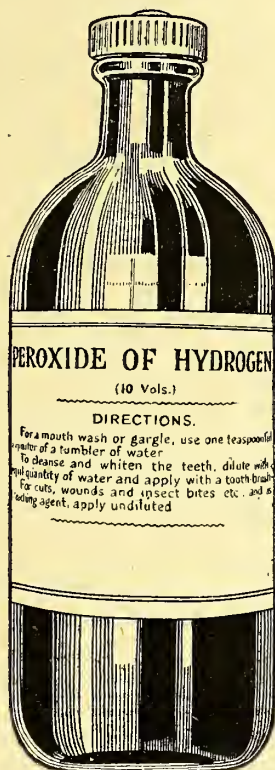
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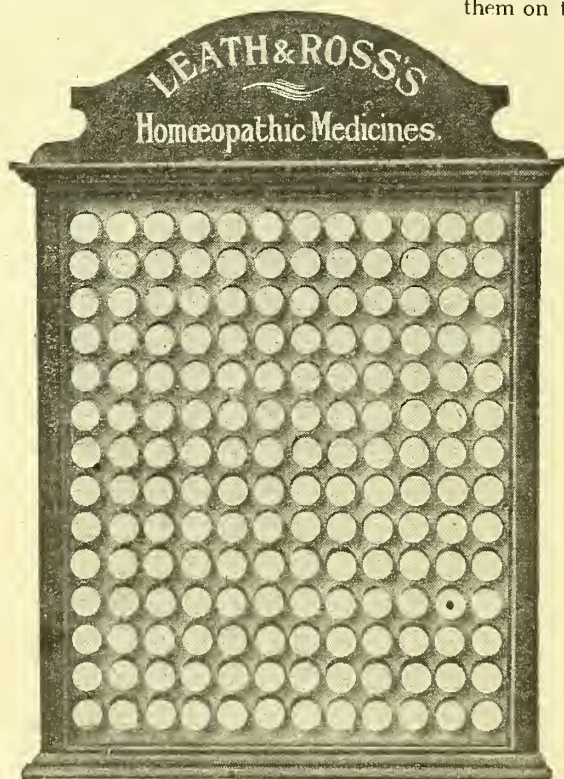
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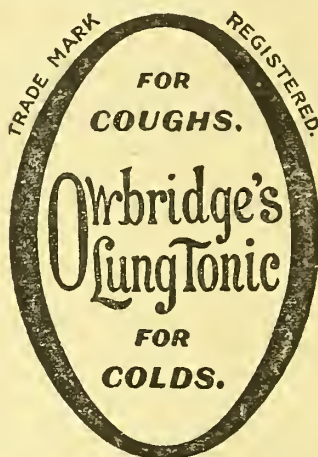
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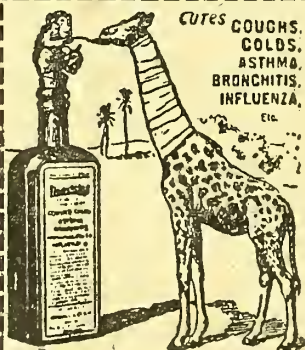
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The interest that you and your fellow traders are taking in "GRIPS" is very encouraging. I agree with you that "there is no limit to the amount of business that can be done with 'GRIPS.'" I am realising this fact more every day, because there certainly seems to be no limit to the orders we are receiving here: they are simply pouring in!

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On the P.A.T.A. List.

Communicate direct with
KI-UMA LTD., 6 Milsom St., BATH.
or **HEPPELL's, Chemist,**
164 Piccadilly, LONDON.

Himrod's ASTHMA CURE

Established
50 years.

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and 'Himrod's Cure' is the only one in which I have absolute confidence."—EMILY FAITHFUL.

"This is an excellent remedy for Asthma."—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE (in his Clinical Lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College).

"The only relief I could get; if I had only known of it before."—LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his dying moments.

Himrod Manufacturing Company,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
270 WASHINGTON STREET,
JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

SYRUP



(ROBERTS)

Recognised by the Medical Profession as
THE BEST TONIC.

Supplied in 8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles by all the
Wholesale Houses.

Inquiries Invited for
**NEW & RARE
MEDICINES**

of French, Italian and Russian Origin.

ROBERTS & CO.,
76 New Bond Street, 5 Rue de la Paix,
London, W. Paris.

BARKOLA

RHEUMATISM SPECIFIC.

The DOUBLE-PROFIT Line

Wholesale **30/- doz.** Retail **3/-**

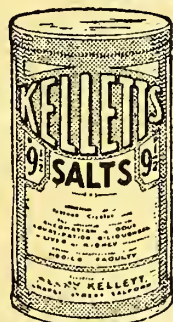
Every bottle carries instructions to the chemist
to make up to the following Standard Formula.

Liq. Barkola Comp., 1-oz.; Tincture of Gentian, 1-oz.;
Syrup of Rhubarb, 1-oz.; Syrup of Ginger, 5-oz.

You Dispense at Your Price:

RETAIL PROFIT + DISPENSING PROFIT.
IT PAYS TO PUSH BARKOLA.

The Barkola Co. 42 Great Dover St.,
S.E.1.

"KELLETT'S SALTS"

for Rheumatism,
Gout, Sciatica, &c.

Well advertised to the Public.

RETAILS at 9½d.
showing 35% profit

From all Wholesalers.

Send a postcard for Terms.

KELLETT'S SALTS, Ltd.
Chapel St., SALFORD.

**Big National
Advertising**

*will create record
demand for Lobelline!*

A LREADY Lobelline is in
big demand, and we have
planned a gigantic advertising
programme for the season, which
will bring customers in your
district to YOU for Lobelline.
Lobelline advertisements are ap-
pearing in the:—

"DAILY MAIL"
"DAILY EXPRESS"
"DAILY CHRONICLE"
"DAILY DISPATCH"
"YORKSHIRE EVENING POST"
"YORKSHIRE EVENING NEWS"
"BIRMINGHAM MAIL"
"LEICESTER MERCURY"
"SOUTH WALES ECHO"
"SOUTH WALES EXPRESS"
"SOUTH WALES ARGUS"
"BIRMINGHAM DESPATCH"
"SWANSEA POST"
"SWANSEA LEADER"
"DERBY EXPRESS"
"DERBY TELEGRAPH"
"WOLVERHAMPTON STAR &
EXPRESS"

Write NOW for generous Trade
Terms of this big selling line.

**GEE'S
LOBELLINE**

The Great Lung Preserver

FOR COUGHS & COLDS

Bottles 1/3, 5/-, 5/-, P.A.T.A. Lozenges,
1/3 per tin P.A.T.A.

Sole Proprietors:—

SQUIRE & CO. BIRMINGHAM, LTD.
Stirchley Laboratories, BIRMINGHAM

Confellax

P.A.T.A.

	Retail	Wholesale	| BUY OUR WELL-KNOWN LAXATIVE DIRECT. £3 Orders Carriage Paid. HANDSOME SHOWCARDS. Free Samples for your local Doctors and Nurses.
	2/-	16/- doz.	
In Jars {	2/9	22/- "	
	4/6	36/- "	

Enquiries to the Packed Goods Department, Exeter.

EVANS, GADD & CO., LTD.

Wholesale & Manufacturing Chemists

BRISTOL & EXETER

"TAPON" (Regd.)

Tie up your Parcels with Advertising Tying Tape. Pleases both Eye and Pocket and gives Distinction to every Parcel sent out.

Various Colours and Widths, Printed or Plain.

Write for particulars, when Prices and Patterns will be forwarded.

S. D. SIMOND & CO., LTD.

10 Monument Street - - E.C.3

Tel. : Avenue 6378. Telegrams : "Duncasim London."

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple, and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the retailer has a profitable return on a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

FEMERGIN

The principal alkaloid of Ergot,
absolutely pure and stable.

IPECOPAN

The pure active ingredients
of Dover's powder.

SCILLAREN

The pure active principle
of Squill.

FELAMINE

Salt of Biliary Acid
with Hexamina.

Obtainable from all Wholesalers.

THE SANDOZ CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Pharmaceutical Department) BRADFORD.

THIS is to remind all Chemists that our offer of Special Advertising Display Terms is still open. The "A" offer below is for 10 Days' Display of a Showcard and the distribution of booklets on Asthma and Bronchitis. Offer "B" entails the Window Display of a Showcard and at least three bottles of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure, and the distribution of Booklets.

Dr. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE

DISPLAY **1/3³/₄** PROFIT
on each bottle

OFFER		Contents of Case.	Costs you.	Yields you.	Total Profit.	Profit % on Selling Price.	Profit % on Buying Price.	Profit per bott.
{	"A"	1 doz.	48/-	60/-	12/-	20%	25%	1/-
	"B"	39 botts.	144/-	195/-	51/-	26 ¹ / ₂ %	35 ¹ / ₂ %	1/3 ³ / ₄

TERMS AND CONDITIONS: Carriage paid to destination, all packages supplied free. Fixed retail price of 5/- to be maintained. Ten days' window display account to be paid by the 10th of the month following that when the order is executed.

Orders for Hair's Asthma Cure on these special advertising display terms must be sent direct to our nearest Official

Distributor, or direct to us (addressed as below). In opening new accounts the usual business references will be required.

A definite Advertising Campaign has been arranged for, and regular advertisements are being inserted in the leading Daily Newspapers, Weeklies, Illustrated Papers and Magazines. Your sales of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure are thus being amply supported.

Please let us know your requirements as soon as possible.

Dr. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE, LTD., 104 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

Works: STANWELL, MIDDX.

Telegrams: "Asthma. London."

Alcohol for Industrial Purposes Duty-Free Spirit.

The Industrial Spirit Supply Company, Limited.

Agents: HONEYWILL BROS., Ltd., 79 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

NIGROIDS

Registered Trade Mark

The word "Nigroid" is the registered property of Ferris & Co., Ltd., and represents the product invented and introduced by them.

for the Voice and Throat.

Wholesale terms on application. Nigroids are stocked by all the Wholesale Proprietary Houses.

FERRIS & CO., Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, BRISTOL.

"CEPHOS"

The Physician's Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Rheumatism, and Influenza.

LIBERAL
TRADE TERMS.

Sole Proprietors:
CEPHOS, LIMITED
BLACKBURN.

RETAILS at 1/3 and 3/-
Single Powders .. 2¹/₂d.

The Buyers of Print

have a wide technical knowledge of the subject. They can understand the economies that can be made by specialising in one kind of print.

We specialise in long runs, letterpress and offset for labels and wrappers. Our plant was laid down for that purpose.

Send us your specifications for your *long runs* and let us quote. We are sure we shall save you money.

Write
Dept. C.

The Berkshire Printing Co. Ltd.

King's Road, Reading.

WAXED and WATERPROOF PAPERS

*Unrivalled for wrapping
fine chemicals, drugs,
soaps, etc.*

*Impervious to air and
moisture.*

Full particulars and prices from

WAXED - PAPERS LIMITED

NUNHEAD LANE, LONDON, S.E. 15.



GARDINER'S PROTECTIVE OVERALLS FOR CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

KHAKI DRILL OVERALL COATS 7 11, 10 6, 14 6, 16 6
WHITE DRILL JACKETS 6 11, 8 11
WHITE DRILL LABORATORY COATS
10 6, 12 11, 14 11, 15 11
BLACK DRILL OVERALL COATS 15 6

Postage on Coats 9d. each.

POST ORDERS promptly
and carefully executed.
Carriage paid on orders over
20/-. Samples and special quo-
tations for quantities sent on
request.

STOCK SIZES 34 to 44 chest.
Measure chest over waistcoat.

GARDINER & CO.
(THE SCOTCH HOUSE), LIMITED,
1-3-5 COMMERCIAL ROAD,
LONDON—E.1

Established 1839.

*Write for Illustrated Booklet and Patterns
of New Acid-Proof Clothing.*



FRANCIS F. FOX & CO. BRISTOL

LINSEED OIL
TURPENTINE
FINE OLIVE OILS
COPPER SULPHATE
CRUSHED LINSEED

&c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams: "Fox, Bristol." Telephone: Bristol 19

LIQUID

Sterns B.P.

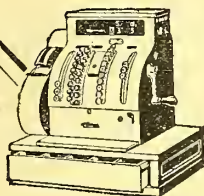
is guaranteed to be the
finest quality of Liquid
Paraffin produced. It has
the patronage of the largest
wholesalers, the recommendation
of the Medical profession, and is
used in the principal Hospitals in
preference to all other kinds.

STERN'S

LTD.,
80 Royal London House, 1
Finsbury Square,
E.C. 2.

PARAFFIN

Opportunities for Retailers



We often take back used
Cash Registers when
customers are installing
larger or more up-to-
date machines. These
National Cash Registers

Thoroughly Overhauled and Rebuilt

are sold under the
Company's full guarantee
at reduced prices.

Write for details of "Nationals" available.

Dept. R.5,
The National Cash Register Co. Ltd.,
225, Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.1.

ALL GRADES

LUBRICATING OILS

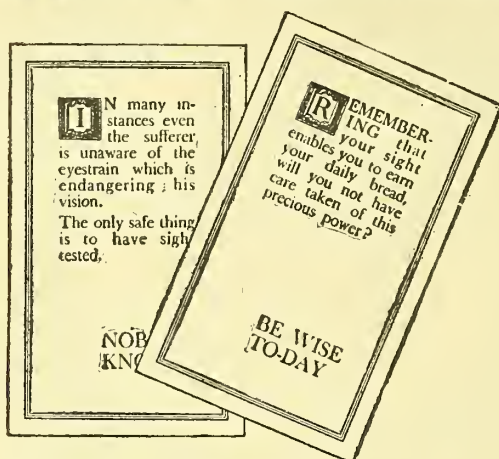
Enquiries
solicited for
all Grades
of Oil.

Langley-Smith & Co.

14-20 St. Mary Axe,
LONDON :: E.C. 3

Telegrams: "Tallowdom London."
Telephone: Avenue 5820.

Optical Showcards worth Showing!



THE SET OF SIX CARDS (uniform in style with the two illustrations), printed on thick, stout enamelled board, in Black and Buff. Size of card, 10 in. x 6 in.

Post free.

Send your order early.

4/6

Clear, readable type; well written, dignified matter; clean, neat style; these characteristics of our new series of Showcards make them really valuable selling aids.

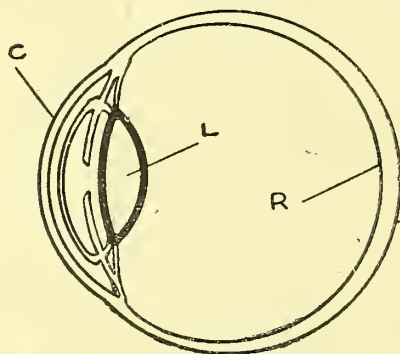
They are most reasonable in price, too. Excellent value in every respect.

Showcards worth showing! May we send you a set?

Suttley & Silverlock
LIMITED

Service Dept.

Blackfriars, London, S.E.1



IF YOU DO

OPTICAL WORK

You will find our range of Special Printing and Advertising helpful and interesting.

Send for Specimens.

JAMES TOWNSEND & SONS,

Chemists' Printers,—EXETER.

London Office:—54, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4

What would happen to **YOUR** business if you were temporarily disabled by
ACCIDENT OR SICKNESS?

Your financial loss is bound to be great. Therefore, safeguard yourself and your business by taking out a

PERSONAL ACCIDENT & SICKNESS POLICY

Issued by

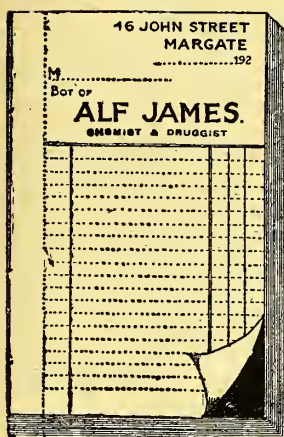
THE LICENSES & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, 26 & 28 MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

You never know

what may happen by not keeping a duplicate copy of *all* your correspondence. It's so easy to do this with the 'Charterhouse' Duplicate Order or Memo Book which is made only with 100 printed tear-outs 8 by 4½, and 100 plain duplicates. 1st leaf, good white bank paper, printed any ordinary heading, and perforated. 2nd leaf, white paper, plain and fast. Wired binding, stout Kraft flush paper covers; one sheet of carbon per book.

The "Charterhouse" Duplicate Order or Memo Book



Saves time, money and trouble. Each sheet is numbered so as to give an accurate record.

Prices per Book:		
12 books ...	...	1/9
24 " ...	...	1/8
36 " ...	...	1/7
48 " ...	...	1/6
72 " ...	...	1/5
144 " ...	...	1/4

Numbering in duplicate, 3d. extra per book.

These books can also be had with Cash Lines at same prices.

J. C. KING & CO.

42-60 Goswell Rd
LONDON, E.C.1.

3

Forster's Eldon Vapouriser FOR USE WITH NIGHT LIGHT

Retail, 1/9. Wholesale, 16/-
Also Forster's "Fenolin Fluid" For Whooping Cough.
Write for Particulars
HALL, FORSTER & CO., LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

REAL SILVER LEAF

As supplied for many years to the leading Houses for Pills, Cachous, &c.

We also supply
GOLD LEAF AND GOLD POWDERS

WHOLESALE ONLY.

E. WINTER & CO., LTD.

Head Office: 64 Cheapside, London, E.C.2. Telephone: Central 985



THE "LITTLE PRINCE" TILL.
Well-seasoned hardwood, Mahogany polished. Alarm Bell. Lid fitted with lock and key. Size over all, 16x8½x6½ ins. each **39/6**

Till Coils, 2½ ins. wide, 5½ dozen extra.

THE "EFFICIENCY" TILL.
Solid Mahogany, highly polished. Check action to drawer. Lid fitted with lock and key. Alarm Bell. Spring Clip. Size over all, 18x9x7½ ins. Complete, packed in wood box each **77/6**

Can also be supplied in solid Oak at same price
Till Coils, 3½ ins. wide, 5½ dozen extra.

List No. C.D. 1009 of other Tills free on request. Any Till supplied on 14 days' approval upon receipt of cash or two wholesale trade references.

DUDLEY & COMPANY (C.D.)

Holloway Rd., London, N.7.

City Showrooms: 65 Fore Street, E.C.2.

The House that sets the Standard of Distinctive Cartons

It is relatively the last few years that Manufacturers and Chemists have realised that the products of the Printer could play so important a part in selling.

Distinctive cartons and wrappers, however, are exercising an enormous influence with the buying public and our new series in variegated colours are the soundest investment on the market.



WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

ALF. HARRISON & SONS

Chemists' Printers,

224, Burley Road :: LEEDS.

Telegrams—"Ideas, Leeds."

Already prescribed by up-
wards of 10,000 physicians.



With Glycerophosphates
Hypophosphites
Cascara
Manganese
Hæmoglobin

Telegrams :
"COLOSSALLY, WESTCENT, LONDON."

COLLOSOL FERROMALT

(CROOKES)

appeals particularly to the pharmacist with exceptional opportunities for personal recommendation this winter.

The preparation has a unique medical backing, gives the maximum satisfaction to your clientele, and shows a good margin.

Terms and particulars from—

The Crookes Laboratories

(BRITISH COLLOIDS LIMITED)

22 CHENIES STREET, W.C.1.

Telephones :
MUSEUM 3663 and 3697.

Antiphlogistine

TRADE MARK



VETERINARY

for

Laminitis (Founder)

Mammitis, Distemper

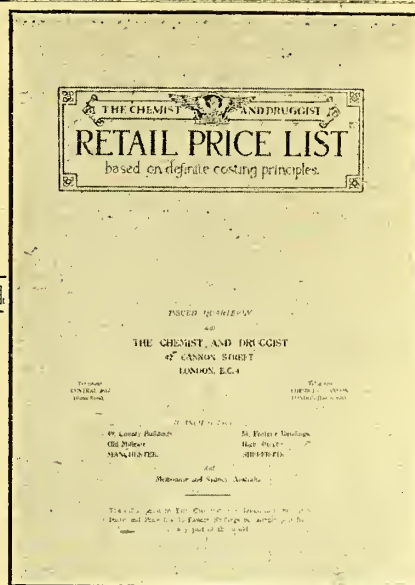
and other inflammatory conditions.

Extra discounts on orders for £2 and over. Carriage paid on ALL orders.

Our "best terms" quotation will interest you. We invite you to write for it TO-DAY.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.

St. Ann's Road, London, E.3.



FILING COVERS

for the C. & D.

RETAIL PRICE LIST

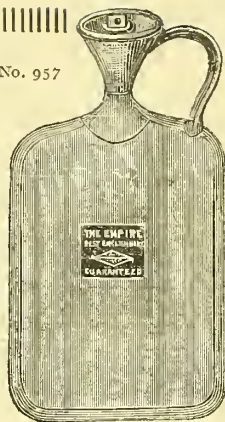
For the convenience of subscribers habitually using the *C. & D.* Retail Price List these Filing Covers are provided.

They are made of stout cardboard with cords to hold the lists in place.

ONE SHILLING EACH, POST FREE

The Publisher, THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
42 Cannon Street - - - - LONDON, E.C.4

No. 957



The "EMPIRE" HOT WATER BOTTLES

Further Reductions in the Prices of the Grey Rubber Bottles

CHEMISTS who have built up a reputation for reliable Hot Water Bottles continue to order our well-known "EMPIRE" brand of these goods. Do not risk trying an unknown make.

There are plenty of light-weight Bottles on the market, but the "heavy-weight," as ours, wear much longer.

One quality only—the best. Guaranteed for two years.
For orders of 3 dozen lots we allow 5% special discount.

		PRICES as follows:—							
Heavy make	Sizes	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14 in.
Grey rubber	each	3/-	3/2	3/4	3/6	4/-	4/4	4/6	5/3
Red rubber	"	3/8	4/-	4/4	4/8	5/-	5/6	5/9	6/6

Each bottle in a strong paper bag with directions for use.

		COVERS							
	Sizes	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14 in.
Scarlet or grey plush ea.		1/2	1/4	1/6	1/7	1/8	1/10	2/-	2/3
Velour, assorted colours (washable)	each	1/3	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/10	2/-	2/3	2/6

MUFF WARMER, red rubber, oval shape, 3½×7 in., each 2/-

HAIR BRUSHES.

No.									
583.	Ladies', ebonised wood back	..	..	11	rows bristle	..	per doz.	22	0
598.	" " " "	..	..	11	"	..	"	30	0
561.	" " real ebony back	..	..	11	"	..	"	54	0
587.	Gents' (Military shape) ebonised wood back	9	"	..	"	..	"	27	0
593.	" " real ebony	..	11	"	..	..	"	36	0

TOOTH BRUSHES.

No.		Per doz.	No.		Per doz.
747.	Bone handle, 3 rows bristle	4 6	730.	Celluloid handle, 3 rows bristle	5 6
700.	" 4 "	6 0	707.	" 4 "	7 6
701.	" 4 "	7 0	734.	" (London Make) 4 "	8 0

DRESSING COMBS.

No.		Per doz.	No.		Per doz.
320.	Black galalith 7½ by 1½ in.	6 0	195.	Black vulcanite 8 by 1¾ in.	12 6
285.	White " 7½ by 1¾ in.	6 6	106.	White celluloid 8½ by 1¾ in.	12 6
340.	" celluloid 8 by 1¾ in.	8 0	288.	" galalith, stout 7½ by 1¾ in.	14 0

RAKE COMBS.

No.		Per doz.	No.		Per doz.
282.	White galalith 7½ by 1¾ in.	6 6	196.	Black vulcanite 8 by 1¾ in.	12 6
224.	" celluloid 8 by 1¾ in.	8 0	174.	White celluloid 8 by 1¾ in.	12 6

POWDER PUFFS.

No.									
1749.	Handkerchief Puff, wool centre, georgette assorted colours	..	..	per doz.	9	0			
	" " fancy voile	..	..	"	12	0			
	" swansdown centre, silk	..	..	"	14	0			
	" crepe, Special line	..	..	"	18	0			
	" beaver centre, crepe, assorted colours	..	..	"	22	0			
	" " " "	..	..	"	30	0			
	" " " " large size	..	..	"	36	0			
1748.	Bag Puff, "Ellen Terry" pattern, wool centre, silk, assorted colours								
		SIZES	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		per doz.	6/6	9/6	12/-	14/-	17/-	23/-	32/-

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, Ltd.

91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL,
LONDON, E.C.1.

THE CHEMIST

AND DRUGGIST

ESTAB. 1855

RETAIL PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles.

THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest decimal. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. In arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in the specific gravity of liquids. For intermediate drachm prices divide 1-oz. quotation by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. The **asterisk in the grain (selling price) column denotes that the price is for 20 grains.**

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the list may be increased as follows: For **one pint** add one-fourth to the 16-oz. selling price. The **gallon price** for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for **7-lb.** sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for **14-lb.** by 20; and for **28-lb.** by 38.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the cost price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1922 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follow:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

C. Part II. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. "Ex-F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the list are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); P.F. ("Pharmaceutical Formulas"); V.C.P. ("Veterinary Counter Practice"). The Price List Formulary is given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1923.

A—Ac	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Gr. or ℥	Ac	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Gr. or ℥
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.					16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
A								Aceta—(cont.)							
"A.C.E." mixture .. C	6 4	10 0	2 6	—	—	—		Acet. cantharidini .. C	2 9	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Absinthium	0 11	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		Acet. cantharidis .. C	4 0	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	—	
Acaciæ gummi alb. elect. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—		Acet. colchici .. C	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Acaciæ gum. alb. parv. opt. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—		Acet. dest. alb. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Acaciæ gum. alb. parv. sec. ..	2 9	4 2	1 2½	0 4	—	—		Acet. fusc. .. gal.	2 8	gal.	3 8	pint	0 7	—	
Acaciæ gum. alb. pulv. opt. ..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—		Acet. fusc. (Beaufoy) ..	0 7½	pint	1 0	—	—	—	
Acaciæ gum. alb. pulv. sec. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—		Acet. ipecac. ..	2 6	—	1 3	0 5	—	—	
Acaciæ gum. var. opt. ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—		Acet. odoratum B.P.C. ..	12 0	—	5 2	1 6	—	—	
Acetamidosalol .. oz.	4 3	—	—	6 5	1 3	0 6*		Acet. rubi idæi ..	1 11	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Acetanilidum .. oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1	—		Acet. scillæ ..	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Acetannin .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—		Acet. scillæ '98 ..	0 8	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Acetomorph. hydrochlor. (v.								Acet. staphisag. .. C	0 11	—	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
"Diamorph. hydrochlor.")								Acet. vini Gall. .. gal.	6 0	pint	1 2	0 1½	—	—	
Acetone	2 9	4 2	1 10	0 6	—	—		Acida							
Aceton. coml.	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—		Acidum aceticum ..	0 7½	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Acetophenon. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	2 8	0 6	—		Acid. acetic. arom. B.P.C. ..	5 6	—	—	—	0 2	—	
Aceta								Acid. acetic. dil. ..	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	—	
Acetum aromat. P.F.I. ..	19 2	—	—	—	0 4	—		Acid. acetic. glac. ..	1 7	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Acet. arom. P.F.I. (synth. ol.)	12 4	—	—	—	0 3	—		Acid. acetylalicyl. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
								Acid. arsenios. .. A, B	2 0	—	—	0 4	—	—	

Ac	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Ac-Al	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2	
Acida—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		Acida—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Acid. arsenios. coml. (v. "Arsenic. alb. coml.")								Acid. pyrogall. sublim.	oz.	0 10	—	—	1 3	0 3	—
Acid. benzoic. nat. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—		Acid. pyrogall. cryst.	oz.	0 10	—	—	1 3	0 3	—
Acid. benzoic. synth. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—		Acid. pyrolig. ..	0 7	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	—	—
Acid. boric. cryst. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—		Acid. quinic. ..	dr.	3 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 2
Acid. boric. pulv. subtil. ..	1 0	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	—		Acid. salicylic. pulv. ..	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	—
Acid. boric. pulv. pktd. ..	—	—	0 7	0 2 1/2	—	—		Acid. salicylic. "phys. pur."	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Acid. boric. coml. .. cwt.	73 0	7 lb.	6 8	—	—	—		Acid. salicylic. nat. .. oz.	2 10	—	—	4 3	0 10	—	—
Acid. boric. coml. pulv ..	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1 1/2	—	—		Acid. salicylsulphonic. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	—
Acid. camphoric. .. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—		Acid. stearic. coml. ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—	—
Acid. carbolic. cryst. B.P. C	2 4	3 6	1 1	0 4 1/2	—	—		Acid. sulphanilic. recryst. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 1	0 3	—	—
Acid. carbolic. liq. B.P. C	2 2	3 6	1 1	0 4 1/2	—	—		Acid. sulphuric. .. E	0 11	2 6	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	—
Acid. carbol. "miscible" C gal.	5 3	pint	1 0	—	—	—		Acid. sulph. arom. ..	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	—
Acid. carbol. "straw" C gal.	6 4	1 4	0 6	0 2	—	—		Acid. sulph. dil. ..	0 6 1/2	—	0 5	0 2	—	—	—
Acid. carbol. (disinf.) 8-oz. bot. sell 1s. ..	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—		Acid. sulph. coml. .. E	0 7 1/2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	—
Acid. chromic. .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—		Acid. sulphurosum ..	0 7	1 0	0 3 1/2	0 1	—	—	—
Acid. chromic. coml. ..	2 3	—	1 0	0 4	—	—		Acid. tannicum ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	—
Acid. cinnamic. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 6	—		Acid. tartaric. cryst. mag. ..	1 10	2 10	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	—
Acid. citricum ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—		Acid. tart. cryst. parv. ..	1 11	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	—
Acid. citric. pulv. ..	2 7	4 0	1 3	0 4 1/2	—	—		Acid. tart. pulv. ..	1 10	2 10	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	—
Acid. cresylic. pur. (vap.) C	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—		Acid. trichloracetic. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 7	—	—
Acid. cresylic. coml. C	0 7	0 10 1/2	0 6	0 2	—	—		Acid. tungstic. pur. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	—
Acid. diethylbarbituric. (v. "Barbitonum")								Acid. uricum .. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 0	1 0	—	—
Acid. formic. cryst. .. oz.	1 7	—	—	2 10	0 6	—		Acid. valerianic. .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 6	0 9	—	—
Acid. formic. 50% ..	2 0	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	—		Aconitinap. fol. exot. pulv. B	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	—
Acid. gallic. .. oz.	0 5 1/2	—	—	0 10	0 2	—		Aconitina .. B gr.	0 9	—	—	—	—	1 6	—
Acid. glycerophos. 20% oz.	0 8	—	—	1 8	0 4	—		Acriflavin. .. gm.	1 5	—	—	—	9 0	0 3	—
Acid. gynocardic. .. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 0	1 0	—		Acriflavin. sol. 1 in 1,000 pt.	1 6	pint	2 3	0 2	—	—	—
Acid. hippuric. .. oz.	3 10	—	—	6 9	1 2	—		Adalin .. oz.	10 0	—	—	—	2 10	—	—
Acid. hydriodic. dil. ..	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—		Adalin tabs. gr. 5 ..	25	3 3	doz.	2 6	—	—	—
Acid. hydrobrom. dil. ..	1 0	—	0 7	0 2	0 1	—		Adeps benzoatus ..	1 7	2 6	0 8 1/2	0 3	—	—	—
Acid. hydrochlor. .. E	0 11	1 9	0 7	0 2	0 1	—		Adeps præp. ..	1 3	1 11	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Acid. hydrochlor. dil. ..	0 5	—	0 4	0 1	—	—		Adeps lanæ ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Acid. hydrochlor. coml. E	0 6	0 11	0 3 1/2	0 1	—	—		Adeps lanæ hydrosus ..	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) Boz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—		Adrenalin .. gr.	3 0	—	—	—	—	6 0	—
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. B oz.	0 4 1/2	—	—	0 9	0 2	—		Adrenalin chlor. sol. 1-1,000 (P.D.) .. oz. fl.	3 5	—	—	5 0	0 9	—	—
Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	1 9	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—		Adrenalin inhal. (P.D.) oz.	3 5	—	—	5 0	0 9	—	—
Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 0	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—		Ærugo æris (v. "Cupri oxy-acet.")							
Acid. hypophos. ..	6 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—		Æther 0.720 (by wt.) ..	2 8	4 0	1 2	—	—	—	—
Acid. iodic. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 6	0 11	—		Æther meth. 0.730 ..	2 4	3 4	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
Acid. lactic. .. oz.	0 5	—	—	1 1	0 2	—		Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.)	3 6	5 2	1 6	—	—	—	—
Acid. lactic. dil. ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	0 1	—		Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.)	12 6	14 9	3 9	—	—	—	—
Acid. malic. cryst. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—		Æther aceticus ..	8 3	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	—
Acid. meconic. .. oz.	3 6	—	—	6 0	1 0	—		Æther benzoic. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—
Acid. molybdic. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—		Æther butyric. .. oz.	2 3	—	—	3 5	0 8	—	—
Acid. nitricum .. E	1 5	3 2	0 11	0 3	—	—		Æther formic. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 7	—	—
Acid. nitric. dil. ..	0 7	—	0 5	0 2	—	—		Æther granthic. .. oz.	12 0	—	—	—	3 6	—	—
Acid. nitric. coml. .. E	1 0	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—		Æther ozonic. .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 1	0 2	—	—
Acid. nitric. fumans .. E	1 6	—	—	0 3	—	—		Æther petroleum ..	2 0	2 10	0 10	0 3 1/2	—	—	—
Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	0 7 1/2	—	0 4	0 1	—	—		Æther petroleum coml. ..	1 7	2 0	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—	—
Acid. nitros. ..	1 0	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	—		Agar-agar shredded ..	10 9	—	4 8	1 4	—	—	—
Acid. nucleic. .. oz.	6 6	—	—	10 6	2 0	0 9*		Agar-agar pulv. ..	13 0	—	5 6	1 6	—	—	—
Acid. oleic. ..	1 5	2 1	0 7 1/2	0 2	—	—		Agotan powder .. oz.	6 8	—	—	—	2 0	—	—
Acid. osmic. cryst. .. gr.	2 0	—	—	—	—	4 0		Agotan tabs. ..	50	5 9	doz.	2 2	—	—	—
Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol. oz.	9 2	—	—	13 9	2 8	—		Agropyrum Ang. ..	1 11	—	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	—
Acid. oxalicum recryst. C	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—		Agropyrum exot. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Acid. oxalic. coml. .. C	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—		Airol .. oz.	4 2	—	—	—	1 3	—	—
Acid. phosphates (Horsford) unstamped .. 8 oz.	2 8	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—		Albargin .. oz.	7 9	—	—	—	2 3	—	—
Acid. phosph. conf. B.P. ..	1 7	4 1	1 3	0 5	—	—		Albumen (egg) pulv. ..	8 6	—	3 10	1 0	—	—	—
Acid. phosph. dil. ..	0 7	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1	—		Albumin. (blood) pulv. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Acid. picric. .. oz.	0 6 1/2	—	—	0 10	0 2	—		Albumin. tannic. .. oz.	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	—
Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		Alcohol (v. "Spiritus rectific.")							
								Alcohol absolutum ..	14 0	—	6 0	1 9	0 3 1/2	—	—

Al—Am	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Alcohol abs. (sine rebate) ..	s. d. 25 3	—	10 0	2 8	0 5	—	
Alcohol ammon. fort. ..	11 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	—	
Alcohol amylic. ..	4 3	6 6	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Alcohol amylic. coml. ..	3 0	4 8	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Alcohol isopropyl ..	pt. 7 0	9 0	2 5	0 8	—	—	
Alcohol methylic. pur. ..	27 3	—	10 6	2 9	0 5	—	
Alldoform tabs. (D.F.) 100	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Alettris cordial .. 8 oz.	7 1	—	5 3	1 4	0 3	—	
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 I.C	—	—	—	0 10	0 1½	—	
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 II.C	—	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—	
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 III.C	—	—	—	0 8	0 1½	—	
Allantoin. .. dr.	2 11	—	—	—	4 5	0 2	
Allium sativum ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Allosan .. oz.	4 7	—	—	6 10½	1 4	—	
Aloe Barbadosensis ..	2 10	4 3	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Aloe Barbad. pulv. opt. ..	3 0	4 6	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Aloe Capensis ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Aloe Capensis pulv. ..	1 7	2 6	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Aloe Socot. pulv. ..	6 0	9 0	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Aloinum .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Alopan (A. & H.) B, F. gm.	2 8	—	—	—	—	0 4½	
Althæa flores ..	5 10	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	
Althæa fol. ..	1 9	2 8	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	
Althæa rad. decort. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Althæa rad. dec. pulv. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Alumen purif. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Alum. purif. pulv. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Alum. coml. ..	0 4½	0 7	0 2½	0 1	—	—	
Alum. coml. .. cwt.	27 0	7 lb.	3 9	—	—	—	
Alum. coml. pulv. ..	0 4	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Alum. coml. pulv. .. cwt.	24 0	14 lb.	4 6	7 lb.	2 4	—	
Alum. chrom. recryst. ..	1 3	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Alum. chrom. coml. ..	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Alum. exsic. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Alum. exsic. pulv. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Alum. rupe. ..	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Aluminii acetat. .. oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 3	—	
Aluminii aceto-tartaras oz.	0 8	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Aluminii chlorid. ..	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Aluminii hydrox. ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	
Aluminii sulphas ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Aluminii tannas .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Alumnol .. oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 7	—	
Alupin .. oz.	26 6	—	—	—	—	0 2	
Amidol .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Amidopyrin. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	0 3*	
Amidopyrin. salicyl. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 0	0 9½	0 3½*	
Ammoniac pulv. ..	4 0	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.) ..	6 4	—	—	0 9	0 1½	—	
Ammonium							
Ammon. acetat. pur. .. oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1½	—	
Ammon. benzoas nat. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	
Ammon. benzoas synth. ..	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Ammon. bromid. ..	1 5	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. carb. ..	1 9	2 7	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. carb. pulv. ..	1 11	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. carb. (Howards) ..	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.) ..	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Ammon. carb. coml. ..	0 11½	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.) ..	0 10	1 3	—	7 lb.	8 4	—	
Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. ..	1 0	1 6	—	7 lb.	10 0	—	
Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. carb. arom. P.F. oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 6	—	
Ammon. chloridum pur. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	

Am	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Ammonium—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ammon. chlorid. coml. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Ammon. chlorid. "lumps" ..	1 0	1 7	—	7 lb.	9 3	—	
Ammon. citras ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 10	0 1½	—	
Ammon. hippuras .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 6	1 3	0 6*	
Ammon. hydrosulph. sol. ..	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. hypophos. .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	
Ammon. ichthosulphon. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Ammon. iodidum .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 0	0 9	—	
Ammon. molybdas cryst. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Ammon. monocarb. arom. ..	4 0	—	—	0 6	0 2	—	
Ammon. nitras coml. ..	1 1	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. oxalas pur. .. E	3 11	—	1 8½	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammon. persulph. ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammon. phosphas ..	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Ammon. phosph. coml. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Ammon. phosph. acid. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammon. salicylas .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Ammon. succinas .. oz.	9 0	—	—	13 9	2 8	—	
Ammon. sulphas pur. ..	1 3	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Ammon. sulphas coml. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	
Ammon. sulphas. coml. cwt.	38 0	7 lb.	3 9	—	—	—	
Ammon. sulphocyanid. ..	3 6	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Ammon. tartaras ..	5 10	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Ammon. valer. cryst. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	
Ammonol powder, unstd. oz.	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*	
Ammonol tablets, unstd. oz.	8 0	doz.	2 4	—	—	—	

	Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell
	per ½ doz.	per ½ doz.	per doz.	per doz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ampullæ				
Apomorph. hydroch. gr. ⅓ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Atropin. sulph. gr. ⅓ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Benzamin. hydroch. gr. ⅓ ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
adrenalin. gr. ⅓ ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓, gr. ⅓ gr. ½ ..	B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓ ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
adrenalin. gr. ⅓ ..	B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓ ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
adrenalin. gr. ⅓ ..	B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3 ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Digiturati 1 c.c. ..		2 0	3 0	4 0 6 0
Emetin. hydroch. gr. ⅓ ..	B	3 0	6 0	5 0 8 9
Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½ ..	B	2 6	5 0	4 0 6 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7 ..	B	4 3	7 6	7 6 11 3
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ⅓ ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. ⅓ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
lodi, boxes of 6 ..		2 8	—	—
Mercurial cream ℥ 10 ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Morph. hydroch. gr. ⅓, gr. ⅓, gr. ⅓, gr. ⅓ ..	B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Morph. hydroch. gr. ⅓ ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
atropin. sulph. gr. ⅓ ..	B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Ol. cinere (grey oil) ½ c.c. ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. ⅓ ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
morph. acet. gr. ⅓ ..	B, F	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ⅓, gr. ⅓ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ⅓ ..		1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
ferri cacodyl. gr. ⅓ ..	B	1 9	6	3 0 5 3
Strophanthin. gr. ⅓ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Strychnin. sulph. gr. ⅓, gr. ⅓ ..	B	1 9	3 6	3 0 5 3
Thiosinamin.-sod.-sal. 2.3 c.c. ..		3 6	7 0	6 0 9 0

Am—An	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						An—Ar	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		
Amygdala amara	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 0 4½	—	—	Antim. oxidum	s. d. 3 8	—	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 1	—		
Amygd. dulc. Jordan ..	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 2 2	s. d. 0 7	—	—	Antim. sulphuratum ..	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 0 5	s. d. 0 1	—		
Amygd. dulc. Valent. ..	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 0 4½	—	—	Antim. tartaratum pulv. B	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 0 5	s. d. 0 1	—		
Amygd. dulc. pulv. ..	s. d. 4 11	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 2 2	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 1	—	Antiphlogistine 17½ oz.	s. d. 3 9	—	—	s. d. 0 4	—	—		
Amygd. cont. ("Almond meal")	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3	—	—	Antiseptic cream (Hewlett) ..	s. d. 5 6	s. d. 8 3	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 2	—		
Amyl acetat pur. ..	s. d. 4 3	—	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 0 8	—	—	Antitoxine tabs., unstd. oz.	s. d. 3 7	doz.	s. d. 0 9	—	—	—		
Amyl acetat compl. ..	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 5 6	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 0 6	—	—	Antitoxins (v. "Serums")	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Amyl butyras oz.	s. d. 1 1	—	—	s. d. 1 10½	s. d. 0 5	—	Apii grav. sem.	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3	—	—		
Amyl nitris oz.	s. d. 0 10	—	—	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 0 4	—	Apiol oz.	s. d. 3 0	—	—	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 0 11	—		
Amyl nitrite capsules ℥3 12	s. d. 1 6	doz.	s. d. 3 0	—	—	—	Apomorphinæ hydroch. B gr.	s. d. 0 3	—	—	—	—	s. d. 0 6		
Amyl valerianas	s. d. 1 11	—	—	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 0 8	—	Aque								
Amyleni hydras oz.	s. d. 3 6	—	—	s. d. 6 2	s. d. 1 0	—	Aqua anethi	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Amyli pulv. (maize) .. cwt.	s. d. 38 0	7 lb.	s. d. 3 5	—	—	—	Aqua anethi conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 13 9	—	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 0 3	—		
Amyli pulv. (maize) ..	s. d. 0 5	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 1	—	—	Aqua anisi	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Amyli pulv. (rice) ..	s. d. 0 8½	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 1½	—	—	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 13 0	—	s. d. 5 9	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 0 3	—		
Amyli pulv. (wheat) ..	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 1½	—	—	Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 3	—	—		
Amyli pulv. (potato) ..	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 1	—	—	Aqua aurant. flor. conc. 1-40	s. d. 16 6	—	s. d. 7 3	s. d. 1 11	s. d. 0 3½	—		
Anæsthesin oz.	s. d. 4 3	—	—	—	s. d. 1 3	—	Aqua bromi	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 0 8	—	—	—		
Analgin oz.	s. d. 6 6	—	—	s. d. 9 9	s. d. 1 10	—	Aqua camphoræ	s. d. 0 6½	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Anchusæ rad.	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 3	—	—	Aqua camph. conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 5 3	—	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 1	—		
Anethi fruct. E.I. ..	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 0 5½	s. d. 0 2	—	—	Aqua carui	s. d. 0 6½	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Anethi fruct. pulv. ..	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 2½	—	—	Aqua carui conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 13 0	—	s. d. 5 8	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 0 3	—		
Anethol oz.	s. d. 1 0	—	—	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 0 4	—	Aqua caryophylli	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Angelicæ rad.	s. d. 2 5	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 0 4	—	—	Aqua caryoph. conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 15 0	—	s. d. 6 5	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 0 3	—		
Angel. rad. pulv. ..	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 0 5	—	—	Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 13 6	—	s. d. 5 9	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 0 3	—		
Aniline Colours							Aqua chloroformi	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Black, nigrosine oz.	s. d. 1 7	—	—	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 0 6	—	Aqua chlorof. conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 6 9	—	s. d. 3 1	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 2	—		
Blue, methylene oz.	s. d. 3 0	—	—	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 0 10½	—	Aqua cinnamomi	s. d. 0 9½	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 5	s. d. 0 1½	—	—		
Brown, Bismarck	s. d. 7 0	—	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 3	—	Aqua cinnam. conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 16 0	—	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 0 4	—		
Cerise oz.	s. d. 1 3	—	—	s. d. 1 10½	s. d. 0 5½	—	Aqua destillata gal.	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 2	—	—	—		
Eosin oz.	s. d. 4 0	—	—	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 1 2	—	Aqua dest. potable	(incl. duty) gal. 1 11	gal. 3 0	—	—	—	—		
Fuchsin oz.	s. d. 3 6	—	—	s. d. 6 2	s. d. 1 0	—	Aqua Floridensis P.F.I. ..	s. d. 15 0	—	s. d. 6 4	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 0 3	—		
Green, brilliant oz.	s. d. 4 0	—	—	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 1 2	—	Aqua fœniculi	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Magenta oz.	s. d. 3 0	—	—	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 1 0	—	Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 15 0	—	s. d. 6 6	s. d. 1 10	s. d. 0 4	—		
Orange II. oz.	s. d. 2 4	—	—	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 0 8	—	Aqua laurocerasi B	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 2	—	—		
Scarlet red. oz.	s. d. 4 2	—	—	s. d. 6 3	s. d. 1 3	—	Aqua lavandulæ P.F. III. ..	s. d. 37 0	—	s. d. 14 6	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 0 8	—		
Tartrazine oz.	s. d. 1 6	—	—	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 0 5½	—	Aqua lavandulæ P.F. VII. ..	s. d. 20 6	—	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 0 4	—		
Violet, methyl B oz.	s. d. 1 6	—	—	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 0 5½	—	Aqua mellis P.F. III. ..	s. d. 15 0	—	s. d. 6 5	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 0 3	—		
Yellow, fast oz.	s. d. 2 3	—	—	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 0 8	—	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. ..	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 1½	—	—		
Anilini hydrochlor. .. oz.	s. d. 0 5	—	—	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 2	—	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang. 1-40	s. d. 16 3	—	s. d. 6 8	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 0 3	—		
Anilinum compl. opt. ..	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 3	—	—	Aqua menthæ pip. exot. ..	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Anisi fructus	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 2 5	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 3	—	—	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot. 1-40	s. d. 13 0	—	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 0 3	—		
Anisi fruct. pulv. ..	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 0 4	—	—	Aqua menthæ viridis Ang. ..	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 2	—	—		
Anisi fruct. pulv. (crs.)	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 3	—	—	Aqua picis P.F.	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 2	—	—		
Anisol oz.	s. d. 1 3	—	—	s. d. 1 10½	s. d. 0 4½	—	Aqua pimentæ	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Annatto (roll)	s. d. 2 10	—	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 4	—	—	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 14 6	—	s. d. 6 2	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 0 3	—		
Annatto (liquid)	s. d. 2 8	—	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 0 4	—	—	Aqua pulegii Ang.	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Anthem. flor. exot. ..	s. d. 7 9	s. d. 11 9	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 2	—	Aqua rosæ	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 0 5	s. d. 0 1½	—	—		
Anthem. flor. exot. pulv.	s. d. 9 6	—	s. d. 4 2	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 2½	—	Aqua rosæ trip. opt. ..	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 3	—	—		
Anthem. flor. exot. sec.	s. d. 6 9	s. d. 10 2	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 0 9	—	—	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 18 6	—	s. d. 8 2	s. d. 2 2	s. d. 0 4	—		
Anthem. flor. nov. ..	s. d. 8 9	s. d. 13 2	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 1 1	—	—	Aqua rosmarini	s. d. 0 7½	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—		
Anthrasol oz.	s. d. 2 9	—	—	s. d. 4 2	s. d. 0 10	—	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 14 0	—	s. d. 5 10	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 0 3	—		
Antiformin substitute ..	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 2	—	—	Aqua sambuci	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 4½	s. d. 0 1½	—	—		
Antikamnia powder, unstd. oz.	s. d. 5 0	—	—	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 1 1	—	Aqua sambuci trip. ..	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 2 5	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 2½	—	—		
Antikamnia tabs., unstd. oz.	s. d. 5 0	doz.	s. d. 1 1	—	—	—	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	s. d. 19 0	—	s. d. 8 2	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 0 4	—		
Antim. crocus pulv. ..	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 2½	—	—	Araroba oz.	s. d. 0 7	—	—	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 3	—		
Antim. et sodii tartar. oz.	s. d. 0 8	—	—	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 0 3	—	Archil	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 0 3½	—	—		
Antim. et sodii tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10) 12	s. d. 54 0	each	s. d. 5 6	—	—	—	Arctii rad.	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 2 5	s. d. 0 8½	s. d. 0 2½	—	—		
Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. j. (box of 10) 12	s. d. 60 0	each	s. d. 6 0	—	—	—	Arctii rad. pulv.	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 0 4	—	—		
Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ij. (box of 10) 12	s. d. 72 0	each	s. d. 7 6	—	—	—	Areca	s. d. 1 1	—	—	s. d. 0 3	—	—		
Antim. nig. pulv. ..	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 3½	s. d. 0 1	—	—	Arece pulv.	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 3	—	—		

Ar—Ba	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Bandages		Cost	Sell
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	Bandages (Ministry of Health Standards)—	per doz.	each		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Grey, open weave, B.P.C. :	s. d.	s. d.		
Arecolin, hydrobrom. gr.	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 8	1 inch × 3 yd. ..	0 8	0 2		
Argenti bromidum .. oz.	4 10	—	—	—	1 6	0 6*	1½ inch × 4 yd. ..	1 2	0 2½		
Argenti cyanid. .. B oz.	5 9	—	—	10 2	1 8	—	2 inch × 4 yd. ..	1 5	0 3		
Argenti iodid. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	—	1 2	0 5*	2½ inch × 4 yd. ..	1 8½	0 4		
Argenti nitras cryst. .. oz.	3 2	—	—	5 0	1 0	0 4½*	3 inch × 4 yd. ..	2 0	0 4		
Argenti nit. (points in glass)	—	ea.	1 4	—	—	—	4 inch × 6 yd. ..	4 1½	0 8		
Argenti nit. ind. (points in wood)	—	ea.	0 6	—	—	—	6 inch × 6 yd. ..	6 0½	1 1		
Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) oz.	4 0	ea.	0 10	—	—	—	White, open weave, B.P.C. :	s. d.	s. d.		
Argenti nucleinas .. oz.	3 9	—	—	6 8	1 1	—	1 inch × 3 yd. ..	0 8½	0 2		
Argenti oxid.	6 4	—	—	—	1 10	0 8*	1½ inch × 4 yd. ..	1 2½	0 3		
Argenti phosphas .. oz.	4 10	—	—	—	1 6	0 6*	2 inch × 4 yd. ..	1 7½	0 3½		
Argenti proteinat. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	2½ inch × 4 yd. ..	1 11	0 4		
Argenti vitell.	5 6	—	—	8 6	1 8	—	3 inch × 4 yd. ..	2 3½	0 5		
Argentum colloid. .. oz.	9 0	—	—	—	2 7	0 11*	4 inch × 6 yd. ..	4 5½	0 9		
Argyrol	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*	6 inch × 6 yd. ..	6 6½	1 2		
Arheol capsules .. 40	3 10	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	Calico, bleached, B.P.C. :	s. d.	s. d.		
Aristochin	24 9	—	—	—	7 0	0 2	2 inch × 4 yd. ..	2 1	0 4½		
Aristolochiæ rad.	2 6	4 0	1 2	0 4½	—	—	2½ inch × 4 yd. ..	2 8	0 6		
Aristolochiæ rad. pulv. ..	3 4	5 0	1 7	0 5½	—	—	3 inch × 4 yd. ..	3 1½	0 7		
Arnica flores	1 6	2 6	0 9	0 2½	—	—	Creme, 2½ / 2½ yd. :	s. d.	s. d.		
Arnica rhizoma	3 3	—	1 5	0 6	—	—	2 inch ..	12 9	2 2		
Arnica rhiz. pulv.	4 4	—	—	0 7	0 1½	—	2½ inch ..	15 3	2 7		
Arsenic alb. coml. .. A, B	1 3	1 11	0 8	0 3	—	—	3 inch ..	17 9	3 0		
Arsenic alb. coml. pulv. A, B	1 0	1 6	0 6	—	—	—	3½ inch ..	21 0	3 6		
Arsenic alb. coml. pulv. cwt.	100 0	7 lb.	9 0	—	—	—	4 inch ..	23 6	4 0		
Arsenii iodid. B oz.	2 8	—	—	4 7	0 9	—	Domette, B.P.C. :	s. d.	s. d.		
Arsenii oleas B oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	2½ inch × 6 yd. ..	7 9	1 4		
Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. B	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	3 inch × 6 yd. ..	9 3	1 7		
Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B	2 6	3 9*	1 2	0 4	—	—	Flannel (wool) :	s. d.	s. d.		
Arseno-triferrin B oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	2½ inch × 4 yd. ..	9 6	1 7		
Arseno-triferrin tabs. B gr. 5 30	1 9	doz.	1 0	—	—	—	3 inch × 6 yd. ..	16 6	2 10		
Asafetida opt. (gtt.)	8 0	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	Muslin, bleached :	s. d.	s. d.		
Asafetid. coml.	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	2 inch × 6 yd. ..	2 3½	0 5		
Asafetid. pulv.	6 9	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	2½ inch × 6 yd. ..	2 8½	0 6		
Asbestos opt.	8 2	—	3 6	1 0	—	—	3 inch × 6 yd. ..	3 6½	0 8		
Asbestos coml.	2 5	3 8	1 0	0 3½	—	—	Plaster of Paris, in tins :	s. d.	s. d.		
Asparagin oz.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—	2 inch × 5 yd. ..	1 5½	3 0		
Asphaltum	0 11	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	3 inch × 5 yd. ..	1 11	3 10		
Aspirin (v. "Acid acetylsal.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 inch × 5 yd. ..	2 4½	4 9		
Aspirin tabs. (Bayer) gr. 5 100	2 10	doz.	0 7	—	—	—	Ambulance, fast edge : 2-inch ..	—	1 1		
Aspirin, soluble, tabs. (Bayer)	gr. 7½ 20	doz.	1 10	—	—	—	2½-inch ..	0 10½	1 5		
Asthma powder P.F. I. ..	3 2	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	4-inch ..	—	2 4		
Asthma powder B.P.C. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	6-inch ..	—	3 6		
Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ambulance, loose edge : 2-inch ..	0 2½	0 5		
Atophan pulv. oz.	5 6	—	—	8 3	1 7	—	2½-inch ..	0 3	0 6		
Atophan tabs., gr. 7½ .. 20	1 10	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	4-inch ..	0 4½	0 9		
Atropina B dr.	5 6	—	—	—	—	0 3	6-inch ..	0 6½	1 1		
Atropin. sulph. B dr.	3 6	—	—	—	—	0 3	Binders, 11-inch × 6-yd. ..	6 6	9 9		
Aurantii cortex Ang. ..	5 9	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—	Binders, 8-inch × 6-yd. ..	3 6	6 10		
Aurant. cort. exot.	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	Rubber (pure) : 7½ ft. × 2½ in. plain, gauge 21 ..	each	3 3		
Auri bromidum gr.	0 6½	—	—	—	—	1 1	5 ft. × 2½ in. plain, gauge 21 ..	each	2 2		
Auri chlorid. (7½ gr. tubes) ea.	1 6	ca.	2 3	—	—	—	5 ft. × 2½ in. perforated, gauge 21 ..	each	2 2		
Auri chlor. sol. (2%) oz.	2 2	—	—	3 3	—	—	3 ft. × 2½ in. N.H.I. plain ..	each	1 3		
							3 ft. × 2½ in. N.H.I. perforated ..	each	1 3		
							7½ ft. × 2½ in. perforated, gauge 21 ..	each	3 3		
							7½ ft. × 2½ in. N.H.I. plain ..	each	2 3		
							7½ ft. × 2½ in. N.H.I. perforated ..	each	2 5		
B							Elastic web : 3 inch ..	per yd.	0 8½		
Baking powder P.F. I. ..	1 6	2 3	0 7½	0 2	—	—	2½ inch ..	per yd.	0 7½		
Baking powder P.F. VIII ..	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 1½	—	—	Elastic web, N.H.I. : 3 inch ..	each	0 8		
Balsamum anisi P.F. I. ..	1 10	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—	2½ inch ..	each	0 6½		
Balsamum canadensis (v. "Canada balsam")	—	—	—	—	—	—	Suspensory, silk ..	each	4 0		
Balsam. Peruvian. .. oz.	1 2	—	—	1 10	0 5	—	Suspensory, cotton, best ..	each	2 8		
Balsam. sulphuris.	1 11	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—	Triangular, plain ..	each	0 2½		
Balsam. tolut.	16 6	—	7 2	2 0	0 4	—					

Ba--Bl	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Bl--Ca	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Barbitonum .. B oz.	2 6	—	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	Blistering tincture, vety. P.F. I C	2 10	—	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—
Barbiton., sodium .. B oz.	2 9	—	—	—	5 0	0 10	—	Blistering tinct., vety. P.F. II C	7 6	—	—	3 3	0 10½	—	—
Barii carb. pur. præc. ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	Blue, Chin., pulv. ..	6 8	9 4	2 6	0 8½	0 2	—	—
Barii carb. compl. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	—	Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught (3iss. bot.), sell 9d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barii chlorid. pur. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	Blue, Pruss., pulv. ..	6 6	9 9	2 0	0 9	0 2	—	—
Barii hydroxid. pur. ..	2 0	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	Boldo folia ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	—
Barii nitras pur. cryst. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	Bole Armen. ..	0 8	1 0	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Barii nitras compl. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	Boraldehyde (D.F.) ..	3 6	5 9	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Barii peroxid. anhyd. ..	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Borax calcinat. ..	1 9	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Barii sulphas puriss. ..	2 4	—	0 11	—	—	—	—	Borax purif. cryst. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	—	1 3	—	—	—	—	Borax cryst. (Howards) ..	0 6½	0 10½	0 3½	0 1½	—	—	—
Barii sulphidum .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	Borax compl. cryst. ..	0 5	0 7½	0 2	0 1	—	—	—
Bath-powder P.F. I. ..	0 8	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	Boracis purif. pulv. ..	0 6½	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Battery solution P.F. III. ..	0 8	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	Boracis purif. pulv. pkd. ..	—	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—
Bay rum (industrial) P.F. IV. A	2 0	3 0	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	Boracis pulv. (Howards) ..	0 7	1 0	0 3½	0 1½	—	—	—
Bay rum, indust. pkd. ..	—	3 iii.	1 0	—	—	—	—	Boracis compl. pulv. ..	0 5½	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	—	—
Bay salt ..	0 4	0 6	0 2½	—	—	—	—	Boracis compl. pulv. .. cwt.	38 0	7 lb.	3 6	14 lb.	6 9	—	—
Bay salt .. cwt.	30 0	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0	—	—	Bordeaux mixture, C. & D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay salt gran. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	—	Diary, 1919, I. or II. ..	0 10	1 3	—	—	—	—	—
Beberinæ sulphas .. dr.	2 0	—	—	—	3 9	0 1	—	Bornyl valerianæ .. oz.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—	—
Benzaldehydum pur. ..	5 6	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	—	—	Boroglycerinum B.P.C. ..	2 9	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	—
Benzaminæ hydrochlor. dr.	3 0	—	—	—	4 3	0 2	—	Bougies (v. "Cereoli")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzamin. lactas .. dr.	3 0	—	—	—	4 3	0 2	—	Brilliantine, separable, P.F. ..	14 6	—	5 6	1 4	—	—	—
Benzenum ..	1 6	1 11	0 7	0 3	—	—	—	Brilliantine, unseparable, P.F.	15 0	—	5 8	1 6	—	—	—
Benzoinum Sumat. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	Bromaurum (B. & C.) 1-oz., sell 4s. 6d.; 2-oz. 8s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzoin pulv. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—	Bromidia unstd. .. C 4 oz.	4 7	—	6 10½	1 9	0 3	—	—
Benzol compl. ..	—	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	Bromo Adonis, unstd. .. 3 vi.	4 7	—	4 8	1 2	0 2	—	—
Benzonaphthol .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	—	Bromoformum .. oz.	0 8	—	—	—	0 7	—	—
Benzyl benzoas .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	—	Bromum .. oz.	0 3	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	—
Berberidis pulv. ..	2 9	4 3	1 3	0 5	0 1	—	—	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes) doz.	5 0	ea.	0 8	—	—	—	—
Berberinæ sulph. .. dr.	2 9	—	—	—	4 10	0 2	—	Bromural .. oz.	10 0	—	—	—	3 0	—	—
Betol .. oz.	3 4	—	—	5 0	1 0	—	—	Bromural tabs. gr. 5 ..	20	3 11	doz.	3 7	—	—	—
"Bipp" (v. "Past. bis. et iodof.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brucina .. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	—	—
Bird-lime (Ang.) ..	2 3	3 5	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	Brucina sulphas .. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	—	—
Bird-lime (Ang.) 7-lb. tins ..	16 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bryoniae alb. rad. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Bisedia (Schacht) .. C	10 6	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	—	—	Buchu folia ..	6 8	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	—
Bismulait (D. F.) ..	3 4	5 6	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	Burgundy mixture, C. & D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bismulait c. salol (D. F.) ..	5 9	6 9	2 5	0 8	—	—	—	Diary, 1919, I. or II. ..	0 9	1 2	—	—	—	—	—
Bismuthum								Butyl-chloral hydras .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	—
Bismuthi benzoas .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 10	0 8	—	—	Butyn .. gm.	6 9	—	—	—	7 6	—	—
Bismuthi betanaphthol. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 4	0 9	—	—	Butyn solution 2% .. oz.	5 6	—	—	7 0	—	—	—
Bismuthi carbonas ..	16 3	—	6 10	1 10	0 3½	—	—	Bynin (A. & H.) .. 20 oz.	3 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Bismuthi citras .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	—	Byno hypoph., etc. C 20 oz.	4 10½	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Bismuthi et ammon. citras oz.	1 10	—	—	3 2	0 7	—	—	C							
Bismuthi hydroxid. .. oz.	2 1	—	—	3 3	0 7	—	—	Cactina pellets .. 100	2 8	doz.	0 6	—	—	—	—
Bismuthi lactas .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—	Cadmii bromidum .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 8	0 4	—	—
Bismuthi nitras cryst. oz.	1 0	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	—	Cadmii chloridum .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	—
Bismuthi oleas .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 10	0 4	—	—	Cadmii iodidum .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi oxidum .. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—	Caffeina .. oz.	1 7	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi oxychlorid. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	—	Caffeina benzoas .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 2	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss. oz.	2 0	—	11 0	3 3	0 8	—	—	Caffeina citras .. oz.	1 2	—	—	2 1	0 4	—	—
Bismuthi oxyiodogallas oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 3	—	—	Caffeina citras efferv. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—
Bismuthi phenas .. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 2	0 10	—	—	Caffeinae hydrobrom... oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—
Bismuthi salicylas ..	15 0	—	6 5	1 9	0 3½	—	—	Caffeinae iodidum .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 4	—	—
Bismuthi subgallas .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 6	0 4½	—	—	Caffeinae salicylas .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 2	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi subnitras ..	14 0	—	6 0	1 7	0 3	—	—	Caffeinae sodio-benzoas oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi tannas .. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 9	0 7	—	—	Caffeinae sodio-iodid. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 8	0 10	—	—
Bismuthi tartras solub. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 7	0 6	—	—	Caffeinae sodio-salicylas oz.	1 7	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi tribromophen. oz.	2 10	—	—	4 4	0 11	—	—	Caffeinae valerianæ .. oz.	3 7	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	—
Bismuthi valerianæ .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 9	1 6	—	—	Calami aromatici rad. ..	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Blistering oint. V.C.P. I. C	5 8	8 6	2 5	0 8	—	—	—	Calami arom. pulv. ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Blistering ointment, biniodide V.C.P. .. C	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	—	—								

Ca	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Gr or ℥	Capsulæ vel Perles			
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	s. d.		Cost per 1,000	36	24	
lamina artif. P.F. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	0 1	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
lamina præp. opt. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—						
lamina præp. sec. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—						
Calcium											
calcii acetat ..	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—					
calcii acetylsalicyl. ..	oz. 1 2	—	—	2 4	0 5	—					
calcii bromidum ..	oz. 0 7	—	—	1 2	0 2½	—					
calcii carbonas præcip. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—					
calcii chloridum fusum ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—					
calcii chlorid. coml. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—					
calcii chlorid. cryst. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—					
calcii chlorid. gran. ..	1 9	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	—					
calcii citras ..	oz. 0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 3	—					
calcii formas ..	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 7	0 2	—					
calcii glycerophos. ..	oz. 0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—					
calcii guaiacol-sulphonas	oz. 9 0	—	—	13 6	2 7	—					
calcii hippuras ..	oz. 4 6	—	—	7 10	2 4	—					
calcii hydras ..	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 1½	—	—					
calcii hydras coml. ..	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—					
calcii hypophos. ..	oz. 0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—					
calcii iodid. ..	oz. 2 3	—	—	3 8	0 9	—					
calcii lactas ..	3 9	5 3	1 8	0 6	0 1	—					
calcii lactophos. ..	oz. 0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—					
calcii nitras ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—					
calcii oxalas ..	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 6	0 2	—					
calcii peroxid. ..	oz. 1 3	—	—	2 2	0 5	—					
calcii phosphas ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—					
calcii phosph. coml. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—					
calcii phosph. acid. pulv. ..	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2	—	—					
calcii phosph. di-acid. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—					
calcii phosph. mono-acid. ..	5 3	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—					
calcii saccharas ..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—					
calcii sulphas ..	0 4½	0 7	0 2½	—	—	—					
calcii sulphocarb. ..	oz. 0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—					
calcii superphos. coml. ..	0 3½	0 5	0 2	—	—	—					
calx ..	1 1	1 7½	0 6	0 2	—	—					
calx chlorinata ..	0 6½	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—					
calx sulphurata ..	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 7	0 1	—					
Calendulæ flor. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—					
Cal lymph (v. "Lymph")											
Calf scour mixture V.C.P. C	1 8	2 6	—	—	—	—					
Calf scour powder V.C.P. ..	3 6	5 6	—	—	—	—					
Calumbæ radix ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—					
Calumbæ rad. pulv. ..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—					
Cambogia ..	8 6	—	3 10	1 1	0 2	—					
Cambogiæ pulv. ..	10 6	—	4 8	1 3	0 3	—					
Camphora (flores) ..	6 6	9 9	2 10	0 9	0 2	—					
Camphora (1-oz. tab.) ..	7 0	—	—	0 9	—	—					
Camphora (½-oz. tab.) ..	7 3	—	—	0 10	—	—					
Camphora monobrom. ..	oz. 1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—					
Camphor pilules, sell 1s. bot.											
Camph. salicyl. ..	oz. 2 8	—	—	4 0	0 9	—					
Canada balsam ..	12 6	—	5 6	1 6	—	—					
Canary seed ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—					
Canellæ cortex ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	—	—					
Canellæ cort. pulv. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 10	0 1½	—					
Cannabin. tannas ..	oz. 6 0	—	—	9 0	1 9	—					
Cantharidinum ..	B gr. 0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2					
Cantharis Chinensis ..	B 9 0	—	3 10	1 0	—	—					
Cantharidis Chin. pulv. ..	B 11 0	16 6	4 9	1 3	0 2½	—					
Caoutchouc ..	18 0	—	8 0	2 2	—	—					
Capers ..	3 6	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—					
Capsici fructus ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—					
Capsici fruct. pulv. sec. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—					
Capsicin. ..	oz. 2 0	—	—	—	0 7	—					
Apiol. ℥ 3 ..	18 6	2 0	1 4	—	—	—					
Apiol. ℥ 5 ..	25 0	2 3	1 10	—	—	—					
Apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) ..	B 28 0	2 6	1 10	—	—	—					
Benzyl benz. ℥ 3 ..	13 0	1 6	1 2	—	—	—					
Blaudii pil. gr. 5 ..	10 6	1 4	1 0	—	—	—					
Blaud. pil. (5) et hæmoglob. (3) ..	11 6	1 5	1 0	—	—	—					
Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. (5/10) ..	B 11 6	1 5	1 0	—	—	—					
Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych. ..	B 12 6	1 5	1 1	—	—	—					
Blaud. pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1) ..	13 6	1 6	1 2	—	—	—					
Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 20 ..	14 6	1 7	1 2	—	—	—					
Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 30 ..	17 0	1 10	1 6	—	—	—					
Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 60 ..	26 6	2 7	1 9	—	—	—					
Cinnam. et quin. ..	22 6	2 2	1 8	—	—	—					
Colchicin. salicyl. gr. 2½ ..	C 21 0	2 1	1 6	—	—	—					
Colchicin. salicyl. gr. 5 ..	C 32 0	3 0	2 0	—	—	—					
Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 5 ..	12 0	1 6	1 1	—	—	—					
Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 10 ..	17 6	1 10	1 4	—	—	—					
Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 15 ..	24 6	2 4	1 8	—	—	—					
Copaib. et cubeb. et buchu ℥ 10 ..	35 0	3 1	2 2	—	—	—					
Copaib. et cubeb. et ol. santal. ℥ 10 ..	45 0	4 0	2 8	—	—	—					
Creosoti in oleo ℥ 1 ..	C 9 0	1 2	1 0	—	—	—					
Creosoti in oleo ℥ 2 ..	C 11 0	1 4	1 0	—	—	—					
Creosoti in oleo ℥ 3 ..	C 14 0	1 8	1 2	—	—	—					
Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 ..	B 21 6	2 2	1 6	—	—	—					
Filicis maris ℥ 5 ..	18 6	2 0	1 4	—	—	—					
Filicis maris ℥ 10 ..	28 6	2 8	2 0	—	—	—					
Filicis maris ℥ 15 ..	38 6	3 4	2 4	—	—	—					
Filicis maris ℥ 20 ..	48 6	4 0	2 10	—	—	—					
Filicis maris ℥ 30 ..	67 6	—	3 8	—	—	—					
Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 1 ..	11 6	1 6	1 0	—	—	—					
Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 3 ..	18 0	1 8	1 4	—	—	—					
Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 5 ..	24 0	2 4	1 8	—	—	—					
Hæmoglobin. gr. 3 ..	16 0	1 10	1 4	—	—	—					
Hæmoglobin. gr. 5 ..	19 0	2 0	1 6	—	—	—					
Ichthyol. ℥ 3 ..	13 9	1 8	1 2	—	—	—					
Ichthyol. ℥ 5 ..	17 0	1 10	1 4	—	—	—					
Lecithin. gr. 2½ ..	32 6	3 0	2 0	—	—	—					
Lecithin. (1½) et paraf. liq. (30) ..	50 0	4 2	2 10	—	—	—					
Menthol. valer. ℥ 5 ..	55 0	4 6	3 2	—	—	—					
Ol. cajuputi ℥ 2 ..	13 6	1 6	1 2	—	—	—					
Ol. caryoph. ℥ 2 ..	14 6	1 8	1 2	—	—	—					
Ol. cinnam. ℥ 1 ..	18 6	2 0	1 4	—	—	—					
Ol. cinnam. ℥ 2 ..	27 6	2 6	1 10	—	—	—					
Ol. morrhue ℥ 10 ..	13 6	1 6	1 2	—	—	—					
Ol. morrhue ℥ 15 ..	18 6	2 0	1 4	—	—	—					
Ol. morrhue ℥ 20 ..	20 6	2 0	1 6	—	—	—					
Ol. morrhue ℥ 30 ..	23 0	2 3	1 7	—	—	—					
Ol. morrh. (20) et creosot. (1) ..	22 0	2 2	1 6	—	—	—					
Ol. morrh. (30) et creosot. (2) ..	24 0	2 3	1 8	—	—	—					
Ol. olivæ ℥ 15 ..	17 6	1 10	1 4	—	—	—					
Ol. olivæ ℥ 30 ..	22 0	2 2	1 6	—	—	—					
Ol. ricini ℥ 15 ..	19 0	2 0	1 5	—	—	—					
Ol. ricini ℥ 30 ..	22 6	2 2	1 7	—	—	—					
Ol. ricini ℥ 60 ..	30 0	2 8	2 0	—	—	—					
Ol. santal. ℥ 5 ..	42 0	4 0	2 6	—	—	—					
Ol. santal. ℥ 7½ ..	60 0	4 6	3 4	—	—	—					
Ol. santal. ℥ 10 ..	75 0	6 0	4 2	—	—	—					
Ol. santal. (5) c. copaiba (5) ..	48 0	3 7	2 8	—	—	—					
Ol. tereb. rect. ℥ 5 ..	12 6	1 6	1 1	—	—	—					
Ol. tereb. rect. ℥ 10 ..	15 6	1 8	1 4	—	—	—					
Picis ℥ 5 ..	12 6	1 6	1 1	—	—	—					
Syrup. Eastonii ℥ 30 ..	B 14 6	1 8	1 2	—	—	—					
Syrup. Eastonii 3j ..	B 22 0	2 2	1 6	—	—	—					
Syrup. glyceroph. co. ℥ 30 ..	C 21 0	2 0	1 7	—	—	—					
Syrup. glyceroph. co. 3j ..	C 30 0	2 8	1 11	—	—	—					
Syrup. hypoph. co. ℥ 30 ..	C 18 0	1 10	1 4	—	—	—					

Ca—Ce		Cost		Selling Price			
		per 1,000		per box of			
		36		24			
Capsulæ vel Perles—(cont.)							
Syrup. hypoph. co. 3j.	.. .. .	C	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Tereben. .. .. .	.. .. .	..	24 0	2 3	1 8		
Tinct. quin. am. ℥ 30	.. .. .	..	16 0	1 9	1 4		
Tinct. quin. am. 3j.	.. .. .	..	17 6	1 10	1 4		
Tinct. quin. am. 3j.	.. .. .	..	22 6	2 2	1 7		
		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Caramel sicc. .. ..	.. .. .	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carbo animalis purif.	.. .. .	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Carbo animalis gran.	.. .. .	5 3	8 0	2 5	0 8	0 1 1/2	—
Carbo animalis pulv.	.. .. .	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Carbo ligni .. .. .	.. .. .	1 0	1 6	0 5 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—
Carbo ligni acaciæ ..	.. .. .	0 5	0 8	0 2 1/2	0 1	—	—
Carbo ligni pulv. levig.	.. .. .	3 0	4 6	1 3 1/2	0 4	—	—
Carbo ligni salicis pulv.	.. .. .	0 9	1 3	0 4 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—
Carbon disulphidum ..	.. .. .	1 1	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—
Carbon disulph. coml.	.. .. .	2 8	5 6	1 7	0 5	0 1	—
Carbon tetrachlorid. ..	.. .. .	1 5	2 10	0 10	0 3	—	—
Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec.	.. .. .	1 9	5 3	1 9	0 7	0 1	—
Carminum opt. .. oz.	.. .. .	9 0	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—
Carminum sec. .. oz.	.. .. .	5 9	—	—	8 8	1 8	0 7 3/4
Carron oil P.F. .. ..	.. .. .	3 8	—	—	5 9	1 0	0 4 3/4
Carui fructus .. .. .	.. .. .	1 3	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—
Carui fruct. pulv. .. ..	.. .. .	2 0	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—
Carui fruct. pulv. (coarse)	.. .. .	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—
Caryophyllum opt. .. ..	.. .. .	2 6	3 9	1 2	—	—	—
Caryophyllum sec. .. ..	.. .. .	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	—	—
Caryophylli pulv. sec.	.. .. .	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—
Cascara evac. (P.D.) ..	fl.	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—
Cascara aperient arom. (v. "Elix. cascara")	.. .. .	10 6	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3	—
Cascarilla .. .. .	.. .. .	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Casein. (solub.) .. ..	.. .. .	4 0	6 0	1 8 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 1	—
Casein. alb. lev. .. ..	.. .. .	4 3	6 5	1 10 1/2	0 6	0 1	—
Cassia cort. pulv. .. ..	.. .. .	1 8	2 6	0 8 1/2	0 2 1/2	—	—
Cassia fructus .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
Cassia pulpa .. .. .	.. .. .	4 9	—	2 2	0 7	—	—
Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C.	.. .. .	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
Catechu .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Catechu pulv. .. .. .	.. .. .	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
Catechu nigrum .. .. .	.. .. .	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
Catechu nigri pulv. .. ..	.. .. .	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—
Catheters, gum-elast., sell 1s. each.							
Catheters, soft rubber (to size 12), sell 1s. 3d. ea.; over size 12, 1s. 8d.							
Caulyphyllin oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—
Celerina 8 oz.	7 5	—	5 7	1 5	0 3	—	—
Cellulose wadding	1 3	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
Cera alba in massa	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 3 1/2	—	—	—
Cera alba in placentis ..	2 7	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Cera carnauba (grey) ..	1 10	3 0	1 0	0 3	—	—	—
Cera flava Ang.	2 11	4 6	1 3 1/2	0 4	—	—	—
Cera flav. exot.	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—	—
Cera flav. exot. (1-oz. tab.)	2 5	3 8	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
Cera flava Gall.	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—	—
Cera flav. tabs.	2 5	3 8	1 1	0 3 1/2	—	—	—
Cera Japonica	1 7	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Ceratum calaminæ	1 9	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Ceratum cetacei	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 5 1/2	—	—	—
Ceratum saponis C	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Ce—Ci		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Cereoli (Bougies)							
Cer. acid. tannic. gr. 2 doz.	s. d.	1 6	s. d.	3 0	—	—	s. d.
Cer. bellad. ext. gr. 2 B doz.	doz.	1 6	doz.	3 0	—	—	—
Cer. cocainæ gr. 1/2 B, F doz.	doz.	1 6	doz.	3 0	—	—	—
Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F doz.	doz.	2 3	doz.	4 6	—	—	—
Cer. iodoformi gr. 5 .. doz.	doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
Cer. iodof. et morph. B.P.C.	.. .. .	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
B, ex F doz.	.. .. .	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. 1/2	.. .. .	1 6	doz.	3 0	—	—	—
B, F doz.	.. .. .	1 6	doz.	3 0	—	—	—
Cer. ol. eucal. (℥ 5) et iodof.	.. .. .	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
(gr. 5) doz.	.. .. .	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 B, F doz.	doz.	1 6	doz.	3 0	—	—	—
Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 B, F doz.	doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
Cer. protargol 2% .. doz.	doz.	1 6	doz.	3 0	—	—	—
Ceresin coml. alb. .. ..	.. .. .	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ceresin coml. flav. .. ..	.. .. .	1 4	2 0	0 7 1/2	0 2	—	—
Cerii oxalas .. .. .	.. .. .	0 6	—	—	0 10 1/2	0 3	—
Cerii oxidum .. .. .	.. .. .	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—
Cetaceum .. .. .	.. .. .	2 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—
Cetacei pulv. .. .. .	.. .. .	3 9	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—
Cetraria Islandica .. ..	.. .. .	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
Charta epispast. (11 in. x 8 in.)	each	—	1 3	—	—	—	—
Cheshire red bot. V.C.P.	C	1 3	1 10 1/2	—	—	—	—
Chinosol .. .. .	.. .. .	3 3	—	—	4 5	1 0	—
Chirata incisa .. .. .	.. .. .	1 10	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—
Chloral camphorat. B.P.C.	C	9 0	—	—	1 3	0 3	—
Chloral formamidum ..	oz.	1 6	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
Chloral hydras	C oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—
Chloralamid .. .. .	.. .. .	2 0	—	—	—	0 7	—
Chloramin.-T. .. .. .	.. .. .	1 1	—	—	1 8	0 4	—
Chloralose .. .. .	.. .. .	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Chlorbutol .. .. .	.. .. .	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	0 3 3/4
Chloretone (P.D.) .. ..	.. .. .	4 2	—	—	6 3	1 0	—
Chlorobrom (Burgoyne) 8 oz.	oz.	3 10	—	2 7	0 8	0 1 1/2	—
Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	oz.	6 0	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—
Chlorodyn. transp. P.F. B, F	oz.	11 0	—	6 3	1 8	0 3	—
Chlorodynum vet. V.C.P. B, F	oz.	7 2	—	5 4	1 5	—	—
Chlorodynum (v. "Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885")	.. .. .	3 10	—	2 6	0 9	—	—
Chloroformum	C	6 8	—	4 4	1 2	—	—
Chlorof. (ex s.v. meth.)	C	10 3	—	6 8	1 9	—	—
Chlorof. (ex s.v.r.)	C	9 3	—	6 2	1 8	0 4	—
Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C.	B	9 9	—	6 4	1 9	0 4	—
Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C.	B	8 6	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Chlorof. camphorat. B.P.C.	C	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—
Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.)	oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—
Chlorophyl. (spirit-sol.)	oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—
Chondrus crispus elect.	.. .. .	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
Chrimol (A. & H.) .. 20 oz.	oz.	3 4	4 0	1 0	0 3	—	—
Chromii sulphas .. .. .	.. .. .	7 3	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	—
Chrysarolinum .. .. .	.. .. .	0 10	—	—	1 3	0 3	—
Cimicifugæ rhizoma .. ..	.. .. .	1 11	—	0 10 1/2	0 3	0 1	—
Cimicifug. rhiz. pulv. ..	.. .. .	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Cimicifugin. .. .. .	.. .. .	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulv.	.. .. .	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulv.	.. .. .	4 0	—	1 8 1/2	0 6	0 1	—
Cinchonæ succirub. cortex ..	.. .. .	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	.. .. .	2 9	—	1 3	0 4 1/2	0 1	—
Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulv.	.. .. .	4 6	—	1 11	0 6	0 1	—
Cinchonidina .. .. .	.. .. .	5 6	—	—	9 0	1 8	0 7 3/4
Cinchonidinæ hydroch. ..	oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	0 5 3/4
Cinchonidinæ sulphas ..	oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	0 5 3/4
Cinchonina .. .. .	.. .. .	3 6	—	—	5 3	1 1	0 5 3/4
Cinchoninæ hydroch. ..	oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 9	0 4 3/4
Cinchoninæ sulph.	oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 9	0 4 3/4

Catheters, gum-elast., sell 1s. each.

Catheters, soft rubber (to size 12), sell 1s. 3d. ea.; over size 12, 1s. 8d.

Ci—Co	Cost 1 lb. or as stated.	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
annamic aldehyde .. oz.	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 1 8½	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 6	s. d. —
annamomi cort. opt. ..	4 0	5 0	1 5	0 4½	0 1	—
annamomi cort. sec. ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 4½	0 1	—
annamomi cort. parv. ..	1 9	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	—
annam. pulv. opt. ..	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—
annam. pulv. sec. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4½	0 1	—
ararin .. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	—

Medical Thermometers:

½-min. lens, sell 3s. 9d. ea.; 1-min. lens, 3s. 3d. ea.; 2-min. lens, 2s. 9d. ea.; ½-min. round, 2s. 9d. ea.; 1-min. round, 2s. 6d. ea.; ord. round 2-min., 2s. 3d. ea.

baliti chlorid. .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 3	0 3	—
baliti nitras .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
baliti sulphas .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
bcaina .. B, F dr.	5 3	—	—	—	9 3	0 3
bcainæ hydrobrom. B, F dr.	5 2	—	—	—	9 1	0 3
bcainæ hydrochlor. B, F dr.	4 4	—	—	—	7 7	0 3
bcainæ nitras .. B, F dr.	4 6	—	—	—	8 0	0 3
bcainæ salicyl. B, F dr.	4 10	—	—	—	8 6	0 3
bcainæ sulphas .. B, F dr.	4 10	—	—	—	8 6	0 3
beccus (silver grain) ..	4 3	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
beci pulv. ..	4 8	7 0	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
beculi indici pulv. .. C	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—
beonut stearin ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—
odeina .. B dr.	4 5	—	—	—	7 10	0 3
odeinæ phosphas .. B dr.	3 6	—	—	—	6 2	0 3
odeinæ sulphas .. B dr.	3 8	—	—	—	6 8	0 3
odeine jelly (v. "Gelatum odeinæ et glyc.")	—	—	—	—	—	—
odeonal .. B oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 7	—
odeonal tabs. 2½ gr. B 10	2 6	doz.	4 2	—	—	—
olchici corm. exot. pulv. (20)	3 6	—	1 7	0 5	—	—
olchici sem. pulv. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
olchicina .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	1 2	—
olchicinæ salicylas .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	1 2	—
olchi-sal capsules, unstd.	—	—	—	—	—	—
old cream (v. "Cremor frigidum")	B 100	doz.	0 11	—	—	—

Collodia

collodium ..	7 0	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—
collodium meth. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 4	—	—
collodium acetatum B.P.C. ..	6 6	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—
collodium anodyn. B.P.C. B	14 6	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	—
collodium bellad. B.P.C. B	11 0	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—
collodium callosum P.F. ..	12 6	—	—	1 4	0 4	—
collodium flexile ..	7 10	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—
collodium flex. meth. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
collodium salicylic. B.P.C. ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—
collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. ..	7 9	—	—	1 0	0 3	—
collodium stypticum B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—
collodium styptic. meth. ..	7 0	—	—	1 9	0 2	—
collodium vesicans .. C oz.	1 9	—	—	2 9	0 6	—
collodium vesic. meth. C oz.	1 5	—	—	2 3	0 5	—
collodium vesic. '98. C oz.	2 2	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Collosol argentum (Crookes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collosol arsen. (Crookes) 3iv.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—
Collosol bismuthum (Crookes)	4 6	—	6 9	1 9	0 3	—
Collosol hydr. (Crookes) 3iv.	4 6	—	6 9	1 9	0 3	—
Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur (Crookes) .. wt. 3 oz.	4 2	—	7 4	1 10	0 4	—
Collosol iodine (Crookes) 3iv.	1 10½	—	2 10	0 8½	0 2	—

Co	Cost 1 lb. or as stated.	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Collosol iodine in oil 3iv.	3 9	—	5 7½	1 5	0 3	—
Collosol manganese (inj.) 3j.	3 9	—	—	5 7½	0 10	—
Collosol quinine 3iv.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—
Collosol sulphur 3viij.	2 7½	—	2 0	0 6	0 1	—
Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.), 4-oz. scll 4s. 6d.; 8-oz. 8s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colocynthis pulpa ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 6½	0 1	—
Colocynthis pulpa pulv. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—
Colocynthis "Turc." pulv.	4 9	7 2	2 0	0 6½	0 1	—
Colofine (Oppenheimer) ¼ lb.	2 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—
Composition essence P.F. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—
Composition powder P.F. ..	4 0	—	1 8½	0 6	—	—
Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C.	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Conf. opii .. B, F	4 2	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—
Conf. opii, pulv. pro. B, F	11 0	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
Conf. petrolei ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—
Conf. piperis ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Conf. rosæ caninæ '85 ..	3 3	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	—
Conf. rosæ gallic. ..	3 0	—	1 4½	0 4½	—	—
Conf. rutæ ..	4 0	—	1 8½	0 6	0 1	—
Conf. rutæ, pulv. pro. ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	—	—
Conf. scammonii ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
Conf. sennæ ..	1 10	2 9	0 11	0 3	—	—
Conf. sulphuris ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	—
Conf. terebinthinæ ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—
Conina .. B gr	1 8	—	—	—	3 4	—
Coninæ hydrobrom. .. B gr	1 0	—	—	—	2 0	—

Containers (retail charge):**Medicine and Poison Bottles:**

	Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.
2 dr., 4 dr., 1 oz.	0 1½	10 oz.	0 3	20 oz. ..	0 4½
2 oz., 3 oz.	0 2	12 oz.	0 3½	32 oz. ..	0 5½
4 oz. ..	0 2	16 oz.	0 4	40 oz. ..	0 8
6 oz., 8 oz.	0 2½				

Ointment Pots:

	Sell s. d.
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz.	0 6
1-1½ oz. ..	0 7
2 oz. ..	0 8
3 oz. ..	0 10
4 oz. ..	0 11

Stoppered Bottles:

	Sell s. d.
1 oz.	0 7
2 oz.	0 8
4 oz.	0 9
6 oz.	0 10
8 oz.	0 11

Powder Bottles:

	Sell s. d.
½-1 oz.	0 4½
2 oz. ..	0 5
4 oz. ..	0 7
6 oz. ..	0 8

	Cost 1 lb. or as stated.	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Copaiba opt. ..	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 0 5	s. d. —	s. d. —
Copaibæ resina .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 0	0 3	—
Copal elect. ..	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 4½	—	—
Copal (Manila) ..	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—
Coriandri fruct. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—
Coriand. fruct. pulv. ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
Coriand. fruct. pulv. (crs.) ..	1 7	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—
Corn solvent (v. "Collod. callos.")	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornu cervi rass. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 6½	0 2	—	—
Coryfin .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 7	0 2
Coster's paste ..	9 2	—	—	0 8	0 2	—
Cotarninæ hydroch. B dr.	2 5	—	—	—	3 7	0 2
Cotarninæ phthalas .. B dr.	2 5	—	—	—	3 7	0 2
Cotoin. .. dr.	6 0	—	—	—	10 6	0 3

Co—Cu				Opt.			Sec.			Cu—Di					
				Cost	Sell	Sell	Cost	Sell	Sell						
				per lb.	per pkt.	per carton	per doz	per pkt.	per carton						
Cotton-wool :				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						
1 lb.				1 5	2 9	—	14 0	2 4	—						
8 oz.				1 6	1 6	—	8 0	1 4	—						
4 oz.				1 8	0 10	1 0	4 6	0 9	0 11						
2 oz.				1 10	0 6	0 9	2 6	0 5	0 7						
1 oz.				2 0	0 4	—	1 6	0 3	0 5						

		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coumarinum oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	—
Creme d'amanides, scented ..	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 9	—	—	—
Creme d'amanides, unscented ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—	—
Cremor bismuthi P.F. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Cremor frigidum P.F. II. ..	3 8	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	—
Cremor frigidum P.F. VII. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
Crem. frig. "American" P.F.	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
Crem. frigid. "theatrical" P.F.	1 10	2 9	0 10	—	—	—	—
Crem. frigid. 1-oz. jar sell 1s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creosoti carbonas .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 5	—	—
Creosotum C	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1½	—	—
Cresineol oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	—
Cresol C	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2½	—	—	—
Creta cum camphora, 12½ p.c.	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Creta c. camph. 10 per cent.	1 7	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Creta Gallica (tab.)	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—
Gretæ Gall. pulv. .. cwt.	30 0	7lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0	—	—
Cretæ Gall. pulv.	0 4½	0 7	0 2½	0 1	—	—	—
Cretæ Gall. pulv. subtil. ..	0 6	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Creta præcip. (v. "Calci carb. præcip.") ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creta præparata	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Creta præparata rub. ..	0 7	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Crocus placent. .. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	—
Crocus Valent. .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 8	1 7*	—
Crocus Valent. pulv. .. oz.	17 0	—	—	—	4 10	1 8*	—
Croup embrocation P.F. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Cryogenine 10 gm.	3 0	—	—	—	2 6	—	—
Cryogenine tabs. gr. 4 ..	1 6	doz.	2 9	—	—	—	—
Cubebæ fructus	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	—	—	—
Cubebæ fruct. pulv.	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Cucumber cream P.F.V. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—
Cucumber paste	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Cucumber pomade	13 0	—	5 7	1 6	—	—	—
Cudbear	1 10	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	—
Cumini fructus	2 9	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Cumini fruct. pulv.	3 2	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Cumini fruct. pulv. (crs.) ..	3 0	4 3	1 3	0 4½	—	—	—

Cuprum		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cupri ammon. sulph. ..	1 9	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Cupri carb. pur.	4 0	6 0	1 8½	0 6	—	—	—
Cupri chlorid. pur.	2 11	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—	—
Cupri nitras	3 5	5 6	1 6	0 6	—	—	—
Cupri oleas	3 6	5 7	1 6	0 6	0 1	—	—
Cupri oxid. pur. .. oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	—
Cupri oxid. coml.	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugeo)	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Cupri sulphas	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	—
Cupri sulphas coml. opt. ..	0 7	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Cupri sulph. coml. .. cwt.	48 0	7 lb.	4 4	14 lb.	8 6	—	—
Cupri sulph. coml. pulv. ..	0 8½	1 1	0 3½	—	—	—	—
Cupri sulph. exsic.	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
Cuprum (filings)	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Cuprum (foil)	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	—

Cuprum—(cont.)		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cuprum (turnings)	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—
Curcumæ rhizoma	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Curcumæ rhiz. pulv.	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Curcumæ rhiz. pulv. (crs.) ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Currie powder P.F. I. ..	3 2	4 9	1 4½	0 4½	—	—	—
Currie powder P.F. II. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
Cydoniæ semina	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—	—
Cyllin (Jeyes) .. C 4 fl. oz.	0 9	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	—

D		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dakin's solution (v. "Liq. sod. chlor. c. ac. bor.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dale's plaster P.F. .. C	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
Dammur gum.	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	—	—	—
Daturæ tatulæ pulv.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—
Daturina B gr.	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 0
Daturinæ sulph. .. B gr.	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 0

Decocta		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 8	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—
Dec. agropyri recens	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—
Dec. aloes co.	1 10	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	—
Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	—
Dec. aloes co. recens	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7	4 9	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	—
Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	4 8	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	—
Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	—	—
Dec. hæmatoxyli recens ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—
Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 C	3 10	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. papav. et anth. conc. 1 to 7 C	4 0	—	1 9	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. pareira conc. 1 to 7 ..	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	—
Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 7	8 0	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	—
Dec. sars. Jam. co. conc. 1 to 7	8 0	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	—
Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	—	—
Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1	—	—
Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—
Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—
Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 ..	2 7	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	—

Dermatol oz. <td>2 10</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>4 3</td> <td>0 10</td> <td>—</td>		2 10	—	—	4 3	0 10	—
Devonshire oils V.C.P. ..		0 10	—	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
Dextrin. alb.		0 9	1 3	0 4	0 1½	—	—
Dextrin. flav.		0 7	0 11	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Dial tabs. orig. tube B 12		—	—	—	2 0	—	—
Dial tabs. B 100		8 0	doz.	1 6	—	—	—
Diamidophenol. hyd. .. oz.		1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
Diamorphin. hyd. B, F dr.		4 2	—	—	—	7 4	0 3
Diapente P.F.		1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Diastasum oz.		2 9	—	—	4 6	0 11	—
Dichloramin. — T. .. oz.		2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Digalen C 15 c.c.		3 2	—	—	8 6	1 4	—
Digifoline tabs. .. 25		2 6	doz.	1 10½	—	—	—
Digipuratum liq. .. 10 c.c.		1 4	—	—	—	1 2	—
Digipuratum pulv. gr. 15		1 0	—	—	—	—	0 2
Digipuratum tabs. 1½ gr. 12		1 6	doz.	2 3	—	—	—

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescriptions, as follows:

1. **RAPID METHOD.**—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. *The prices quoted are exclusive of containers.* (See p. 9.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:

Size.	Dose $\overline{3j}$.	Dose $\overline{3ij}$.	Dose $\overline{3iv}$.	Dose $\overline{3j}$.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
$\overline{3j}$	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
$\overline{3ij}$	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
$\overline{3ij}$	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
$\overline{3iv}$	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
$\overline{3v}$	—	—	2 0	1 6
$\overline{3vi}$	—	—	2 6	1 10

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures etc., should be priced by Method 2.

Gargles, lotions, injections	8 oz.	1 6
Pills and powders	12	1 6
Catchets and dry-filled capsules	12	2 6
Ointments, mixed	1 oz. ls. 3d., 2 oz.	1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries	12	2 0
Small shaped blisters	each	1 0
Plasters, 6 in. \times 6 in.	each	2 6

When this method is employed, the first dispenser of the prescription should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private

mark	M	e	l	b	o	r	a	c	i	s
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

is the one that should be adopted.

2. **COSTING METHOD.**—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list. (See p. 9.)

C. Special "**oncost**" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispenser above and beyond that already included in the distribution "**oncost**." The accountant's figures for "**oncost**" are as follows:—

Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature	0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections	0 8
Emulsions	0 10
Pills and weighed powders	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc.	0 9
Blisters	0 8
Cachets	1 3
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	1 4
Plasters	1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, capsules	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills	3d. extra.

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the basis given above.

Di—El

	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or \overline{m}
Digitalin. amorph. .. C gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0
Digitalin. cryst. .. C gr.	6 0	—	—	—	—	10 2
Digitaline granules, unstd. (Nativelle)	40	2 3	doz. 1 2	—	—	—
Digitalis fol. Ang.	2 5	—	1 2	0 5	0 1	—
Dimol pulverettes .. 100	4 6	doz. 1 0	—	—	—	—
Dimol syrup .. 4 oz. fl.	3 5	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
Dionin B oz.	23 6	—	—	—	7 0	1 5 ^a
Diosene Premier tabs. ..	—	doz. 1 2	—	—	—	—
Diuretin pulv.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—
Diuretin tabs. gr. 7½	1 10	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Dolichos pubes	20	3 0	—	4 6	0 11	—
Dog Pills, etc.						
Astringent V.C.P. I. .. B,F	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Astringent V.C.P. II. .. B,F	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Condition V.C.P.	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Cough V.C.P.	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Distemper V.C.P. I. ..	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Distemper V.C.P. II. ..	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Purgative V.C.P. I. ..	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Purgative V.C.P. II. ..	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Tonic V.C.P. I.	—	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—
Tonic V.C.P. II.	—	doz. 2 0	—	—	—	—
Worm V.C.P. I.	—	doz. 3 0	—	—	—	—
Worm V.C.P. II.	—	doz. 2 6	—	—	—	—
Worm powder V.C.P. ..	—	—	—	0 4	—	—
Dog soap, eucalypt.	1 4	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Dog soap, eucalypt. C. & D., II., '11, p. 88	1 0	1 6	0 6	—	—	—
Dog soap <i>ut supra</i> , pkd. ..	—	—	1 0	—	—	—
Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) oz.	11 6	—	—	—	3 4	—
Douglass mixt. (poultry) V.C.P.	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Dressings, surgical, standard packets: No. 1, Cost 2s. 4d. Sell 6d. ea. No. 2, Cost 3s. 4d. Sell 7d. ca. ..	1 0	—	—	—	—	2 0
Duboisina sulph. .. B gr.	1 9	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Dulcamara	—	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Dusting powder P.F.	—	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.F. II.	2 2	—	—	—	—	—
Dymal oz.	1 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
E						
Eau de Cologne opt. P.F. II.	25 0	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6	—
Eau de Cologne sec.	18 0	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5	—
Eau de Cologne sec. 1-oz. bot. sell 2s. 6d.; 2-oz. 4s. 6d.; 4-oz. 8s. 6d. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eikonogen oz.	1 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Elaterinum gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0
Eleterium Ang. dr.	7 6	—	—	—	—	0 4
Elemi	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Elixir						
Elixir aletridis B.P.C. ..	5 9	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—
Elix. aromat. B.P.C.	7 9	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. aurantii B.P.C.	7 9	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. aurant. comp. B.P.C. ..	8 0	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—
Elix. bismuthi B.P.C.	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Elix. bromoformi B.P.C. ..	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Elix. calc. lactat. (Gerrard) pt.	3 3	4 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
Elix. casc. et euonym. B.P.C.	9 9	—	4 8	1 3	—	—
Elix. cascar. sag. P.F. I. ..	5 0	7 6	2 3	0 8	—	—

El—Em	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Em—Es	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Elixir—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Emplastra—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Elix. cascar. sag. B.P.C. ..	7 9	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	Emp. calefaciens .. C	4 3	—	1 10 ¹ / ₂	0 6	—	—
Elix. cinchonæ B.P.C. ..	6 6	—	3 0	0 10	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emp. calefac. exten. C, 36×16	2 6	sq. ft.	1 8	—	—	—
Elix. cocæ B.P.C. .. C	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	—	—	Emp. calefaciens 98 .. C	4 3	—	1 10 ¹ / ₂	0 6	—	—
Elix. colloid (Squire) .. fld.	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	Emp. cantharidini .. C	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	—	—
Elix. diamorph. et terpini B.P.C. .. C	4 9	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emp. canthar. exten. C, 36×7	3 10	12×7	2 8	—	—	—
Elix. enzymes (Armour) ..	5 8	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	Emp. canthar. '98 .. C	7 8	—	3 3	0 10 ¹ / ₂	—	—
Elix. ferri et quin. et strychn. phosph. U.S.P. .. C	7 0	—	3 0	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emp. ferri ..	2 11	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Elix. ferri, quin. et strychn. phos. B.P.C. ..	5 4	—	2 10	0 9	—	—	Emp. ferri exten. .. 36×16	2 2 ¹ / ₂	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—	—
Elix. formatum B.P.C. ..	5 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emp. galbani ..	4 10	—	2 1	0 7	—	—
Elix. formatum co. ..	5 6	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	Emp. hydrarg. .. C	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—
Elix. form. c. strychn. B.P.C. C	4 5	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	Emp. hydrarg. exten. .. 36×16	3 1	sq. ft.	2 2	—	—	—
Elix. glusidi B.P.C. ..	12 0	—	5 2	1 5	—	—	Emp. melilot. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Elix. guaranæ B.P.C. ..	8 4	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	Emp. mentholis ..	20 0	—	8 6	2 6	—	—
Elix. ipecac. B.P.C. ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	Emp. opii .. B, ex F	6 0	—	2 9	0 9	—	—
Elix. kolæ B.P.C. ..	2 9	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	Emp. opii exten. B, ex F 36×16	3 1	sq. ft.	2 2	—	—	—
Elix. lactated pepsin (Armour) .. 4 oz.	1 10	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emp. picis ..	2 5	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Elix. lactopeptin. .. fld.	5 10	—	2 3	0 8	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emp. picis exten. .. 36×16	1 11 ¹ / ₂	sq. ft.	1 4	—	—	—
Elix. lescithin. co. ..	6 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emp. plumbi .. B	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Elix. papaini B.P.C. ..	6 4	—	3 3	1 0	—	—	Emp. plumbi exten. C, 36×16	1 8	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—	—
Elix. pepsini B.P.C. ..	7 3	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	Emp. plumbi iodid. ..	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	—	—
Elix. pepsini co. P.F. ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	Emp. resinæ .. C	2 1	—	1 0	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—	—
Elix. peps. et bism. B.P.C. ..	5 6	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	Emp. resinæ exten. C, 36×16	1 8	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—	—
Elix. peps. et bism. co. B.P.C. ..	5 9	—	2 10	0 9	—	—	Emp. roborans .. C	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Elix. phosphori B.P.C. ..	5 6	—	2 10	0 9	—	—	Emp. robor. exten. C, 36×16	1 11	sq. ft.	1 4	—	—	—
Elix. pini comp. .. C	5 3	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	Emp. saponis .. C	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Elix. pruni virg. ..	2 4	—	1 2	0 6	—	—	Emp. saponis fuscum C	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Elix. pruni virg. co. ..	2 2	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	Emp. saponis fuscum .. 36×16	1 11	sq. ft.	1 4	—	—	—
Elix. quin. ammon. B.P.C. ..	6 4	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emulsiones						
Elix. quin. amm. co. B.P.C. ..	7 4	—	3 3	0 10 ¹ / ₂	—	—	Emulsio chlorof. B.P.C. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
Elix. rhei B.P.C. ..	4 2	—	2 0	0 7	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emuls. iodoformi 10% ..	6 11	—	3 9	1 0	—	—
Elix. secretogen (Carnrick's) unstd. .. 16 oz.	7 6	—	3 3	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	—	Emuls. magnes. B.P.C. ..	1 6	3 0	0 10	0 3	—	—
Elix. sennæ fruct. B.P.C. ..	4 7	—	2 8	0 9	—	—	Emuls. olei morrhue B.P.C. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
Elix. simplex B.P.C. ..	2 4	—	1 3 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 1	—	Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd. ..	—	6-oz.	1 6	12-oz.	2 9	—
Elix. terperoin. (Squire) fld. C	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. B.P.C. ..	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 3 ¹ / ₂	—	—
Elix. terperoin. co. .. C	6 8	—	3 5	1 0	—	—	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C. ..	4 2	6 3	2 0	0 7	—	—
Elix. thyroid. (Squire) fld.	9 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et multi B.P.C. ..	4 8	7 0	2 3	0 7	—	—
Elix. viburn. prunif. B.P.C. ..	7 8	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. ..	2 2	3 8	1 2	—	—	—
Elix. viburn. prun. co. B.P.C. ..	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2 ¹ / ₂	—	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. ..	5 6	9 0	2 7	—	—	—
Emetina .. B gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
Emetin. bismuth. iodid. B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6	Emuls. petrolei .. pkd.	—	—	1 3	—	8-oz.	1 9
Emetin. hydrochlor .. B gr	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 9	Erythrol tetranitras .. dr.	8 6	—	—	—	—	0 4
Emplastra							Esbach's solution ..	1 6	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Emp. adhesiv. exten. 36×16	1 6	sq. ft.	1 0	—	—	—	Eserina .. B gr.	0 10	—	—	—	—	1 8
Emp. adhesiv., spools:							Eserinæ salicylas .. B gr	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2
¹ / ₂ inch × 1 yd. .. doz.	2 3	ea.	0 5	—	—	—	Eserinæ sulphas .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2
¹ / ₂ inch × 5 yd. .. doz.	7 3	ea.	1 4	—	—	—	Essentiæ						
¹ / ₂ inch × 10 yd. .. doz.	11 6	ea.	2 0	—	—	—	Ess. ambra griseæ .. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 6	1 2	—
1 inch × 1 yd. .. doz.	3 0	ea.	0 6	—	—	—	Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16	25 0	—	9 9	2 6	0 5	—
1 inch × 5 yd. .. doz.	12 6	ea.	2 1	—	—	—	Ess. amygd. (exot.) 1 in 16 ..	22 3	—	8 8	2 4	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—
1 inch × 10 yd. .. doz.	22 0	ea.	3 8	—	—	—	Ess. anisi 1 in 5 ..	20 3	—	7 10	2 0	0 4	—
2 inch × 5 yd. .. doz.	19 6	ea.	3 4	—	—	—	Ess. apple ..	20 0	—	—	2 3	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—
Emp. ammoniaci ..	11 6	—	5 4	1 5	—	—	Ess. apricot .. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Emp. ammon. c. hydrarg. ..	8 0	—	3 5	1 0	—	—	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—
Emp. ammon. c. hyd. 36×16	3 0	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—	—	Ess. cedrat. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 0	0 8	—
Emp. belladonnæ .. C	5 4	—	2 6	0 9	—	—	Ess. chocolate ..	28 0	—	—	3 2	0 6	—
Emp. bellad. exten. C, 36×16	3 0	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—	—	Ess. cinnamoni .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Emp. bellad. (porous) .. ea.	—	ea.	1 0	—	—	—	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.F. I.	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—
Emp. bellad. '98 .. C	7 9	—	3 6	1 0	—	—	Ess. coffæ ..	19 0	—	—	2 2	0 4	—
Emp. bellad. vir. '67 .. B	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	Ess. limonis opt. (v. "Ol. limon.") ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Es—Ex	Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ex	Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Essentiæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Extracta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ess. limonis (soluble) ..	17 9	—	6 1	1 9	0 4	—	—	Ext. caulophylli liq. ..	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—	—
Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5	60 9	—	—	6 3	1 0	—	—	Ext. cinchonæ flv. liq. '67 ..	15 0	—	6 8	1 9	0 3½	—	—
Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10	45 0	—	16 9	4 6	0 8½	—	—	Ext. cinchonæ rub. .. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	—
Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10	20 0	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	—	—	Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liq. ..	5 9	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Ess. moschi .. oz.	4 0	—	—	5 6	1 1	—	—	Ext. cocæ liq. '98 .. B, F	10 9	—	5 0	1 4	0 2½	—	—
Ess. moschi fort. .. oz.	6 7	—	—	8 9	1 8	—	—	Ext. colchici (corm.) .. Coz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 10	—	—
Ess. pear (jargonelle) .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	—	Ext. colchici acet. .. Coz.	2 9	—	—	5 0	0 10	—	—
Ess. pineapple .. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 8	0 5	—	—	Ext. colchici sem. .. Coz.	2 9	—	—	5 0	0 10	—	—
Ess. puleg. 1 in 10 ..	8 9	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	—	Ext. colchici sem. acet. Coz.	3 0	—	—	5 6	0 11	—	—
Ess. raspberry ..	13 4	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	—	Ext. colocynth. pulv... oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—
Ess. rennet ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	Ext. coloc. co. (pulv.) ..	6 7	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	—
Ess. strawberry ..	11 6	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	—	Ext. condurango liq. B.P.C.	9 9	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—	—
Ess. vanillæ P.F. I. ..	19 2	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	—	—	Ext. conii .. C	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	—
Ess. vanillæ fort. ..	25 0	—	9 8	2 8	0 5	—	—	Ext. conii liq. .. C	15 6	—	6 9	1 10	0 3½	—	—
Ess. zingiberis ..	7 0	9 6	2 9	0 10	0 1½	—	—	Ext. convallariæ liq. ..	13 0	—	5 7	1 6	0 3	—	—
Estoral .. oz.	2 11	—	—	4 4½	0 10	—	—	Ext. coto liq. ..	17 6	—	7 8	2 0	0 4	—	—
Ethylis bromidum .. oz.	1 2	—	—	4 0	0 9	—	—	Ext. damianæ pulv. .. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—
Ethyl. chlorid. (general) ea.	4 3	ea.	4 9	—	—	—	—	Ext. damianæ liq. ..	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2½	—	—
Ethyl. chlorid. (local) ea.	4 6	ea.	5 0	—	—	—	—	Ext. ergotæ .. B oz	3 0	—	—	5 3	0 11	—	—
Ethyl. iodidum .. oz.	2 2	—	—	8 2	1 7	—	—	Ext. ergotæ pulv. .. B oz.	3 9	—	—	6 6	1 1	—	—
Ethyl morph. hyd. .. B dr.	4 4	—	—	—	7 7	0 3	—	Ext. ergotæ liq. .. B	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	—
Eucaïn hyd. (beta) .. dr.	4 0	—	—	—	6 0	0 2	—	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. B	10 6	—	4 6	1 4	0 2½	—	—
Eucaïn lact. (beta) .. dr.	4 0	—	—	—	6 0	0 2	—	Ext. eunymii .. oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	—
Eucalypti fol. Ang. ..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	—	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liq. ..	7 9	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—	—
Eucalyptol .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	—	Ext. filicis liq. .. oz.	1 1	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	—
Eugallol .. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	—	Ext. fuci liq. ..	4 6	7 0	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—
Eugenol .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—	Ext. gelsemii alcohol. .. Coz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—
Eunatrol pills gr. 4 ..	100	doz.	0 7	—	—	—	—	Ext. gentianæ ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—
Euonymin virid. .. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	—	Ext. gentian. pulv. ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—
Eupad ..	1 2	1 9	0 6½	0 2	—	—	—	Ext. glycyrrh... ..	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	—
Euphorbiæ gum. pulv. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	Ext. glycyrrh. liq. ..	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—
Euphthalmine .. gm.	3 7	—	—	—	—	0 6	—	Ext. glycy. liq. '85 ..	3 3	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	—
Euquinine .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 7	—	—	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liq. ..	13 6	—	6 0	1 8	0 3	—	—
Euresol .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—	—	Ext. granati rad. cort. liq. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Euresol pro capil .. ea.	7 0	ea.	10 6	—	—	—	—	Ext. grindeliæ liq. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Euophen .. oz.	9 7	—	—	—	2 9	—	—	Ext. hæmatox. exot. ..	2 4	—	1 2	0 4½	0 1	—	—
Eusol (v. "Liq. calc chlor. c. ac. bor.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ext. hamamel. (fol.) .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	—
Extracta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ext. hamamel. liq. ..	7 6	11 6	3 3	0 10½	0 2	—	—
Ext. aconiti rad. alc. .. B oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 5	—	—	Ext. hydrastis (sicc.) Coz.	9 9	—	—	15 0	3 0	—	—
Ext. agropyri liq. ..	4 10	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	—	Ext. hydrastis liq. .. Coz.	3 3	—	—	5 7	1 0	—	—
Ext. aletridis liq. B.P.C. ..	15 0	—	6 6	1 9	0 4½	—	—	Ext. hyoscyami sicc. .. Coz.	1 10	—	—	2 10½	0 7	—	—
Ext. aloes pulv. ..	4 6	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—	Ext. hyoscy. virid. '98 C	11 0	—	4 10	1 4	0 2½	—	—
Ext. aloes Barb. glac. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	—	Ext. hyoscy. virid. pulv. Coz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	—
Ext. aloes Socot. pulv. ..	8 4	—	3 9	1 1	0 2	—	—	Ext. ipecac. acet. pulv. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	0 5½	—
Ext. anthemid. pulv. '98 oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	—	Ext. ipecac. liq. .. Coz.	1 7	—	—	2 4	0 6	—	—
Ext. apocyni liq. ..	16 0	—	6 10	1 9	0 3	—	—	Ext. iridis B.P.C. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 5	0 6	—	—
Ext. belæ liq. ..	5 3	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	—	Ext. jaborandi liq. '98 C	8 3	—	3 9	0 11	0 2	—	—
Ext. belladon. sicc. .. B oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—	Ext. jalapæ pulv. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—
Ext. belladon. liq. .. B	10 6	—	5 0	1 6	0 3	—	—	Ext. kavæ liq. ..	12 6	—	5 4	1 5	0 3	—	—
Ext. bellad. virid. '98 B	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	—	Ext. kolæ liq. ..	6 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Ext. bellad. vir. pulv. '98 B oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	—	Ext. krameriæ pulv. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 2	0 7	—	—
Ext. boldo liq. ..	13 4	—	5 8	1 6	0 3½	—	—	Ext. lactucæ pulv. .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	—
Ext. bone marrow .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	—	Ext. lupuli .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 5½	—	—
Ext. buchu .. oz.	3 3	—	—	4 11	1 0	—	—	Ext. malti ..	0 10	1 3	—	—	—	—	—
Ext. buchu liq. B.P.C. ..	22 3	—	9 10	2 8	0 5	—	—	Ext. malti pkd. ..	—	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 6	—	—
Ext. cacti grandiflor. liq. ..	19 0	—	9 0	2 5	0 4½	—	—	Ext. malti ferrat ..	1 1	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	—
Ext. calendulæ .. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	—	Ext. malti c. casc. sag. wgt.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	—	—	—	—
Ext. calumbæ .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	—	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt.	1 9	2 9	0 10	—	—	—	—
Ext. cannabis indicæ oz.	17 6	—	—	—	5 0	0 2	—	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt.	1 7	2 8	0 10	—	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. sicc. ..	10 6	—	4 9	1 3	0 3	—	—	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt.	1 8	2 9	0 10	—	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. liq. ..	3 0	4 9	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	—	Ext. malti c. ol. mor. B.P.C. ..	1 0	1 6	—	—	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. liq. '98 ..	2 10	4 8	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	—	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pkd.	—	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 6	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. liq. glyc. ..	3 5	6 10	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	Ext. malti c. ol. mor. et hyp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. liq. insip. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	P.F. ..	1 6	2 8	0 10½	—	—	—	—
								Ext. malti c. syr. ferriphos. co.	1 2	1 10	0 7	—	—	—	—
								wgt.							

Ex—Fe	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2	
Extracta—(cont.)							
Ext. malti liq.	1 4	2 8	0 10	0 2 1/2	—	—	
Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. . .	2 4	—	1 3 1/2	0 4	—	—	
Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. . .	3 2	6 0	1 8 1/2	0 5 1/2	—	—	
Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob. . .	3 0	5 4	1 7	0 5	—	—	
Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. . .	2 6	4 8	1 4	0 4 1/2	—	—	
Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C	2 4	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri phos. co.	1 8	3 3	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—	
Ext. medullæ rub. liq.	6 3	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—	
Ext. mezerei æther.	4 3	—	—	6 8	1 4	—	
Ext. nucis vom. sicc. B oz.	1 1	—	—	1 10 1/2	0 4 1/2	—	
Ext. nucis vom. liq.	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Ext. opii liq.	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	—	—	
Ext. opii sicc.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—	
Ext. papav. P.B. '85 B, F oz.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Ext. pareiræ liq.	6 4	—	3 0	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Ext. picrorhizæ liq.	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2 1/2	—	
Ext. pini canadens. liq. . . .	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1 1/2	—	
Ext. quassia	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Ext. quillaia liq.	5 10	—	2 6	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Ext. rhamni frang. liq.	5 6	—	2 6	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Ext. rhei pulv.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	
Ext. rhus. arom. liq.	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2 1/2	—	
Ext. rhus. toxicod. liq.	17 10	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	—	
Ext. salicis nig. liq.	7 0	—	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	
Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 8	0 8	—	
Ext. sarsæ Jam. co.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 4	—	
Ext. sennæ legum. liq.	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Ext. serpentar.	7 6	—	—	—	2 2	0 10*	
Ext. stramonii fol.	1 5	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	
Ext. stramonii sem.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 10	—	
Ext. strophanthi	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	
Ext. subbul	7 9	—	—	14 0	2 4	0 10	
Ext. taraxaci	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Ext. taraxaci pulv.	8 2	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Ext. taraxaci liq. P.B. '98 . .	4 9	—	2 2	0 8 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	
Ext. thymus gland liq.	3 2	—	—	5 0	1 0	—	
Ext. thyroid gland	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 5	—	
Ext. thyroid. liq.	2 6	—	—	4 9	0 11	—	
Ext. uvæ ursi	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3 1/2	—	
Ext. valerian.	1 5	—	—	2 4 1/2	0 6	—	
Ext. viburn. prunifol. oz.	3 6	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	
Ext. viburni liq.	11 0	—	4 9	1 3	0 3 1/2	—	
F							
Fehling's solution	3 8	5 6	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Fel bovinum pur.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—	
Fel bovin. pur. pulv. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Ferrum							
Ferri albuminas	1 11	—	—	2 10 1/2	0 7	—	
Ferri alum. pur.	2 0	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	
Ferri alum. coml.	1 8	2 6	0 8 1/2	0 3	—	—	
Ferri arsenas	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Ferri cacodylas	4 8	—	—	—	1 4	0 6*	
Ferri carb. sacch.	1 7	2 4 1/2	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—	
Ferri citras	6 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Ferri et ammon. cit.	3 5	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Ferri et am. cit. eff. P.F. . .	3 6	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	
Ferri et amm. cit. virid. . . .	5 4	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	—	
Ferri et ammon. tart.	4 6	—	2 0	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Ferri et potas. tart.	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	—	
Ferri et quin. cit.	15 0	—	6 5	1 9	0 3 1/2	—	
Fe—Ga							
Fe—Ga	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2	
Ferrum—(cont.)							
Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. B oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	
Ferri et strych. cit.	1 4	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	
Ferri glycerophos. pulv. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	
Ferri hypophosph.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Ferri iodid.	2 2	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Ferri lactas	0 11	—	—	1 8	0 3 1/2	—	
Ferri lactophosphas	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	—	
Ferri limat.	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	
Ferri oleas	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Ferri oxal. (ferric)	5 6	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	—	
Ferri oxid. præcip. rubr. . . .	0 10	1 3	0 4 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—	
Ferri perchlorid. cryst. . . .	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Ferri phosphas '98	3 6	—	1 6	0 6	—	—	
Ferri phosphas sacchar. . . .	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Ferri phosphas solubil.	5 4	—	2 4	0 8	—	—	
Ferri pyrophosphas	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Ferri salicylas	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Ferri succinas	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	
Ferri sulphas pur.	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Ferri sulphas pur. gran. . . .	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Ferri sulphas. exsic.	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1 1/2	—	—	
Ferri sulphas coml.	0 4	0 6	0 1 1/2	—	—	—	
Ferri sulphas (ferric)	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Ferri sulphidum (cake)	0 10	1 3	0 4 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—	
Ferri tannas	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 4	—	
Ferri valerianas	1 8	—	—	3 2	0 6	—	
Ferri's snuff P.F.	14 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Ferripyrin	3 2	—	—	4 9	1 0	—	
Ferro-malt (Crookes) 8 oz.	2 7 1/2	—	2 0	0 6	—	—	
Ferro-malt glycerophos. 8 oz.	3 0	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	
Ferro-malt hypophos. 8 oz.	3 0	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	
Ferrum redact.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Fluorescein	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	
Fluorescein sodium	2 8	—	—	4 0	0 10	—	
Fluorescein sod. sol. 2% cz.	0 5	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	
Fly and maggot oils P.F. I. . .	0 6	0 9	—	—	—	—	
Fly and maggot oils P.F. II. .	0 5	0 7 1/2	—	—	—	—	
Fly powder P.F.	1 7	2 5	—	—	—	—	
Fœniculi fruct. pulv.	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Fœniculi fruct. pulv. (coarse) .	2 0	3 0	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Fœnugreci sem. pulv.	1 0	1 6	0 5 1/2	—	—	—	
Fœnugr. sem. pulv. (crs.) . . .	0 8 1/2	1 1	0 4	—	—	—	
Fœnugr. sem. pulv. (crs.) cwt.	60 0	0 10	—	7 lb.	5 6	—	
Formamol	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 8	—	
Formitrol	1 1	doz.	0 8	—	—	—	
Formolyptol, unstd.	3 oz.	0 10	—	0 5	—	—	
Foot powder, antisept. P.F. . .	1 10	2 9	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	
Foot-rot paste P.F.	0 8	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	
Foot-rot powder P.F.	6 2	9 3	2 6	—	—	—	
Frosting	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Fuchsin	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Fuller's earth lump	0 2	0 3	0 1 1/2	—	—	—	
Fuller's earth pulv.	0 3	0 4 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—	—	
Fuller's earth levig.	0 4	0 5	0 2	—	—	—	
Fuller's earth levig. alb. . . .	0 5 1/2	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—	—	
G							
Galangalæ rhizoma	1 1	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Gaibani pulv.	8 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Gallæ cærul.	1 5	2 1 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 2 1/2	—	—	
Gallæ cærul. pulv.	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—	

Ga—Gl

	Cost	Sell			
		per doz. 6 yd.	per 6 yd.	per 3 yd.	per 1 yd.
Gauzes, B.P.C.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Plain .. .. .	..	12 6	2 1	1 2	0 6
Alembroth	C	14 6	2 6	1 6	0 8
Cyanide	B	14 6	2 6	1 6	0 8
Iodoform, 5% ..	..	21 0	3 6	1 10	0 9
Picric .. .. .	..	18 0	3 0	1 8	0 8

Gauze tissue :

lb. cost 1s. 10d., sell 3s. 2d.; 8-oz. sell 1s. 10d.; 4-oz. sell 1s.; 2-oz. sell 7d.

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gelatin, sheet No. 1 ..	..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—
Gelatin, incis. . . .	..	7 0	10 6	3 0	0 10	—	—
Gelatum codeinae et glyc. (Hardwick) P.F. ..	C	4 3	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Gelatinum zinci P.F. ..	..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	—	—	—
Gelatin, zinci dur. P.F. ..	..	2 6	3 9	1 2	—	—	—
Gelsemin. hydrochlor. B gr.	..	2 0	—	—	—	4 8	—
Gentian. rad. incis. ..	..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
Gentian. rad. pulv. ..	..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
Gentian. rad. pulv. (crs.) cwt.	90 0	7 lb.	8 3	14 lb.	16 0	—	—
Geraniol oz.	..	2 0	—	4 0	0 8	—	—
Gingerin. (African) .. oz.	..	2 6	—	3 9	0 9	—	—
Gingerin. (Jam.) .. oz.	..	5 0	—	7 6	1 6	—	—
Glucosum (liq.) .. wgt.	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—
Glucosum (solid)	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—	—
Glucos. (medicinal) ..	8 6	12 9	3 8	1 0	—	—	—
Glue, surg. (Sinclair) C. & D. Diary '18	3 0	4 6	1 2	—	—	—	—
Glusidum (v. "Saccharin.")							
Glycerina							
Glycerinum	1 5	2 7	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	—
Glycerin, 2-oz. bot. sell 10d.; 4-oz. 1s. 4d.; 8-oz. 2s. 6d.							
Glyc. acid. boric. ..	2 4	4 8	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Glyc. ac. carbol. .. C	2 4	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	—
Glyc. ac. gallic. ..	3 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock) ½ lb.	7 2	—	6 0	1 7	0 4	—	—
Glyc. ac. tannic. ..	3 2	—	1 11	0 7	0 1	—	—
Glyc. aluminis	2 5	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	—
Glyc. amyli	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Glyc. bellad. 50 per cent. B	4 9	9 9	3 0	0 10	—	—	—
Glyc. bismuth. carb. P.F. ..	10 6	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—	—
Glyc. boracis	1 11	—	1 1	0 4½	—	—	—
Glyc. croci B.P.C. ..	19 6	—	10 4	2 0	0 4	—	—
Glyc. diamorph. B.P.C. C	2 3	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Glyc. Eastonii C	4 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	—
Glyc. et cucum.	2 3	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
Glyc. et aq. rosæ 1 in 3 ..	1 2	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Glyc. et aq. rosæ 2-oz. bot. sell 8d.; 4-oz. 1s. 2d.							
Glyc. ext. marrow (Armour) 4 oz.	2 3	—	3 4	0 10	0 2	—	—
Glyc. glyceroph. co. .. C	3 8	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Glyc. heroin. co. P.F. C	3 0	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—
Glyc. ichthamol.	2 10	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	—
Glyc. iodi B.P.C. .. oz.	0 6	—	—	1 9	—	—	—
Glyc. pancreatin.	5 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Glyc. papain.	8 0	—	4 2	1 1½	0 2	—	—

Gl—Ho

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Glycerina—(cont.)							
Glyc. pepsin.	4 0	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	—	—
Glyc. peps. acid. P.F. ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	—	—	—
Glyc. plumbi subacet. ..	2 2	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—
Glyc. thymol. co.	1 1	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Glyc. tragacanth.	5 4	—	2 4	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Glycerin base for suppos. ..	2 6	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Glycoheroin (Smith), unstd. C	8 2	—	3 9	1 0	—	—	—
Glycothymoline, unstd. ..	3 7½	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. decort. ..	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. ..	1 1	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. dec. pulv. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.) ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.) cwt.	84 0	7 lb.	7 6	14 lb.	14 0	—	—
Glycyrrhizin. ammon. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—
Glyphocal c. format. et strych. (Squire) C 12 fl. oz.	4 10½	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	—	—
Gossypii rad. cort. pulv. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—
Goudron de Guyot, unstd. abt. 12 oz.	2 0	—	1 0	0 3	—	—	—
Gran. parad. pulv.	2 3	3 6	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Granati cort.	1 5	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—
Granati rad. cort.	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Granugenol paste .. gm. 50	2 3	—	—	2 3	—	—	—
Granugenol pulv. gm. 100	1 0	—	—	0 6	—	—	—
Grindeline (Oppenheimer) ¼ lb.	2 11	—	4 4	1 2	0 3	—	—
Guaiaci lig. rass.	0 5	0 8½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—
Guaiaci resin. pulv.	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	—
Guaiacol (cryst.)	1 8	—	—	2 10	0 7	—	—
Guaiacol oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	—
Guaiacol. benz. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 9	1 0	—	—
Guaiacol. carb. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	—
Guaiacol. cinnamas oz.	10 6	—	—	—	3 6	—	—
Guaiacol. salicyl. oz.	9 6	—	—	14 6	2 9	0 1	—
Guipine pills. 60	3 6	doz.	1 1	—	—	—	—
Gutta percha tissue, 36 in. wide.	1 10	yd.	3 3	—	sq. ft.	0 8	—
H							
Hæmatox. lign. incis. ..	0 7	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—
Hæmatox. lign. pulv. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6½	0 2	—	—	—
Hæmatoxyl. dr.	1 4	—	—	—	2 4	—	—
Hæmoglobin. pulv. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	—
Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) ..	7 6	—	3 3	0 10½	0 2	—	—
Hamamelin. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—
Hazeline (B.W.) fl.	4 5	6 8	1 8	0 5	0 1	—	—
Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d.							
Heliotropin. cryst. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 8	0 5	—	—
Hellebor. nig. rad. pulv. ..	2 5	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Helmitol oz.	3 4	—	—	—	1 0	—	—
Hennæ fol.	1 7	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Hennæ fol. pulv.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
Hexamina oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 2½	—	—
Hexamina resorcin. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—
Hirudines doz.	4 6	ea.	0 10	—	—	—	—
Holocaïn hydroch. dr.	3 0	—	—	—	5 0	0 2	—
Homatropina B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6	—
Homatrop. hydrobrom. B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6	—
Hoof ointment V.C.P. I. ..	1 10	2 9	—	—	—	—	—
Hoof ointment V.C.P. II. ..	1 9	2 8	—	—	—	—	—
Hordeum perlat.	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Hormotone tablets (Carn- rick's), unstd. .. 100	5 6	doz.	1 1	—	—	—	—

Ho—Ic	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ig—Io	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
Horse Balls, etc.:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Condition V.C.P. II. ..	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	Iglodine .. 6 fl. oz.	1 0	—	—	0 3	—	—
Condition powder P.F. I. ..	1 6	2 3	—	—	—	—	Imogen sulphis .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 4½	0 3	—
Condition powder P.F. II ..	2 1	3 2	—	—	—	—	Incense P.F. I. ..	4 3	6 5	1 10	—	—	—
Condition powder P.F. III. ..	1 4	2 0	—	—	—	—	Incitamin .. 4 oz.	7 6	—	—	2 10	0 7	—
Cordial V.C.P. III. ..	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	Indigo coml. opt. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	2 5	0 6	—
Cough P.C.F. ..	—	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	—	Indigo (carmine paste) ..	3 6	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—
Cough electuary V.C.P. I. ..	6 0	—	2 7	—	—	—	Indigo sulph. sol. ..	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Diuretic V.C.P. I. ..	—	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	—	Infusa Concentrata 1—7						
Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.F. ..	—	ea.	0 8	—	—	—	Infusa recenta ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
Fever V.C.P. ..	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	Inf. agropyri conc. ..	3 1	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Gripe draught V.C.P. II. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	—	—	—	Inf. anthem. conc. ..	6 6	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
Physic P.F. I. (mass) ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	Inf. aurantii conc. ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Physic P.F. II. (mass) ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Inf. aurantii co. conc. ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Hydrargyrum							Inf. buchu conc. ..	4 4	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Hyd. bisulphid. ..	6 10	10 3	3 0	0 10	—	—	Inf. calumbæ conc. ..	1 9	—	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
Hyd. bromid. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	Inf. caryoph. conc. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. cyanid. .. B oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Inf. cascarillæ conc. ..	3 5	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. iodid. flav. .. C oz.	1 7	—	—	2 4½	0 5½	—	Inf. catechu conc. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. iodid. rubr. .. C oz.	1 7	—	—	2 10	0 6	—	Inf. cheledonii conc. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. iodid. virid. .. C oz.	1 7	—	—	2 10	0 6	—	Inf. chiritæ conc. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. oleas '98 ..	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. ..	3 8	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. oleas 10% ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc. ..	5 8	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	—
Hyd. oxid. flav. .. C	7 0	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc. ..	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	—
Hyd. oxid. rubr. .. C	7 3	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	Inf. cuspariæ conc. ..	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	—
Hyd. oxycanid. .. B oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	Inf. digitalis conc. .. C	2 4	—	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—
Hyd. perchlorid. .. B	5 6	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	Inf. dulcamaræ conc. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. persulph. (alb.) ..	5 8	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	—	Inf. ergotæ conc. .. B	5 3	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Hyd. salicylas. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	Inf. gentian. (simp.) conc. ..	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
Hyd. subchlorid. ..	6 2	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	Inf. gentian. co. conc. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. oz.	0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—	Inf. jaborandi conc. .. C	3 11	—	1 8½	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. subsulphas flav. ..	11 6	—	5 1	1 4	0 3	—	Inf. krameriæ conc. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Hyd. sulph. c. sulph. ..	6 10	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Inf. lupuli conc. ..	3 8	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. sulphocy. .. C oz.	1 0	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	Inf. maticæ conc. ..	3 8	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. tannas .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	Inf. quassia conc. ..	1 8	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
Hydrargyrum ..	5 0	7 9	2 6	0 9	—	—	Inf. rhei conc. ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. ammon. .. C	6 10	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Inf. rosæ acid. conc. ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Hyd. cum creta ..	2 10	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	Inf. scoparii conc. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Hydrastina .. B gr.	0 8	—	—	—	—	1 4	Inf. senegæ conc. ..	4 2	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—
Hydrastinina hydrochlor. Bgr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 3	Inf. sennæ conc. ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) ..							Inf. serpentariæ conc. ..	6 6	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
8 fl. oz.	3 4	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	—	Inf. uvæ ursi conc. ..	2 11	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) ..							Inf. valerianæ conc. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
8 fl. oz.	1 0	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	Injectiones						
Hydraurum (B & C.) ..		2 oz.	8 6	4 6	—	—	Inj. apomorph. hypod. C oz.	1 11	—	—	3 10	0 7	—
Hydroquinine hydrochlor. ..							Inj. cocain. hypod. B, F oz.	3 2	—	—	6 4	1 0	—
ampls. gm. 1,12	1 2	doz.	1 9	—	—	—	Inj. coc. hyp. (10%) B, F oz.	4 2	—	—	5 4	2 0	—
Hydroquinone ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 8½	0 1½	—	Inj. ergotæ hypod. B oz.	2 8	—	—	8 4	0 10	—
Hyoscina hydrobrom. Bgr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	Inj. morph. hypod. B, F oz.	1 8	—	—	3 4	0 8	—
Hyoscyami sem. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	Inj. strych. hypod. B oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Hyosyanina cryst. .. Bgr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	Ink, writing .. pint	0 9½	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—
Hyosyanina hydbr. Bgr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	Insect powder (Dalm.) ..	5 0	7 6	2 3	0 8	—	—
Hyosyanina sulph. Bgr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	Insect powder sec. ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—
Hypnal .. oz.	3 4	—	—	—	1 0	—	Insect powder in tins ..		2 oz.	1 2	0 8	—	—
Hypoph. cereb. (Squire) fl.	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	Insulin .. 5cc.	14 10½	orig. bot.	17 6	—	—	—
I							Insulin .. 10cc.	29 9	orig. bot.	35 0	—	—	—
Ichthalbin pulv. oz.	3 6	—	—	—	1 0	—	Inulæ rad. pulv. ..	2 4	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ichthalbin tabs. gr. 5	1 10	doz.	1 3	—	—	—	Inulæ rad. pulv. (crs.) ..	2 0	3 5	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Ichthyocol Brazil. incis. ..	10 6	15 3	4 6	1 3	—	—	Inulin ..	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ichthyol ..	6 6	9 9	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	Iodanol 10% .. oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 4½	—
							Iodanol 25% .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
							Iodermol (Hewlett) ..	14 0	—	6 0	1 7	0 3	—
							Iodex .. 4 oz.	3 6	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
							Iodipin 10% .. 100gm.	3 10	—	—	1 9	0 4	—

Io—La		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Iodival.	oz.	11 0	—	—	—	3 2	—	
Iodival tabs. gr. 5 . . .	20	3 11	doz.	3 6	—	—	—	
Iodoform.	oz.	2 4	—	—	3 1	0 8	—	
Iodol	oz.	7 2	—	—	—	2 0	—	
Iodothyrene tabs. gr. 3 .	20	3 10	doz.	3 5	—	—	—	
Iodum resubl.	oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
Iononum 10%	oz.	3 3	—	—	5 2	1 1	—	
Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulv. .	14	6	—	6 3	1 9	—	—	
Iridin (v. "Ext. iridis sic.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iridis rad. flor.	1 3	—	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Iridis rad. flor. trimmed .	10	0	—	4 3	1 2	—	—	
Iridis rad. flor. pulv. . .	1 6	2 3	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Iridis rad. flor. (fingers) .	10	0	—	4 3	1 2	—	—	
J								
Jaborandi fol. (P. Microph.) .	2 9	—	—	1 3	0 4½	—	—	
Jaconet, alb. 42/44 in. wide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
yd.	3 0	yd.	5 3	—	sq. ft.	0 7	—	
Jalapæ rad. (V.C.) pulv. . .	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	
Jalapæ resinæ pulv.	oz.	3 4	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	
Jalapin	oz.	4 3	—	—	7 5	1 3	—	
Jubol tablets	60	4 2	doz.	1 3	—	—	—	
Juniperi fruct.	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—	
Juniperi fruct. contus. . . .	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 1½	—	—	—	
K								
Kainit	0 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	—	—	
Kamala (sifted)	9 3	—	4 0	1 2	—	—	—	
Kaolin pur. pulv.	0 9	1 3	0 4½	0 1	—	—	—	
Kaolin coml. pulv. opt. . . .	0 4½	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	—	
Kasak elixir (Squire)	fl.	3 9	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Kasena (Squire) 12 fl. oz.	4 2	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Kerocain	dr.	5 8	—	—	8 6	0 3	—	
Kerol caps. (intest.)	50	2 1	doz.	0 9	—	—	—	
Kerol caps. (stom.)	50	1 8½	doz.	0 8	—	—	—	
Ketchup (mushroom)	gal.	15 0	2 6	1 2	—	—	—	
Ketchup (walnut)	gal.	15 0	2 6	1 2	—	—	—	
Kieselguhr (alb.)	0 11½	1 5	0 6	0 1½	—	—	—	
Kieselguhr (grey)	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—	
Kinazine tabs. (Camrick)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
unstd.	100	4 10	doz.	0 11	—	—	—	
L								
Lac bismuthi (Symes) 8 oz.	2 4	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	—	
Lactated pepsin (v. "P. peps. co.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lactopeptine, unstd.	oz.	3 4½	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	
Lactopept. elix., unstd. . . .	5 10	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. oz.	3 4	doz.	0 10	—	—	—	—	
Lactucarium	oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	
Lævulose	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	
Lambing oils V.C.P.	2 4	3 6	—	—	—	—	—	
Lamb's wool	7 3	10 11	—	—	—	—	—	
Lamellæ (ophthalmic)								
Lam. adrenalin	50	2 0	tube	3 6	—	—	—	
Lam. atropin.	B 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Lam. cocain. B.P.	B, F 50	1 4	tube	2 6	—	—	—	
Lam. cocain. (½%) et atropin. (½%)	B, F 50	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Lam. cocain. (½%) et homat. (½%)	B, F 100	2 0	tube	3 6	—	—	—	
La—Li								
Lamellæ—(cont.)		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Lam. cocain. (½%) et homat. (½%)	B, F 50	3 0	tube	5 3	—	—	—	
Lam. cocain. (½%) et homat. (½%)	B, F 50	5 0	tube	8 9	—	—	—	
Lam. cocain. (½%) et physostig. (½%)	B, F 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Lam. duboisin. (½%) B 100	4 0	tube	7 0	—	—	—	—	
Lam. homatropin. (½%) B 100	4 0	tube	7 0	—	—	—	—	
Lam. hyoscin. (½%) (½%)	B 100	3 0	tube	5 3	—	—	—	
Lam. hyoscyamin. (½%) (½%)	B 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Lam. morphinæ (½%)	B, F 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Lam. physostig.	B, 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Lapis cariosi pulv.	oz.	0 6	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—	—	
Lapis divinus (sticks)	oz.	0 8	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Lapis Hibern. pulv.	oz.	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Lapis pumicis elect.	oz.	0 9	1 1	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Lapis pumicis pulv.	oz.	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Lapis pumicis pulv. levig.	oz.	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Laricis cort.	oz.	1 1	—	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Laricis cort. pulv.	oz.	2 6	—	1 1	0 3½	—	—	
Lauri fruct.	oz.	1 1	—	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Lauri fruct. pulv.	oz.	1 7	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Lavand. flor. Ang.	oz.	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	
Lavand. flor. Gall. opt.	oz.	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Lavand. flor. Gall. sec.	oz.	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4½	—	—	
Lecithin (brain)	oz.	7 0	—	—	10 6	2 0	0 1	
Lecithin (ovo)	oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 3	0 1	
Leeming's ess. P.F.	oz.	3 0	4 6	1 4	—	—	—	
Lenigallol	oz.	4 10	—	—	—	1 6	—	
Leptandrin	oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	
Ligroin	oz.	1 3	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Limon. cort. sicc. Ang.	oz.	5 3	—	2 3	0 9	0 1½	—	
Lincti								
Linctus diamorph.	C	3 0	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Linctus tussi P.F.I.	C	2 3	4 6	1 3	0 4½	—	—	
Lini sem.	cwt.	44 0	7 lb.	4 0	14 lb.	7 6	—	
Lini sem. Ang. sifted	oz.	0 8	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	
Lini sem. contus.	cwt.	44 0	7 lb.	4 0	14 lb.	7 6	—	
Lini sem. contus.	oz.	0 6½	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	
Lini sem. farin. (sine oleo)	oz.	0 5½	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	
Linimenta								
Lin. A.B.C.	B	9 0	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—	
Lin. A.B.C. meth.	B	3 9	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Lin. aconiti	B	9 3	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	
Lin. aconit. meth.	B	2 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Lin. æruginis P.L.	oz.	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Lin. alb. (acetic.)	oz.	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Lin. alb. (ammon.)	oz.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Lin. album (B.P.C.)	oz.	1 8	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Lin. ammoniæ	E	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Lin. belladonnæ	B	8 9	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	
Lin. belladon. meth.	B	3 2	—	1 4	0 4½	0 1	—	
Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett)	oz.	10 6	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	—	
Lin. calcis	oz.	1 6	2 3	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	
Lin. camphoræ	oz.	2 5	3 8	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lin. camph. ammon.	oz.	6 9	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	
Lin. camph. ammon. meth.	oz.	2 8	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	

Li	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Linimenta—(cont.)							
Lin. capsici B.P.C. ..	10 0	—	3 10½	1 0	—	—	
Lin. capsici meth. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Lin. capsici co. ("N.W.") C. & D. D. '19 ..	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Lin. chloroformi .. C	4 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Lin. crotonis ..	12 0	—	4 8	1 3	0 2½	—	
Lin. hydrargyri ..	5 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	
Lin. hydrargyri '98 ..	5 3	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—	
Lin. methyl salicyl. ..	11 0	—	5 0	1 4	0 2½	—	
Lin. methyl salicyl. co. ..	12 0	—	5 3	1 6	0 3	—	
Lin. opii .. B, ex F	7 9	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—	
Lin. opii meth. .. B, ex F	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Lin. opii ammon. .. B, ex F	9 6	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	—	
Lin. potas. iodid. B.P.C. ..	7 10	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—	
Lin. potas. iodid. c. sapone	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Lin. saponis ..	5 9	—	2 4	0 8	—	—	
Lin. saponis meth. ..	1 6	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Lin. sinapis B.P. ..	9 9	—	4 2	1 3	0 3	—	
Lin. terebinth. ..	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Lin. terebinth. acet. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Lin. universal. C. & D. D. '19	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	

	Cost	Selling Prices		
	per dozen	in pkts.	in cartons	
Lints, B.P.C.				
Plain ..	1 lb.	30 0	4 5	—
Plain ..	8 oz.	15 6	2 6	—
Plain ..	4 oz.	8 3	1 6	1 8
Plain ..	2 oz.	4 6	0 9	0 11
Plain ..	1 oz.	2 6	0 6	0 8
Boric, 35-45%, B.P.C. ..	1 lb.	23 0	3 9	—
Boric.. ..	8 oz.	12 0	2 0	—
Boric.. ..	4 oz.	6 6	1 1	1 3
Boric.. ..	2 oz.	3 6	0 8	0 10
Boric.. ..	1 oz.	2 0	0 4½	0 6

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Lip salve							
Lip salve ..	14 0	—	—	1 9	0 3	—	
Liquores							
Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett)	11 0	—	5 3	1 5	0 3	—	
Liq. acid. chromic. ..	5 3	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Liq. adrenal. hyd. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Liq. aloes V.C.P. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	—	—	—	
Liq. aluminii acet. .. E	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Liq. alumin. aceto-tart. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Liq. ammon. ..	E 0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Liq. ammon. fort. 0.888 E	0 8½	1 1	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Liq. ammon. fort. 0.880 E	0 10	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Liq. ammon. acet. ..	0 11	1 4½	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4)	1 2	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7)	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Liq. ammon. arom. P.F. ..	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Liq. ammon. citrat. ..	1 6	2 6	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	
Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	3 0	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	
Liq. antim. chlor. '85 ..	1 1	2 6	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Liq. antim. chlor. coml. ..	0 11	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	

Li	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Liquores—(cont.)							
Liq. arsenicalis .. B	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Liq. arsenici hydrochlor. B	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. B	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Liq. atropinæ sulph. B oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. B oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	
Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. ..	1 7	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) ..	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C. ..	7 6	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	
Liq. calcii bisulphitis ..	0 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	—	
Liq. calcii chlorid. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Liq. calcis .. gal.	1 6	pint	0 4	—	—	—	
Liq. calcis chlorinat ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. ..	0 9	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—	
Liq. calcis saccharatus ..	0 10	1 5	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Liq. calcis sulphurata ..	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Liq. caoutchouc. ..	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Liq. carb. deterg. (Wright) pt.	4 9	—	—	0 5	0 1	—	
Liq. carmini ..	5 8	9 4½	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	—	—	
Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	8 4	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—	
Liq. chlori ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	—	—	—	
Liq. cocci cact. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C. ..	6 8	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	
Liq. copaib. et buchu et cubebæ B.P.C. ..	5 9	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Liq. cornu cervi ..	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Liq. cresol. glycerin. C	1 3	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Liq. epispasticus .. C oz.	1 7	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	
Liq. epispasticus '98 C oz.	2 0	—	—	3 3	0 8	—	
Liq. ethyl nitritis .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	
Liq. euonymi et cascara ..	8 0	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Liq. euonymi et iridin. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Liq. euonymin. et papain. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Liq. euonymin. et pepsin. ..	7 8	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	
Liq. euonymin. et pepsin. c. bis. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	—	—	
Liq. ferri acet. ..	1 5	—	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	
Liq. ferri albuminat. B.P.C.	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	—	—	
Liq. ferri dialysat. '85 ..	1 9	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Liq. ferri peptonat. ..	4 6	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Liq. ferri perchlor. fort. ..	0 10	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Liq. ferri perchlor. ..	0 8	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Liq. ferri pernit. ..	1 0	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Liq. ferri persulph. ..	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Liq. formaldehydi ..	1 6	2 4	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Liq. formaldehyd. saponat. ..	3 8	5 6	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. ..	10 6	—	6 9	1 10	—	—	
Liq. hamamelidis ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Liq. helalin. et culverin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	
Liq. helal. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	
Liq. hydrarg. nit. acid. ..	3 10	—	3 3	0 10½	0 2	—	
Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. C	0 8½	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Liq. hydrogen. perox. 10 vol.	0 7	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Liq. hydrogen. perox. 20 vol.	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Liq. magnes. bicarb. ..	0 10½	1 4½	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Liq. mag. bicarb. pkd ..	3 vj.	1 0	—	—	—	—	
Liq. morph. acetat. .. B, F	5 6	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	
Liq. morph. bimec. .. B, F	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	
Liq. morph. hydroch. B, F	5 6	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	
Liq. morph. sulphat. B, F	5 6	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	
Liq. morph. tart. .. B, F	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	

Li—Lo		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Lo—Ma		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		
Liquores—(cont.)																	
Liq. nuclein. (Squire)	4 oz.	7 3	—	—	2 9	0 5	—	Lotiones—(cont.)								—	—
Liq. opii sed. B.P.C.	B, F	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C.	..	2 2	3 6	0 11	0 3½	—	—		
Liq. opii sed. P.F.	B, F	7 6	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	—	Lotio crinalis B.P.C.	..	17 6	—	7 6	2 0	0 4	—		
Liq. opii sed. (Battley)	B, F	2 10	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	Lotio hydrarg. flav. ..	C	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	—		
Liq. pancreaticus P.F.	2 oz.	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	Lotio hydrarg. nig. ..	C	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 2	—	—		
Liq. pancreat. (Benger)	fl.	8 7	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	—	Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000	C	0 8½	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—		
Liq. pancreatis ..	..	9 0	—	4 2	1 3	0 2½	—	Lotio plumbi c. opio	C	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 2	—	—	
Liq. papain. et iridin B.P.C.	..	9 6	—	4 1	1 1	0 2	—	Lotio resorcin. co. ..	..	3 8	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Liq. pepsin. et papain. ..	..	5 2	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	Luminal B oz.	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*		
Liq. pepsini P.F. ..	..	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	Luminal tabs gr. 1½ ..	B 100	5 0	doz.	1 0	—	—	—	
Liq. pepticus B.P.C.	..	10 3	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	Luminal, sodium B oz.	8 9	—	—	—	2 6	0 10*			
Liq. pepticus (Benger)	fl.	4 0	—	8-oz.	2 3	—	—	Lupulin oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	—		
Liq. petrolati (B. & C.)	..	8 0	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—	Lupulus oz.	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—	—		
Liq. picis carb.	..	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	Lycopodium oz.	0 7	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	—		
Liq. picis carb. meth.	..	0 10½	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	Lymph. calf ea.	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Liq. plumbi subacet. fort.	..	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	—	Lysidin oz.	6 4	—	—	—	1 10	—	—		
Liq. plumbi subacet. ...	..	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 1½	—	—	Lysol C	1 0	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	
Liq. potassæ	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	M									
Liq. potassii permang.	..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	Macidis pulv. opt.	4 5	6 8	2 0	0 7	—	—	—		
Liq. rhei dulc. P.F. ..	..	3 9	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Macis opt.	4 2	6 3	1 10½	0 6	—	—	—	
Liq. rosæ dulc. P.F. ...	..	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	—	—	Macis opt. parv.	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 5½	—	—	—	
Liq. santal. co. B.P.C.	..	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2½	—	Madder	4 4	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—	—		
Liq. santal co. P.F. I. ..	..	12 6	—	5 4	1 5	0 3	—	Magisal tab. (Martindale)	50	2 0	doz.	0 9	—	—	—	
Liq. santal. flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett) ..	..	8 7	—	3 3	0 10	0 2	—	Magnesium								
Liq. sedans (P.D.) .. fl.	..	2 9	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	Magnesia levis	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	—		
Liq. sodæ ..	..	0 10	1 3½	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	Magnesia pond.	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—	—	
Liq. sodæ chlorinat. ...	..	0 9	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	Magnes. boro-citras ..	7 6	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. conc. ..	..	0 11	—	1 5	0 6	0 1½	—	Magnes. carb. levis ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Liq. sodii arsenat. .. B	..	1 0	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	Magnes. carb. pond. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	—		
Liq. sodii bisulphit. ..	..	0 4½	0 6½	0 2½	0 1	—	—	Magnes. citras (ver.) ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Liq. sodii carbolat. co. C	..	1 6	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—	Magnes. cit. gran. efferv. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—		
Liq. sodii ethylat. .. oz.	..	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	Mag. cit. eff. opt. pkd. ..	—	1 2	—	—	8 oz.	2 0			
Liq. strychnin. hyd. .. B	..	3 6	—	1 9	4 7	0 1	—	Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	—		
Liq. taraxaci ..	..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	Magnes. glycerophosph. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 4	0 6	—	—	
Liq. thymol. co. ..	..	2 6	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	—	Magnes. hydrox. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	
Liq. thyroidei. .. oz.	..	3 4	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	Magnes. hypophosphis oz.	1 1	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	—		
Liq. trinitrini .. oz.	..	0 11	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	Magnes. lactas .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 5	—	—		
Liq. viburn. prunif. co. ..	..	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	Magnes. peroxid. 15% oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	—	
Liq. zinci chlor. pur. C	..	1 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	Magnes. phosph. ..	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—		
Liq. zinci chlor. coml. E	..	1 0	2 2	0 8	—	—	—	Magnes. salicyl. .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 2	0 2	—	—		
Lithium																	
Lithii acetylsalicyl. .. oz.	..	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Magnes. sulph. opt. ..	0 4	0 6	0 3	0 1	—	—	—		
Lithii benzoas .. oz.	..	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	Magnes. sulph. opt. pkd. ..	—	—	0 4	0 1½	—	—	—		
Lithii bromidum .. oz.	..	1 6	—	—	2 4½	0 6	—	Magnes. sulph. (Howards) ..	0 5	0 8	0 3½	0 1½	—	—	—		
Lithii carbonas .. oz.	..	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	Magnes. sulph. pulv. ..	0 7	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—		
Lithii citras .. oz.	..	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	Magnes. sulph. pulv. exsicc.	0 5	0 8	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—		
Lithii cit. eff. ..	..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	Magnes. sulph. pulv. color.	0 6	0 9	0 2½	—	—	—	—	
Lithii guaiacas .. oz.	..	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	—	Magnes. sulph. color. cwt.	40 0	7 lb.	3 8	14 lb.	6 10	—	—		
Lithii hippuras .. oz.	..	4 3	—	—	7 0	1 4	0 6*	Magnes. sulph. coml. ..	0 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—	—		
Lithii iodium .. oz.	..	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	0 4*	Magnes. sulph. coml. cwt.	17 0	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0	—	—		
Lithii lactas .. oz.	..	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	Magnes. sulph. efferv. ..	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—	—		
Lithii salicylas .. oz.	..	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5½	—	Magnesium (powder) oz.	0 9	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	—		
Lotiones																	
otio acid. boric. 1 in 20 ..	..	0 8	1 0	0 5½	0 1½	—	—	Magnesium (ribbon) oz.	1 3	foot	0 3	2 0	—	—	—	
otio acid. carbol. rub. 5 p.c. C	..	0 9½	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	—	Magneslait (D.F.)	2 0	3 3	0 10	0 3	—	—	—		
Obelia																	
Obeliæ pulv. ..	..	3 2	4 9	1 6	0 5	—	—	Maltose oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—	
Osophan oz.	..	6 0	—	—	9 0	1 8½	—	Mangan. chlor.	3 0	—	1 3½	0 4	—	—	—		
Mangan.																	
Mangan. glycerophosph. oz.	..	1 8	—	—	—	—	—	Mangan. glycerophosph. oz.	1 8	—	—	21 0	0 6	—	—		
Mangan. hypophosph. oz.	..	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	Mangan. hypophosph. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 10	0 4	—	—		
Mangan. oxid. nig. coml. ..	..	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 2	—	—	Mangan. oxid. nig. coml. ..	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 2	—	—	—	
Mangan. oxid. nig. gran. ..	..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	Mangan. oxid. nig. gran. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Mangan. perox. pur. præcip. ..	..	10 6	—	4 6	1 2½	0 3	—	Mangan. perox. pur. præcip. ..	10 6	—	4 6	1 2½	0 3	—	—	
Mangan. sulph. .. ..	..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	Mangan. sulph.	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	—	

Oil	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2
Olea	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oleum abietis (v. "Ol. pini")						
Ol. adipis	1 8	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
Ol. alli dr.	13 0	—	—	—	19 6	0 10
Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. oz.	4 3	—	—	6 5	1 3	—
Ol. amygdal. (Ang.) ..	4 4	—	2 0	0 6 1/2	—	—
Ol. anethi Ang. .. oz.	4 5	—	—	6 8	1 4	—
Ol. angelicæ rad. .. oz.	12 6	—	—	—	3 8	—
Ol. animale gal.	4 3	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Ol. anisi stellat. ..	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Ol. anthemidis .. oz.	24 0	—	—	—	7 0	0 2
Ol. apii graveol. .. oz.	6 2	—	—	9 3	1 9	—
Ol. apii petroselini .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—
Ol. arachis	1 1	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
Ol. aurantii amar. .. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 10	0 6	—
Ol. aurantii dulc. .. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 10	0 6	—
Ol. bergamot. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 2	0 6	—
Ol. betul. alb. rect. ..	14 6	—	6 3	1 9	0 3	—
Ol. cadinum	2 5	—	1 3	0 4 1/2	0 1	—
Ol. cajuput. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 3	0 2	—
Ol. calam. arom. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—
Ol. camph. ess. alb. ..	1 8	—	0 10	0 3 1/2	0 1	—
Ol. camph. ess. fusc. ..	1 7	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
Ol. canangæ	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Ol. carbolic. 5 per cent. C	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. C	1 6	2 3	0 8	—	—	—
Ol. carui exot. .. oz.	3 7	—	—	6 8	1 2	—
Ol. caryophyll. .. oz.	1 2	—	—	2 3	0 5	—
Ol. cassiæ oz.	1 8	—	—	2 10	0 6	—
Ol. cedri lig. (micros.) oz.	3 7	—	—	5 5	1 0	—
Ol. cedri ligni.	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Ol. cetacei gal.	5 9	1 0	0 5	0 1 1/2	—	—
Ol. chaulmoogræ .. oz.	0 7 1/2	—	—	1 2	0 2 1/2	—
Ol. chenopodii .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—
Ol. cinereum oz.	0 8	—	—	1 6	0 3	—
Ol. cinnamoni .. oz.	5 6	—	—	8 3	1 7	—
Ol. cinnamom. fol. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Ol. citronellæ .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Ol. cocois nucif. ..	1 2	1 9	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. colzæ (v. "Ol. rapii")						
Ol. copaibæ oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Ol. coriandri Ang. .. oz.	8 6	—	—	—	2 6	—
Ol. coriandri exot. .. oz.	8 0	—	—	14 0	2 4	—
Ol. crotonis oz.	0 11	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Ol. cubebæ Ang. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—
Oleum Deelinæ .. 4 oz.	2 0	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	—
Ol. eucalypt.	3 8	5 6	1 7	0 6	—	—
Ol. eucalypt. pkd. ..				0 10	2 oz.	1 3
Ol. eucalypt. amygd.	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. eucalypti citriod.	1 8	—	—	2 10	0 6	—
Ol. eucalypti glob. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Ol. fœniculi Ang. .. oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 3	—
Ol. fœniculi exot. .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Ol. gaultheriæ .. oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ol. geranii Afric. .. oz.	3 9	—	—	6 8	1 1	—
Ol. geranii E.I. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	1 0	—
Ol. geranii Gall. .. oz.	6 0	—	—	12 0	2 0	—
Ol. gossypii sem. .. gal.	7 3	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—
Ol. gurgun.	3 2	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Ol. iridis concret. .. dr.	9 6	—	—	—	14 3	—
Ol. jasmîn oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10 1/2	0 4	—
Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—
Ol. juniper. bacc. exot.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
Ol. juniper. lign. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Ol. lavand. Ang. .. oz.	18 0	—	—	—	5 2	—
Ol. lavand. ab flor. ..	28 0	—	—	3 2	0 6	—
Olea—(cont.)						
Ol. lavand. sec.	20 0	—	—	2 6	0 5	—
Ol. lavand. Gall.	24 0	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ol. lavand. spic. ver. ..	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—
Ol. lavand. spic. coml.	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
Ol. limettæ dest.	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
Ol. limettæ (nat.) .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 5	—
Ol. limonis	6 9	—	2 11	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
Ol. limonis (Messina) ..	5 9	—	2 6	0 8	0 1 1/2	—
Ol. linaloes oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10	—
Ol. lini opt. gal.	6 9	pint	1 4	0 3	—	—
Ol. lini (boiled) gal.	7 3	pint	1 5	0 3	—	—
Ol. limonis. Jap. (dementh.) ..	18 0	—	7 9	2 0	—	—
Ol. menth. pip. (Mitcham) oz.	10 6	—	—	15 9	3 0	—
Ol. menth. pip. redest. ..	26 0	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ol. menth. pip. exot. ..	16 3	—	7 0	1 10	0 3 1/2	—
Ol. menth. vir. Ang. .. oz.	9 6	—	—	14 6	3 0	—
Ol. menth. vir. exot. .. oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Ol. morrhue (Newfl.) gal.	8 6	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—
Ol. morrhue (Nor.) .. gal.	9 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
Ol. morrhue 6-oz. bot. sell						
1s. 2d.; 12-oz. 2s.						
Ol. morrhue (vet.) .. gal.	7 0	pint	1 4	gal.	10 6	—
Ol. myricæ acris ess. .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 3	0 8	—
Ol. myristicæ Ang. .. oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
Ol. myristicæ exot. .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 8	0 3 1/2	—
Ol. myristicæ express. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 8	0 4	—
Ol. neatsfoot lb.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Ol. neroli oz.	36 0	—	—	—	0 3	—
Ol. neroli Ital. oz.	28 0	—	—	—	8 0	—
Ol. neroli synth. .. oz.	9 0	—	—	14 0	2 8	—
Ol. olivæ (cream) .. gal.	15 6	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. 1/4-pt. bot.						
sell 1s. 1d.; 1/2-pt., 1s. 11d;						
1-pt., 3s. 8d.						
Ol. olivæ (sublime) .. gal.	13 6	2 3	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. olivæ. (fine) .. gal.	10 0	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—
Ol. origani alb. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 8	0 4	—
Ol. origani coml.	6 0	—	2 7	0 8 1/2	0 1 1/2	—
Ol. palmæ	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
Ol. palmarosæ oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	1 2	—
Ol. patchouli Ang. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 3	—
Ol. persicæ Ang.	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—
Ol. persicæ Ang. pall. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—
Ol. petitgrain oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ol. phosphoratum .. oz.	0 8 1/2	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Ol. picis	1 1	2 3	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. picis rect.	1 4	2 4	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
Ol. pimentæ exot. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 8	—
Ol. pini (abietis)	16 9	—	7 0	1 10 1/2	0 4	—
Ol. pini pumilio. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—
Ol. pini sylvest. fact. ..	9 0	—	—	1 1	0 3	—
Ol. pini (spruce)	16 0	—	6 10	1 9	0 3	—
Ol. piperis oz.	3 6	—	—	5 0	1 0	—
Ol. puleg. Ang. oz.	8 0	—	—	12 0	2 2	—
Ol. puleg. exot.	10 6	—	4 7	1 5	0 3	—
Ol. rapii gal.	7 3	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	—
Ol. rhodii oz.	10 6	—	—	15 9	3 0	—
Ol. ricini Ital. insip. ..	1 7	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—
Ol. ricini Ital. insip. 4-oz. bot.						
sell 1s. 0d.; 8-oz. 1s. 8d.						
Ol. ricini (first)	1 2	1 9	0 9	0 3	—	—
Ol. ricini (cattle)	1 0	1 7	0 5	—	—	—
Ol. ricini (cattle) .. gal.	7 0	pint	1 11	gal.	10 6	—
Ol. ricini aromat.	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Ol. rosæ color.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—

Ol—Pa	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Pa—Pe	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Olea—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Paraffin. liq.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ol. rosmarini Ang. . . oz.	12 0	—	—	18 0	3 6	—	Paraffin liq. pkd.	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Ol. rosmarini exot. . . .	4 3	—	3 2	0 10½	0 2	—	Paraffin. liq. flav.	—	—	0 10½	—	—	2 6
Ol. rosmarini super. . . .	11 6	—	4 11	1 4	0 3	—	Paraffin. molle alb.	0 9	1 2	0 4½	0 1½	—	—
Ol. rosmarini Gall. . . .	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	Paraffin. molle alb.	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
Ol. rusci subst.	3 0	—	1 5	0 6	—	—	Paraf. molle flav.	—	1-lb. tins	3 3	—	—	—
Ol. rusci ver.	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Paraf. molle flav.	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—
Ol. rutæ oz.	2 8	—	—	4 8	0 10	—	Paraf. molle flav.	—	1-lb. tins	2 0	—	—	—
Ol. sabinæ oz.	3 10	—	—	5 9	1 1	—	Paraffin. (toilet)	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
Ol. salviæ oz.	0 10	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	Paraffin. (toilet), pkd. . . .	—	—	1 6	—	—	1 0
Ol. sambuci virid. . . .	1 10	2 9	0 9½	0 3	—	—	Paraformaldehyd. . . . oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Ol. santal. flav. Ang. . . oz.	3 0	—	—	5 1	1 0	—	Paraldehydum oz.	0 4	—	—	0 7	0 1	—
Ol. santal. flav. E.I. . . oz.	2 11	—	—	5 0	1 0	—	Paramidophenol hyd. . . oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 6	—
Ol. sassafras nat. . . .	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	0 2½	—	Parenol (alb.) B.P.C. . . .	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. sassafras artif. ("v.Safrol.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C. . .	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	—	—
Ol. sesami	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—	Parogenum B.P.C.	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—
Ol. sinapis express. . . .	1 1	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—	Parogenum iodi B.P.C. . . .	7 6	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—
Ol. sinapis volat. . . . oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	0 11	—	Parolein (B.W.)	3 8	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Ol. staphisagriæ	11 6	—	4 8	1 3	0 3	—	Pasta bism. et iodef. . . .	24 0	—	10 4	2 9	0 5	—
Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.) oz.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	Pasta zinci co. B.P.C. . . .	1 6	2 4	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Ol. succini rect.	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C. .	2 9	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—
Ol. terebinth. gal.	10 0	pint	2 0	0 2½	—	—	Pasta zinc. et ichtham.B.P.C.	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. terebinth. rect. . . .	2 6	4 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	Pastilles, fumigating . . .	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	—	—
Ol. theobromat.	3 8	5 6	1 8	0 6	0 1	—							
Ol. thymi alb. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	Pastilli						
Ol. thymi coml.	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	Past. antiseptic	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. thymi rub. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	Past. black currant and glycerin	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. "train" opt. gal.	5 6	pint	1 0	—	—	—	Past. catarrh	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. verbenæ oz.	0 9	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	Past. delectable	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. vetivert oz.	12 4	—	—	—	1 9	—	Past. eucalyptus	2 3	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. "whale" opt. gal.	6 6	pint	1 3	—	—	—	Past. glycerin	2 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. ylang-ylang oz.	9 9	—	—	15 0	3 0	—	Past. linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Olibanum	2 4	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	—	Past. magnum bonum	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Omnopon pdr. (Roche) B, F gm.	3 7	—	—	—	—	0 6	Past. menthol and eucalyptus	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Omnopon tablets (Roche) B, F 20	2 3	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	Past. throat	3 0	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Opium Turc. B, F, oz.	3 4	—	—	6 8	1 1	—	Past. voice	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Opium pulv. B, F, oz.	3 4	—	—	6 8	1 1	—	Pavon tabs. B, F 100	7 11	doz.	1 6	—	—	—
Optannin oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	Pelletierin. tannas gr.	0 2	—	—	—	—	0 4
Optannin tabs. gr. 7½	20 0 11	doz.	0 10	—	—	—	Pepsencia (Fairchild) fl.	7 11	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	—
Orexin. hydroch. . . . oz.	7 8	—	—	11 6	2 3	0 10*	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht) ½ lb.	5 6	—	4 1	1 1	0 2	—
Orexin. tannas oz.	8 3	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht) ½ lb.	5 6	—	4 1	1 1	0 2	—
Orthoform. oz.	12 9	—	—	—	3 8	—	Pepsin. porci oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Os sepia (medium) . . .	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	Pepsin. (scale) oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Os sepia pulv. subtil. .	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	Peptenzyme elixir, unstd. 8 oz.	5 4	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	—
Otto rosæ (virgin.) . . dr.	8 6	—	—	—	15 9	0 4	Peptenzyme pwr. unstd. 1 oz.	5 4	—	—	7 4	1 1	—
Otto rosæ (synthetic) dr.	3 6	—	—	—	6 9	0 2	Peptenzyme tabs. gr. 5 100	5 4	doz.	1 0	—	—	—
Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft. 6s.; 20 ft. 8s.; 40 ft. 13s. 6d.; rent of cylind., 1s. a week; rent of fittings, 1s. a week.							Peptonum siccum oz.	2 1	—	—	3 3	0 8	—
Oxymel	1 2	2 5	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	Perfume essences (Fr.) . .	27 6	—	10 6	2 10	0 6	—
Oxymel ipecac.	1 8	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—							
Oxymel scillæ	1 0	2 2	0 7½	0 2	—	—	Pessi						
Oxyquinolin.sulph.(ortho.)oz.	2 2	—	—	3 10	0 8	—	Pes. acid. carbol. gr. 2 C, doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
							Pes. acid. tannic. gr. 10 doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—
							Pes. acid. tannic. (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2) B, F, doz.	2 3	doz.	4 6	—	—	—
							Pes. aluminis gr. 15 . . . doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
							Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2 B, doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—
							Pes. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F, doz.	2 9	doz.	5 6	—	—	—
							Pes. ichthyolis gr. 10 vel gr. 15 doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
							Pes. iodoformi gr. 10 doz.	2 3	doz.	4 6	—	—	—
							Pes. iodof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (M5) doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—
							Pes. lactic. doz.	2 9	doz.	5 6	—	—	—
							Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2 B, F, doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—

Pe—Ph	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or M.
Pessi—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pes. plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 2) .. B. F. doz.	2 0	doz. 4 0	—	—	—	—
Pes. quininæ (solub.) gr. 5 doz	1 6	doz. 3 0	—	—	—	—
Phenacetinum .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 10	0 4	—
Phenalgol powder .. oz.	4 9	—	—	—	1 4½	—
Phenalgol tablets gr. 5 .. oz.	4 9	doz. 1 2	—	—	—	—
Phenazonum .. oz.	1 1	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
Phenazon. caff. cit. .. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 8	0 10	—
Phenazon. salicylas .. oz.	1 7	—	—	2 4	0 6	—
Phenocol. hydroch. .. oz.	5 3	—	—	8 0	1 6	—
Phenolphthalein .. oz.	1 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Phenylenediamin. hyd. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Phenylhydraz. hydroch. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Phloroglucin. .. gm.	1 0	—	—	—	—	0 3
Phosphoric anhydride .. oz.	0 5	—	—	1 0	0 3	—
Phosphorus, amorph. .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 1	0 3	—
Phosphorus, yellow .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 1	0 3	—

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES

Dry Plates

Barnet, Ilford, Illingworth, Imperial, Paget, Wellington, in boxes of 6 or 12.
 ☞ Standard selling prices. Exceptions given below.

—		2½ × 1½	3½ × 2½	4½ × 3½	5 × 3½ or 4	6½ × 4½	8½ × 6½	12 × 10
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary and Rapid	12	1 6	1 10	2 9	4 6	6 0	11 6	28 0
	6	—	1 0	1 6	2 4	3 2	—	—
Exceptions								
Ilford monarch	12	1 8	2 0	3 0	5 0	6 6	12 6	30 0
Imperial flashlight	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilford monarch	6	—	1 1	1 8	2 7	3 5	—	—
Imperial flashlight	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilford panchromatic	12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 9	7 6	14 6	35 0
Paget panchromatic	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Lantern and Transparency Plates

Description		3½ × 3½ Per doz.	4½ × 3½ Per doz.	6½ × 4½ Per doz.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Barnet, Griffin, Ilford "Alpha," Ilford "Gaslight," Ilford "Special," Imperial "Special," Imperial Gaslight and Transparency, Paget "Gravura," Paget "Rapid," Paget "Slow," Wellington S.C.P., Wellington Lantern .. .. .	.. .. .	2 6	2 9	6 0

Austin Edwards, Eastman Portrait and Ilford Flat Films.

Size				Standard† Speed	Super Speed
				s. d.	s. d.
4.5 × 6 c.m. (2⅝ × 1½ in.) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	1 4	1 6
*3¼ × 2¼ in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	1 8	1 10
*3¼ × 2½ in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	1 8	1 10
*4¼ × 3¼ in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	2 6	2 9
*5 × 4 in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	4 2	4 6
*5½ × 3½ in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	4 2	4 6
5½ × 3½ in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	4 2	4 6
6½ × 4½ in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	5 6	6 0
7 × 5 in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	6 8	7 6
8½ × 6½ in. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. per doz.	10 4	11 6

* Also supplied as Kodak Cut Films "Regular" and "Super-speed."
 † Ilford Empress, Special Rapid and Zenith at Standard speed price only.

Roll Films

Ensign, Griffen, Ilford,* Imperial,* Kodak.

Size	Camera fitted	Kodak Number	Ensign Number	Ilford Number	Imperial Number	EXPOSURES	
						6 or 12 or as stated	6 or 12 or as stated
						6	12
1½ × 2½	No. 1 Ensignette ..	128	E28	X28	I 28	s. d. 0 11	s. d. —
2 × 3	No. 2 Ensignette ..	129	E29	X29	I 29	1 3	—
1½ × 2½	No. 0 Graphic (Kodak only)	121	—	—	—	0 11	1 9
1½ × 2½	Brownie No. 0 ..	127	E27	X27	I 27	1 2	—
2¼ × 3¼	Vest Pocket Kodak	—	—	—	—	(8 exp.)	—
	No. 2J Ensignette Junior ..	—	2J	—	—	1 5	—
						(7 exp.)	—
1½ × 2	Pocket Kodak ..	102	E02	—	—	—	1 6
1½ × 2½	F.P.K. No. 0 ..	121	E21	—	—	0 11	1 9
	Ensign 2¼A ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2¼ × 2¼	Brownie No. 1 ..	117	E17	X17	I 17	0 11	—
	W.P. Carbine, 0, 1, 2, 3, Maxim 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2¼ × 3¼	No. 1 Auto Kodak B Ensign 2¼B ..	120	E20	X20	I 20	1 2	—
	Brownie No. 2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W. P. Carbine, 6, 7, 8, Maxim 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2¼ × 3¼	Carbine 2¼ × 3¼ ..	105	E05	X05	I 05	1 2	2 4
	F.P.K. No. 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2½ × 4½	No. 1 Panoram† ..	116	E16	X16	I 16	1 5	2 9
	Ensign 2½ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brownie No. 2A ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.P.K. 1A Maxim 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2½ × 4½	Popular Ensign 2½ ..	130	E30	X30	I 30	2 0	Kodak only 3 4 (10 exp.)
	Popular Carbine 2½	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.P.K. 2C ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3¼ × 4¼	No. 3 F.P. Kodak ..	118	E18	X18	I 18	2 0	4 0
	Ensign 3¼ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3¼ × 5½	Carbine ¼-pl. Maxim 4 ..	122	E22	X22	I 22	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
	Ensign 3¼A ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3¼ × 4¼	P.C. Carbine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.P.K. No. 3A ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3¼ × 5½	Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. ..	124	E24	X24	I 24	2 0	4 0
	Stereo Brownie No. 2 ..	125	E25	—	I 25	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
3½ × 3½	Bull's Eye No. 2 ..	101	E01	X01	I 01	1 8	3 4
	F.P.K. No. 2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 × 5	Ensign 4 × 5 ..	103	E03	—	I 03	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
	No. 4 Panoram† ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bull's Eye No. 4 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 × 5	F.P.K. No. 4 ..	123	E23	X23	I 23	2 6	5 0
4¼ × 3¼	Cartridge Kodak No. 3 ..	119	E19	—	—	2 0	4 0
4¼ × 6½	Carbine ½-plate ..	126	E26	—	—	3 6	—
	F.K. No. 4A ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 × 4	Ensign Model D ..	104	E04	—	—	2 6	5 0
	Cartridge Kodak No. 4 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 × 5	Sanderson Roll Film, ½-plate ..	115	E15	—	—	4 4	—
	Cartridge Kodak No. 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 12-spools not issued. † For No. 1 Panoram. 3 and 6 exposures only.
 ‡ For No. 4 Panoram. 2 and 4 exposures.

"Kli-Cam" Film Packs

3½×2½, 2/4; 3½×4½, 4/-; 4½×2½, 2/9; 5½×3, 4/8.

Postcards (sensitised)							8 to 9	10	144				
All P.O.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	s. d. —	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 13 6			
Self-toning	..	..	..	..	..	..	s. d. 1 0	s. d. —	s. d. 15 0*			
Gaslight and Bromide	..	..	..	..	..	..	s. d. 1 0	s. d. —	s. d. 14 0			
* Gevaert, Kosmos, Paget and Seltona 15s. 6d.													
Printing Frames							2½ × 1½	3½ × 2½	4½ × 3½	5½ × 3½	5 × 4	6½ × 4½	
White wood (For plates)							s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 10	s. d. 1 10	
Size ...							2½ × 1½	3½ × 2½	4½ × 3½	4½ × 2½	5½ × 3½	5 × 4	
.. (With glass)							s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 2 0	
Printing Papers							Single Weight				Double Weight		
P.O.P., self-toning } .. Small pkt.							s. d. 0 6					s. d. 0 8	
Gas-light, bromide } .. Large ..							s. d. 1 0					s. d. 1 3	
All sizes up to (excluding) ½-plate. No small packets beyond ½-plate.													
Half-plate (8½ × 6½)—							8½ × 6½:—						
P.O.P. Only size							s. d. 1 3	Kodak small				s. d. 1 10	
Bromide or gas-light, Small (6 sheets)							s. d. 1 6	,, large				s. d. 3 6	
Large (12 in.)							s. d. 2 11	Ilford P.O.P.				s. d. 1 6	
Self-toning, all .. Only size							s. d. 1 6	,, Intona				s. d. 1 11	
								,, Bromide				s. d. 1 10	
Except Gevaert, Paget, Rajar, Seltona													
Only size							s. d. 1 9	Other makes, add 20 per cent to single weight price.					

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—Developing

Size	FILMS		PLATES	
	6 exp.	12 exp.	Size	Per doz.
V.P.K.	s. d.	s. d.	Up to 2½×3½	s. d.
	0 8	—	2½×3½	1 6
(8 exp.)				
No. 1 Brownie to 2½×3½ ..	0 6	1 0	2½×4½	2 0
			½-plate	2 6
2½×4½	0 9	1 6	Postcard	3 0
¾-plate and 3½×3½	1 0	2 0	4×5	3 0
			½-plate	3 6
Postcard	1 3	2 1	—	—
		(10 exp.)		
¾-plate	1 6	3 0	1/1-plate	6 0

Printing

Size.	Per doz.	Size.	Per doz.
Up to 2½×2½	2 0	6½×8½	7 6
2½×4½	2 6	10×8	12 0
3½×3½ or ½-plate	3 0	Postcards	3 6
2½×4½ or 4×5	3 6	Postcard enlargements ..	6 0
4½×6½	4 6		

Lantern Slides: Contact 1s. 3d. ea., 12s. doz.; from prints 2s. and 21s.

ENLARGEMENTS—Standard Rate.

	½-Plate	1/1-plate.	10×8	12×10	15×12
Unmounted	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	1 4	2 4	3 0	3 9	5 0
Mounted on plate, sunk mount, and spotted ..	2 6	3 3	4 3	5 3	7 6

Where negative is made, add 1s. 6d. extra to above prices.

Note.—Sepia toning one-third extra.

Ph—Pi

Ph—Pi	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Phylacogens						
Erysipelas .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Mixed infection .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Rheumatism .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Typhoid .. 10 c.c.	8 9	per box	11 8	—	—	—
Phyllosan tablets .. 60	5 0	doz.	1 4	—	—	—
Phytin powder .. 25 gm.	5 2	—	—	9 3	1 9	—
Phytin tabs. .. 100	6 6	doz.	0 10	—	—	—
Phytolaccin. oz.	4 8	—	—	7 0	2 0	0 9*
Pig powders P.F. I. ..	0 9	—	½-oz.	3d. ea.	—	—
Pig powders P.F. II. ..	1 7	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—
Pigmentum caseini B.P.C. ..	5 0	—	2 3	0 7	—	—
Pig. chrysarob. B.P.C. .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 9	0 6	—
Pig. iodi (Mandl.)	4 9	—	2 7	0 9	—	—
Pilocarpin. hyd. .. B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6
Pilocarpin. nitr. .. B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6
Pilulæ						
Pil. aloes pulv.	4 10	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Pil. aloes gr. 4 gross	0 10	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. aloes et asafet. pulv. ..	5 4	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Pil. aloes et asafet. gr. 4 gross	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. aloes et ferri pulv. ..	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4 gross	0 9	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. aloes et myrrh. pulv. ..	4 10	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Pil. aloes et myrrh. gr. 4 gross	0 8	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. aloes socot. pulv. ...	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—
Pil. calomel et coloc. B.P.C. gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. calomel. coloc. et hyoscy. B.P.C. gross	1 8	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. cambog. co. pulv. ..	7 0	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—
Pil. cambog. co. '98 gr. 4 gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. cochiae	5 4	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Pil. codeinae gr. ½ B gross	4 9	doz.	0 10	—	—	—
Pil. coloc. co. pulv.	8 9	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	—
Pil. coloc. co. gr. 4 .. gross	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. pulv. ..	13 0	—	5 8	1 6	0 3	—
Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. gr. 4 gross	1 4	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. conii co. B.P.C.	4 4	—	1 10½	0 6	0 1	—
Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. C gross	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. ferri	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5 gross	0 8	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. ferri, 100-bot. sell 1s. 3d.						
Pil. ferri et arsen. B.P.C. B gross	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. ferri iodi. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—
Pil. ferri iodi. '85 gr. 4 gross	1 9	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. galban. co. pulv. ..	9 3	—	4 2	1 1	0 2	—
Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 gross	1 8	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. hydrarg. pulv.	6 0	—	2 7	0 8	0 1½	—
Pil. hydrarg. gr. 4 .. gross	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opio B.P.C. B, ex F gross	1 0	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C. gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulv.	9 3	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—
Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4 gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. ipecac. c. scill p. B, ex F	8 6	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—
Pil. ipecac. c. scill. gr. 4 B, ex F gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. opii gr. ½ B, F gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. opii gr. 1 B, F gross	1 9	doz.	0 5	—	—	—
Pil. phosphori. oz.	0 7½	—	—	1 0	0 2	—

Pi—Po	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	
Pilula—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Pil. phosphori gr. 1 .. gross	1 3	doz.	0 3	—	—	—	
Pil. plumbi c. opio B, ex F oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 B, ex F gross	1 4	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. podoph. co. B.P.C. gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. quin. sulph. .. oz.	4 3	—	—	7 2	1 3	—	
Pil. quin. sulph. gr. 1 gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. quin. sulph. gr. 2 gross	2 6	doz.	0 6	—	—	—	
Pil. rhei co. pulv. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Pil. rhei co. gr. 4 .. gross	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—	—	
Pil. saponis co. pulv. B, F	11 0	—	5 0	1 6	0 3	—	
Pil. saponis co. gr. 2 B, F gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 B, F gross	1 8	doz.	0 5	—	—	—	
Pil. scammon. co. pulv. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	
Pil. scammon. co. '98 gr. 4 gross	2 0	doz.	0 4	—	—	—	
Pil. scillae co. pulv. ..	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Pil. scillae co. gr. 4 .. gross	1 1	doz.	0 3	—	—	—	
Pimentæ fruct. ..	0 7	0 11	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Pimentæ fruct. pulv. ..	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Pinheroin (Oppenheimer) C	7 1	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Piper alb. ..	2 2	3 1	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Piperis alb. pulv. ..	2 7	3 7	1 1	0 3½	—	—	
Piper longum ..	1 11	2 11	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Piper nigrum extra ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Piperis nigri pulv. ..	1 10	2 7	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Piperazin. .. oz.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—	
Piperina .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 5	—	
Pituitrin 0.5 ..	—	6 amps.	6 0	—	12 amps.	11 0	
Pituitrin 1.0 ..	—	6 amps.	10 6	—	—	—	
Pix Burgundica ver. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Pix Burgundica fact. ..	1 3	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Pix carbonis præp. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Pix liquida ..	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Canadalin .. oz.	7 0	—	—	10 6	2 0	—	
Canadalin tabs., gr. 5 25	3 2	doz.	2 4½	—	—	—	
Latini chlorid. .. gm.	10 6	—	—	—	1 4	—	
Latini chlorid. sol. 2% oz...	5 4	—	—	8 0	1 3	—	
Latium foil or wire gr.	1 9	—	—	—	—	3 2	
Plumbum							
Plumbi acet. pur. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Plumbi acet. coml. ..	0 11	1 4½	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Plumbi arsen. wash P.F. A	1 1	1 8	—	—	—	—	
Plumbi carb. pur. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Plumbi iodid. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
Plumbi oleas (normal) ..	4 4	6 6	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Plumbi oxid. (litharge) ..	0 10½	1 4	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Plumbi oxid. rubr. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Plumbi subacet. ..	4 9	7 2	2 1	0 7	—	—	
Podophyll. resin .. oz.	2 10	—	—	6 9	1 2	—	
Pot-pourri P.F. II. ..	7 6	11 6	3 5	1 0	—	—	
Potassium							
Potassa caustic. (sticks) ..	3 0	4 6	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Potassa caustic. (black ash) ..	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
Potassa caustic. (granular) ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Potassa caustic. lump coml. ..	1 4	2 0	—	—	—	—	
Potassa sulphurata ..	1 4	2 8	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii acetat. gran. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Potassii arsenas A, B oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	—	—	
Potassii benzoas nat. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Potassii benz. synth. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Potassii bicarb. pulv. ..	1 1	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii bichromas ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Potassii borotart. ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Potassium—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Potassii bromid. cryst. ..	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2½	—	—	
Potassii carb.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Potassii carb. coml. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii chloras. pur. pulv. ..	0 9	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii chloridum pur. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii chlorid. coml. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4½	—	—	—	
Potassii chloroplatinis gm.	13 0	—	—	—	—	1 10	
Potassii chromas ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Potassii citras ..	3 4	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Potassii citras eff. ..	3 6	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	
Potassii cyanid. (40%) B	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	
Potassii ferricyan. coml. ..	5 6	8 3	2 5	0 8	0 2	—	
Potassii ferrocyan. ..	2 8	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Potassii formas .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 8	0 2	—	
Potassii glyceroph. (50%) oz.	0 6	—	—	1 1	0 3	—	
Potassii guaiacolsulphon. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	
Potassii hippuras. .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	—	
Potassii hypophosphis oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Potassii iodidum ..	20 0	—	8 6	2 3	0 5	—	
Potassii metasulph. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Potassii nitras ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Potassii nitras coml. ..	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii nitras coml. cwt.	66 0	7 lb.	6 0	14 lb.	11 6	—	
Potassii oxalas neut. E	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Potassii permang. ..	1 7	2 4	0 8	0 2	—	—	
Potassii persulphas ..	2 3	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	
Potassii phosphas ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Potassii phosphas coml. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Potassii salicylas .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Potassii succinas .. oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
Potassii sulphas pulv. ..	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	
Potassii sulphas coml. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Potassii sulphis ..	6 4	—	2 8½	0 9	—	—	
Potassii sulphocarb. oz.	0 5½	—	—	0 11	0 2	—	
Potassii sulphocyan. ..	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Potassii tartras ..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Potassii tartras acid. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii tartras acid. 92% ..	1 0	7 lb.	10 6	—	—	—	
Proflavin. .. 5 gm.	5 0	—	—	—	7 6	0 2	
Protargol .. oz.	4 0	—	—	—	1 2	—	
Protein reactions—							
Single groups and control ..	—	ea.	1 0	—	—	—	
Complete outfit ..	—	ea.	21 0	—	—	—	
Antigen, 6 doses ..	—	ea.	9 0	—	—	—	
Pulveres							
Pulv. acetanilid. co. ..	8 2	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Pulv. aloes c. canella ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Pulv. aloes c. canella (super) ..	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Pulv. amygdal. co. ..	5 6	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Pulv. antimonalis ..	3 10	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. aromatic co. B.P.C. ..	12 6	—	5 4	1 5	0 3	—	
Pulv. catechu co. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. cinnam. co. ..	5 9	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	
Pulv. conf. aromat. ..	11 6	—	5 0	1 5	0 3	—	
Pulv. cretæ aromat. ..	2 0	—	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. op. B, ex F	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Pulv. elaterin. co. .. oz.	3 10	—	—	4 9	1 2	—	
Pulv. glycyrrh. co. ..	1 7	2 8	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	
Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	
Pulv. ipecac. co. B, ex F	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Pulv. jalapæ co. ..	4 2	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. kino co. B, ex F	10 0	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	—	
Pulv. opii co. B, F	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	
Pulv. pepsin. co. (lact.) oz.	0 10	—	—	1 8	0 3	—	

Pu—Re	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Re—Sa	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Pulveres—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		Resorcini acetat .. oz.	2 3	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pulv. pro mist. cretæ. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	0 1	—		Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Pulv. rhei co. ..	3 5	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect. ..	22 0	—	9 5	2 6	0 5	—	—
Pulv. rhei co. 3-oz. ..	—	ea.	1 10	—	—	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed)	19 3	—	8 3	2 3	0 4	—	—
Pulv. scammon. co. ..	7 9	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec. ..	11 0	—	4 9	1 5	0 3	—	—
Pulv. seidlitz ..	1 2	ea.	3d.	—	—	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect.	13 9	—	5 10	1 6	0 3	—	—
Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec.	11 9	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—	—
Pulv. thymol. co. (B. & C.).	—	—	4 0	—	8-oz.	7 6		Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. ..	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—	—
Pulv. tragacanth. co. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—		Rheumatin .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 1	—
Purgen (Kirby), unstd. 100	3 0	doz.	0 6	—	—	—		Ringworm oint. (vet.) V.C.P.	1 8	2 6	0 9	—	—	—	—
Pyramidon .. oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 2	—		Rosmarini folia ..	1 1	1 7½	0 6	0 1½	—	—	—
Pyrethri rad. pulv. ..	4 2	—	1 10	0 6	—	—		Rouge, jewellers' ..	2 11	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—	—
Pyridin, pur. .. oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 6	—		Roup pills P.F. ..	—	doz.	0 8	—	—	—	—
Pyrogallol m-n-oacet. sol. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 7	1 2	—		Rosæ Gall. pet. Ang. ..	9 9	14 8	4 3	1 2	—	—	—
Pyrogallol triacet. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10½	—									
Q								S							
Quassia lig. rass. ..	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 2	—	—		Saccharinum 550 .. oz.	12 9	—	—	—	3 8	0 1	—
Quassia lig. pulv. ..	1 5	—	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—		Saccharin, soluble 500 ..	12 0	—	—	—	3 5	0 1	—
Quassin amorph. .. gr.	0 2½	—	—	—	—	0 5		Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil.	0 10	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—
Quebracho cort. ..	7 8	—	3 3	0 10	—	—		Saccharum lactis pulv. ..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Quercus cortex ..	0 9½	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—		Saccharum ustum Ang. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Quillaia cort. ..	0 11	—	0 6	0 2	—	—		Saccharum ustum exot. ..	1 1	1 7	0 6	0 1½	—	—	—
Quillaia cort. contus. ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—		Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.F.	—	—	—	1 4	—	—	—
Quillaia cort. pulv. ..	1 5	—	0 8	0 3	—	Gr.x.		Sachet powder sec. P.F. ..	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	—
Quinidina .. oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 10	0 4		Safrol	4 7	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—
Quinidina sulph. .. oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 4	0 3		Sales							
Quinina								Sal. acetos. pulv. P.F. E	4 6	—	1 11	0 6	—	—	—
Quinina .. oz.	5 9	—	—	—	1 9	0 5		Sal. antisepticus (Huxley) 8 oz.	1 10	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	—
Quinin. acetat .. oz.	6 6	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. Carlsbad. artif. N.F. ..	1 2	1 10	0 6	0 2	—	—	—
Quinin. acetylsal. .. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. carol. fact. eff. pulv. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1	—	—
Quinin. arsenas .. B oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. Cheltenham, artif. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—
Quinin. benzoas .. oz.	5 9	—	—	—	1 9	0 5		Sal. hepatica .. 3 oz.	1 7	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	—
Quinin. citras .. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 4		Sal. Harrogate, artif. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3	0 4½	—	—	—
Quinin. ethylcarb. .. oz.	6 4	—	—	—	1 10	0 5		Sal. Kissingen, artif. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—
Quinin. glycerophos. oz.	7 9	—	—	—	2 3	0 6		Sal. limonis P.F.I. .. E	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	—
Quinin. hydriodid. .. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Sal. limon. (non-toxic) P.F. II.	4 8	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Quinin. hydriodid. ac. oz.	7 3	—	—	—	2 1	0 5		Sal. prunella glob. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7½	0 2	—	—	—
Quinin. hydrobrom. .. oz.	4 9	—	—	—	1 6	0 3		Sal. prunella glob. parv. ..	1 10	2 10	0 10	0 3	—	—	—
Quinin. hydrobrom. ac. oz.	5 6	—	—	—	1 7	0 4		Sal. Vichy, artif. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—
Quinin. hydrochlor. oz.	4 0	—	—	—	1 3	0 3									
Quinin. hydrochlor-bi oz.	4 5	—	—	—	1 4	0 4		Salicinum oz.	1 10	—	—	3 3	0 7	—	—
Quinin. hypophos. .. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Saline effervesc. P.F. III.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
Quinin. lactas .. oz.	6 7	—	—	—	2 0	0 5		Saline eff. 6-oz. kali sell 1s. 9d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinin. phosphas .. oz.	5 6	—	—	—	1 7	0 4		Salol oz.	0 6	—	—	0 11	0 2	—	—
Quinin. salicylas .. oz.	4 5	—	—	—	1 4	0 3		Salophen oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	—	—
Quinin. sulph. .. oz.	2 11	—	—	—	0 10	0 3		Saloquinine oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 1	—
Quinin. sulph. acid. oz.	3 8	—	—	—	1 1	0 3		Sambuci flor. sicc. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—	—
Quinin. tannas .. oz.	3 5	—	—	—	1 1	0 3		Sandaraca	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—	—
Quinin. valerian. .. oz.	7 6	—	—	—	2 2	0 6		Sanguis draconis pulv. opt. ..	16 0	—	6 10	1 10	0 4	—	—
Quinin. urea hyd. .. oz.	6 6	—	—	—	2 6	0 6		Sanguis draconis pulv. sec.	7 0	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	—
								Sanguinaria radix	2 4	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	—
Quinol (v. "Hydroquinone")						Gr.xx.		Santoninum oz.	60 0	—	—	—	18 0	0 4	—
Quinophan oz.	5 6	—	—	8 3	1 8	0 7		Santyl ½ oz.	5 0	—	—	—	3 0	—	—
								Santyl capsules .. 30	7 0	doz.	3 10	—	—	—	—
R						Gr.		Sapones							
Ramul (B. & C.). ..	—	12-oz.	3 6	—	—	—		Sapo alb. pulv.	1 7	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	—
Rapii sem.	1 3	1 10½	0 6½	0 2	—	—		Sapo animalis	1 3	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Red squill compound ..	2 3	3 4½	0 11½	0 3½	—	—		Sapo animal. pulv.	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	—
Resina (amber)	0 6½	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—		Sapoarsenicalis (taxid.) P.F.I.	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—	—
Resin. flav. pulv.	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—		Sapo Cast. mottled	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—
Resinol unstd. oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 5	—		Sapo "coconut oil"	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
Resorcinum oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—		Sapo durus	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2	—	—	—
								Sapo dur. pulv.	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—
								Sapo Hebra rect.	14 6	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	—	—
								Sapo kalinus	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	—

Sa—Se	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Sapones—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sapo mollis virid. ..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Sapo mollis coml. opt. ..	0 11	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	
Sapo Napol. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	
Saponin .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 6	0 5	—	
Sarsæ rad. Jam. ..	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Sarsæ rad. Jam. incis. ..	7 0	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Sassafras radix incis. ..	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Scammon. resin. pulv. oz.	0 7½	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	
Scammon. virgin. pulv. oz.	12 9	—	—	—	3 8	0 1½	
Schlippe's salt ..	4 10	7 3	2 2	0 8	0 2	—	
Scopolamin (v. "Hyoscin.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Secretogen tablets (Carn- rick's), unstd. .. 100	4 7	doz.	0 11	—	—	—	
Sedobrol tablets .. 100	12 2	doz.	2 4	—	—	—	
Sedobrol tablets, tins of 10	—	ea.	2 5	—	—	—	
Seltzogene charges 3-pt.	—	doz.	3 6	—	—	—	
Seltzogene charges 5-pt.	—	doz.	4 11	—	—	—	
Sennæ folia Alex. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Sennæ fol. Tinnev. ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 3	—	—	
Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Sennæ fructus Alex. ..	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Sennæ fruct. Tinnev. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Serpentariæ rhizoma ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	

	A. & H.	B.W.	P.D.	Evans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Serums and Antitoxins (selling prices)				
Anthrax (human) 10 c.c.	—	—	—	3 6
Anthrax (vet.) 20 c.c.	—	—	—	5 0
Anthrax (vet.) 30 c.c.	—	—	8 6	—
Blackleg (vet.) 45 c.c.	—	—	16 0	—
Colon bacillus 10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—
Diphtheria 500 units	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 3
Diphtheria 1,000 units	2 0	1 9	—	2 0
Diphtheria 2,000 units	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Diphtheria 3,000 units	—	5 0	5 0	5 0
Diphtheria 4,000 units	7 0	6 6	—	6 6
Diphtheria 8,000 units	11 6	—	11 8	10 0
Diphtheria 10,000 units	14 0	—	—	—
Diphtheria, concentr. .. 1,000 units	—	2 6	—	—
Diphtheria, concentr. .. 2,000 units	—	5 0	7 0	4 6
Diphtheria, concentr. .. 4,000 units	—	7 6	10 6	7 6
Diphtheria, concentr. .. 6,000 units	—	9 6	15 9	9 6
Diphtheria, concentr. .. 8,000 units	11 6	10 6	20 6	10 6
Diphtheria, prophylactic .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—
Diphtheria, prophylactic .. 5 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—
Distemper (canine) 6×5 c.c.	—	—	17 0	—
Distemper (canine) 10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 0
Dysentery 20 or 25 c.c.	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 0
Gonococcus 3×2 c.c.	—	—	13 0	—
Gonococcus 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Hæmorrhagic-septicæm. (bovine, ovine, or porcine) 100 c.c.	—	—	20 0	—
Influenza (equine) 30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—
Meningococcus 10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 0
Meningococcus 15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—
Meningococcus 20 c.c.	—	—	—	7 0
Meningococcus 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Meningococcus 30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—
Normal (horse) 10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6
Normal (horse) 25 c.c.	—	3 0	—	2 6
Plague 20 c.c.	7 6	—	—	7 6

Se—So		A. & H.	B.W.	P.D.	Evans
Serums, etc. (cont.)		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pneumonia, polyvalent 10 c.c.	—	—	—	—	4 0
Pneumonia, polyvalent 20 c.c.	—	—	—	—	7 0
Schick's Test per set	2 6	—	—	—	3 0
Schick's Test Control per set	6 0	—	—	—	—
Staphylococcus, polyvalent .. 10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—	3 6
Streptococcus, polyvalent .. 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	—	3 6
Streptococcus, polyvalent .. 20 c.c.	—	—	—	—	6 0
Streptococcus, polyvalent .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, erysipelas .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, puerperal fever .. 10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, puerperal fever .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, rheumatic fever .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, ulcerative endocarditis .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus (equine) oz.	—	—	9 6	—	—
Tetanus 1,500 units	—	4 0	4 7	—	—
Tetanus, refined 500 units	1 6	1 9	—	—	—
Tetanus, refined 1,500 units	4 0	—	—	—	3 6
Tetanus, refined 8,000 units	20 0	—	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) 500 units	—	—	2 6	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) 1,000 units	—	2 6	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) 1,500 units	3 0	—	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) 3,000 units	—	5 0	6 0	5 0	—
Tetanus (vet.) 5,000 units	—	—	9 6	—	—
Typhoid 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
White scour (bovine) 10 c.c.	—	—	4 6	—	—
White scour (bovine) 30 c.c.	—	—	10 6	—	—

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Sodium	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sevum benzoatum ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	
Sevum præparatum ..	3 0	—	1 3½	0 4	—	—	
Sevum phosphoratum oz.	0 11	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	
Shampoo pdr. (borax soap)	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap)	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Shellac alb. ..	5 9	8 8	2 5	0 7½	—	—	
Shellac aurant. ..	5 6	8 3	2 5	0 8	—	—	
Shellac aurant. sec. ..	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Sherbet P.F. I. ..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	
Silica pur. præcip. .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 8	—	—	
Silica coml. ..	0 6½	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Sinapis alb. sem. ..	0 9½	1 2½	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Sinapis pulv. (v. "Mustard")	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sodium	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Soda caustica (sticks) ..	2 3	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Soda caust. (gran. or flake)	0 10	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	—	
Soda lime	1 3	1 10½	0 6½	0 2	—	—	
Sodii acet. pur. cryst. ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Sodii acetylsal. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Sodii ammon. phos. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Sodii arsen. anhyd. A, B oz.	0 5½	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	
Sodii benzoas nat. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10	—	
Sodii benz. artif. ..	4 8	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. (Howards) ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1½	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv. ..	0 5	0 7½	0 2½	0 1	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd. ..	—	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	0 3½	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	—	
Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv., cwt.	21 3	7 lb.	1 10½	14 lb.	3 6	—	
Sodii bichrom. ..	0 9	1 3	0 4	0 2	—	—	
Sodii bisulphas pur. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Sodii bitartras ..	3 7	5 5	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	
Sodii bromidum ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Sodii cacodylas .. B oz.	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	
Sodii carbolas .. oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	

So—Sp	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	
Sodium—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sodii carbonas cryst. ..	0 4	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	—	
Sodii carbonas exsic. ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	—	
Sodii carb. coml. ..	0 3	0 5	0 2	0 1	—	—	
Sodii chloridum pur. ..	0 10	1 3	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Sodii cinnam. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Sodii citras ..	3 2	4 10	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Sodii citro-tart. eff. ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Sodii formas. .. oz.	0 2½	—	—	0 5	0 1	—	
Sodii glycerophos. 50% ..	0 6	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Sodii guaiacas .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 3	0 8	—	
Sodii gynocardas .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—	
Sodii hippuras .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	—	
Sodii hypophosphis. .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Sodii hyposulphis opt. ..	0 4½	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Sodii hyposulphis (photog.) ..	0 3	0 5	—	—	—	—	
Sodii iodidum .. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
Sodii lactas (syrupy) .. oz.	0 6	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	
Sodii metasulphis ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Sodii nitras pur. ..	1 3	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Sodii nitras coml. ..	0 5	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	—	
Sodii nitris pur. cryst. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 4½	0 1	—	
Sodii nitroprussid. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Sodii perboras	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Sodii permanganas ..	7 3	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—	
Sodii peroxidum ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Sodii persulphas ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 8	0 1½	—	
Sodii phosphas "pea" ..	1 1	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Sodii phosph. "feathery" ..	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 2	—	—	
Sodii phosph. pulv.	1 4	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Sodii phosph. acidus ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Sodii phosph. eff. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—	
Sodii potas, tart. pulv. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Sodii salicylas cryst. ..	4 2	6 3	1 10	0 7	0 1	—	
Sodii salicylas nat. .. oz.	2 11	—	—	4 6	0 10	—	
Sodii silicas solut. ..	0 4½	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	
Sodii stearas.	4 0	—	1 9	0 4	—	—	
Sodii succinas .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Sodii sulphas "pea" ..	0 4½	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Sodii sulph. "feathery" ..	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Sodii sulph. pulv.	0 6	0 10	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic. ..	0 7	1 0	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Sodii sulph. coml. cryst. cwt.	20 0	0 3½	—	7 lb.	2 1	—	
Sodii sulph. coml. pulv. cwt.	26 0	0 4½	—	7 lb.	2 6	—	
Sodii sulphas, eff. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Sodii sulphid. cryst. ..	1 9	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Sodii sulphis ..	0 6	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Sodii sulphocarbolas pulv. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Sodii tartaras (neutral) ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Sodii tungstas pur.	4 6	—	—	0 8	0 2	—	
Sodii valerianas .. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	
Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7) ..	9 6	12 9	3 9	—	—	—	
Solurot tabs. (A. & H.) 120	8 0	doz.	1 1	—	—	—	
Solvellæ —see next column							
Soy (Chin.) ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Soziodol, hydrarg. .. oz.	10 9	—	—	—	2 2	0 9*	
Soziodol, sodium .. oz.	12 6	—	—	—	3 7	1 3*	
Soziodol, zinc. oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	0 6*	
Sparteina sulphas .. B dr.	1 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 1	
Spigelia ..	12 0	—	5 2	1 4	0 2½	—	
Spiritus							
Spiritus ætheris ..	6 4	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	—	
Sp. æther. comp. ..	8 4	—	3 2	0 11	0 3	—	
Sp. æther. nitrosi ..	5 7	7 10	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
So—St	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	per 1,000	100	50	25			
Solvellæ	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Alum. et zinci sulph. aa gr. 15 ..	7 6	1 10	1 2	0 8			
Alum. et zinci s'carb. aa gr. 30 ..	20 0	4 2	2 4	1 4			
Boracis co. B.P.C. ..	8 0	2 2	1 3	0 10			
Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 ..	B 21 0	4 5	2 4	1 4			
Hyd. et pot. iodid. gr. 8.75 ..	C 40 0	7 11	4 2	2 4			
"Mouth-wash, eff." ..	14 0	3 2	1 10	1 2			
Nasal., alk. N.H.I. ..	6 6	1 7	0 11	0 7			
Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10 ..	5 3	1 7	1 0	0 9			
Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18 ..	8 6	2 2	1 4	0 11			
Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15 ..	8 0	1 9	1 1	0 7			
Nasal-pharyngeal. co. No. 2. ..	B, F 25 0	5 0	2 9	1 7			
Sodii chlorid. gr. 60	8 0	2 0	1 3	0 10			
—	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	
Spiritus—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sp. æther. nit. substit. P.F. ..	2 0	3 0	—	—	—	—	
Sp. ammon. arom.	4 3	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Sp. am. ar. pkd. (std. bot.) ..	—	2 9	—	—	—	—	
Sp. amm. fetid.	8 0	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	
Sp. anisi ..	21 6	—	8 3	2 2	0 4	—	
Sp. armoraciae co.	6 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	—	
Sp. cajuputi ..	9 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Sp. camphoræ ..	6 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Sp. chloroformi ..	5 9	—	2 3	0 7	0 2	—	
Sp. cinnamomi ..	30 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	
Sp. juniperi ..	9 3	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—	
Sp. juniperi co.	5 6	—	2 3	0 7	0 2	—	
Sp. lavand. Ang.	51 0	—	—	5 0	0 10	—	
Sp. lavand. exot.	30 0	—	11 6	3 0	0 6	—	
Sp. menthæ pip. Ang.	37 0	—	14 2	3 9	0 7	—	
Sp. menthæ pip. exot.	28 0	—	10 6	2 10	0 6	—	
Sp. myristicae ..	23 0	—	9 6	2 6	0 5	—	
Sp. nucis juglandis ..	10 9	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—	
Sp. rectificat. sine rebate pint	20 0	24 0	6 6	1 9	0 4	—	
Sp. rectificat. c. rebate pint	9 0	11 0	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	
Sp. rosmarinii exot.	23 0	—	9 0	2 4	0 5	—	
Sp. saponatus ..	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 9	—	—	
Sp. saponis kalini meth.	2 2	3 6	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal.	6 6	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(10 gall. lots)	3 6	pint	0 9	gal.	5 3	—	
Stannioxid. pulv. coml. opt.	5 3	7 10½	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Stannum gran. pur.	5 6	8 3	2 5	0 8	0 3	—	
Stannoxyd tablets, unstd. 80	3 8	doz.	0 10½	—	—	—	
Stovain. gm.	0 9	—	—	—	—	2 0*	
Stramonii folia Ang.	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Stramon. fol. pulv.	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Strontii bromid. cryst. oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Strontii bromid. exsic. oz.	0 5	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Strontii iodidum .. oz.	2 4	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	
Strontii lactas .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Strontii nitras coml. pulv. ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Strontii salicylas .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Strophanthin. B gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0	
Strychnina cryst. B oz.	7 6	—	—	11 6	2 4	—	
Strych. pulv. B oz.	7 3	—	—	11 4	2 2	—	
Strych. hydrochlor .. B oz.	6 6	—	—	10 6	2 0	—	
Strych. nitras .. B oz.	6 6	—	—	10 6	2 0	—	
Strych. sulphas .. B oz.	6 3	—	—	10 4	2 0	—	
Stypticin tabs. B 20	2 0	doz.	1 10	—	—	—	

St—Su	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Su—Sy	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Styptol tabs. .. B 20	s. d. 2 3	s. d. doz. 2 1	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	Suppositories—(cont.)	s. d. 8 0	s. d. doz. 1 6	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
Styracol oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 9	—	Sup. opii pulv. gr.1 B, F gross	8 0	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—
Styracol tablets gr. 7½	15 2 6	doz. 3 0	—	—	—	—	Sup. opii pulv. gr.2 B, F gross	9 6	doz. 1 10	—	—	—	—
Styrax præparatus	8 4	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	Sup. perudal (B. & C.) box	3 0	box 4 6	—	—	—	—
Subitol	4 0	—	1 8½	0 5½	0 1	—	Sup. plumbi co. B.P. B, ex F gross	8 0	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—
Succi							Sup. quin. sulph. gr. 2 vel gr. 3 gross	12 0	doz. 2 4	—	—	—	—
Succus allii	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	Sup. quin. sulph. gr.5 gross	16 0	doz. 3 0	—	—	—	—
Succ. belladonnæ .. C	3 2	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	Syringes, glass, m. and f., sell ¼-oz., 7d.; ½-oz., 9d.; 1-oz., 1s. 2d.; 2-oz., 1s. 9d.; 3-oz., 3s. 3d.; 4-oz., 4s. 3d.						
Succ. conii C	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	Syringes, glycerin, 2 drim., 1s. 6d.; ½-oz., 2s.						
Succ. digital. .. C	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	Syrupi						
Succ. glycyrrh. (Solazzi) ..	3 5	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	Syrupus	1 0	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Succ. glycyrrh. (stick) ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4½	0 1	—	Syr. ac. glycerophos. (Huxley)	4 8	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—
Succ. hyoscy. .. C	2 10	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	Syr. ac. hydriodici	2 8	—	1 7	0 5	—	—
Succ. limettæ .. gal.	7 0	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	Syr. ac. hydriod. (Gardner) fl.	9 0	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—
Succ. limonis .. gal.	11 0	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—	Syr. allii	2 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Succ. scoparii	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	Syr. althææ	1 8	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Succ. taraxaci	3 0	—	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	Syr. anisi	2 3	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Sulphonal Coz.	1 11	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	Syr. apomorphi. B.P.C. C	3 2	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Sulphur chlor. (liq.) ..	2 1	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	Syr. aromaticus	6 0	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—
Sulphur lotum	0 9	1 1½	0 3½	0 1	—	—	Syr. aurantii	3 1	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Sulphur præcip.	1 4	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	Syr. aurant. flor.	2 1	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Sulphur rotund.	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.)	4 6	—	2 3	0 7½	—	—
Sulphur sublim.	0 5½	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	Syr. butyl-chloral hyd. ..	3 6	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—
Sulphur sub. sec. .. cwt.	23 6	7 lb. 2 3	14 lb. 4 6	—	—	—	Syr. calcii hypophosph. ..	2 4	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Sulphur viv... ..	0 4½	0 7	0 3	—	—	—	Syr. calc. lactophos. ..	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Sulphur viv... .. cwt.	32 0	7 lb. 3 0	—	—	—	—	Syr. calc. lactophos. c. ferro	2 8	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Sulphur wash P.F.	0 6	1 0	—	—	—	—	Syr. camph. co.	2 1	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Sulphuris iodid. .. oz	2 4	—	—	4 1	0 9	—	Syr. cascar. aromat. ..	4 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—
Superol oz.	3 8	—	—	4 1	1 1	—	Syr. chloral C	2 6	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Superol tablets 1 gm. 10	1 2	doz. 2 1	—	—	—	—	Syr. cocillanæ co.	4 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—
Suppositories							Syr. cocillan. co. (P.D.) fl.	6 9	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Sup. acid. boric. gr. 3 gross	6 0	doz. 1 2	—	—	—	—	Syr. codeinæ phosph. C	2 11	—	1 9	0 6	0 1½	—
Sup. acid. carbolic. B.P. gross	6 6	doz. 1 3	—	—	—	—	Syr. croci	4 9	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—
Sup. acid. gallic. gr. 3 gross	7 0	doz. 1 4	—	—	—	—	Syr. cydoniæ	3 7	—	1 10	0 6	—	—
Sup. acid. gallic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	7 9	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. eucal. gum.	4 10	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—
Sup. acid. tannic. B.P. ..	7 6	doz. 1 4	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri bromid.	3 4	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
Sup. acid. tannic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	7 9	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri bromid. c. quin.	4 10	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—
Sup. bellad. ext. ad gr.2 B gross	7 0	doz. 1 4	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri brom. c. quin. et strych. C	4 9	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½) .. B, F gross	11 0	doz. 2 3	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri dial.	1 8	—	0 10	0 3	—	—
Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ¼) et opii (gr. ¼) .. B, F gross	7 3	doz. 1 4	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri hypophosph. ..	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Sup. bellad. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ½) .. B, F gross	7 6	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri iodidi	2 7	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr.5 gross	9 0	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri lactophosph. ..	2 9	—	1 10	0 6	—	—
Sup. cocainæ gr. ¼ B, F gross	12 0	doz. 2 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri phosph.	1 6	3 2	1 0	0 4	—	—
Sup. gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	7 0	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri phosph. co. ..	1 3	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	—
Sup. glycerini:							Syr. ferri phos. co. pkd. ..	—	—	1 1	—	3 viij	2 0
adult .. per doz. box	9 0	box 1 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri phosph. c. mang.	3 2	—	1 10	0 6	—	—
child .. per doz. box	7 0	box 1 2	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin.	2 8	—	1 7	0 6	—	—
infant .. per doz. box	6 6	box 1 1	—	—	—	—	Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych. C	2 2	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Sup. hamamelin. gr.3 gross	8 6	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—	Syr. fici	2 0	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	—
Sup. hydrarg. ung. gr.5 gross	7 6	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. format. co. .. C	3 1	—	1 10	0 6	—	—
Sup. iodoformi B.P. .. gross	9 0	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—	Syr. glucosi	1 4	—	0 10	0 3	—	—
Sup. iodoformi gr.5 .. gross	10 6	doz. 2 0	—	—	—	—	Syr. glycerophosph. ..	4 1	8 2	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Sup. iodo. (gr.5) et eucalypti ol. (℥j) gross	11 0	doz. 2 0	—	—	—	—	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	2 10	5 0	2 1	0 6	—	—
Sup. iodogal (B. & C.) box	3 0	box 4 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C	2 7	5 3	1 8	0 6	—	—
Sup. morph. gr. ⅓ B, F gross	7 0	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub. .. C	3 6	6 8	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Sup. morph. gr. ¼ B, F gross	8 0	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	2 9	5 6	1 8	0 6	—	—
Sup. morph. gr. ½ B, F gross	9 0	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—	Syr. hemidesmi	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Sup. morph. gr. 1 B, F gross	12 0	doz. 2 4	—	—	—	—	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	6 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—

Sy-Ta	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Syrupi—(cont.)						
Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C	1 9	3 4	1 1	0 4	—	—
Syr. hypophos. co. pkd.			1 6	—	3 ij.	1 0
Syr. hypo. co. Fellows 3 vij. C	3 10	—	3 3	0 10	0 1½	—
Syr. iodo-tannic.	4 1	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—
Syr. ipecac.	2 7	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Syr. limonis	2 2	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—
Syr. marrubii	1 9	3 6	1 2	0 4	—	—
Syr. mori	2 9	5 4	1 8	0 6	—	—
Syr. papaveris alb.	1 9	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Syr. picis liq.	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Syr. pini B.P.C.	4 1	—	2 8	0 10	—	—
Syr. pini, pkd.			1 9	—	3 ij.	1 0
Syr. pruni cerasi	3 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Syr. pruni co.	2 10	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Syr. pruni virg.	1 5	—	0 10	0 3	—	—
Syr. quin. hypophos.	3 4	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Syr. quin. iodid.	3 4	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Syr. quin. phosph.	3 4	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Syr. rhamni	1 9	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Syr. rhamni frang.	2 11	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Syr. rhei	1 7	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Syr. rhæados	1 8	3 4	1 2	0 4	—	—
Syr. ribis nig.	2 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Syr. ribis rub.	4 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	6 7	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Syr. rosæ	2 7	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—
Syr. rubi fruticos.	3 0	—	1 8½	0 6	—	—
Syr. rubi idæi	2 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Syr. rutæ	2 4	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Syr. scillæ	1 3	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Syr. senega	4 7	—	2 3	0 8	—	—
Syr. sennæ Alex.	3 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Syr. sennæ Tinn.	1 8	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex.	3 7	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Syr. tamarindi	2 2	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—
Syr. toltanus	1 7	—	0 10	0 3	—	—
Syr. tussilaginis	2 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Syr. violæ	1 9	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Syr. zingiberis	1 8	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—

	Cost	Selling Price (in containers)			
	per 1,000	100	50	25	

T	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tabellæ				
Ac. arsen. gr. 100	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9
Ac. arsen. gr. 50	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9
Acetanilid. gr. 3	3 4	1 2	0 10	0 8
Acetanilid. gr. 5	4 3	1 5	1 0	0 9
Acetanilid. co.	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9
Acetanilid. (3) ca ⁿ . in. (½) ammon. carb. (1)	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9
Acetanilid. (3) ca ⁿ . in. (½) sod. bic. (1)	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9
Aloes et ferri gr. 4	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10
Aloin. gr. ½	6 6	2 0	1 2	0 10
Aloin. gr. ¼	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10
Aloin. co.	5 9	1 10	1 1	0 9
Amidopyrin. gr. 5	22 6	4 8	2 9	1 8
Ammon. brom. gr. 5	3 3	1 3	0 10	0 8
Aspirin gr. 5	4 6	1 8	1 0	0 8
Aspirin gr. 7½	6 9	2 4	1 6	0 11
Aspirin gr. 10	8 3	2 10	1 9	1 0
Aspirin (4) et ca ⁿ . in. (1)	11 3	2 10	1 8	1 1
Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½)	9 3	2 6	1 6	1 0

Ta	Cost	Selling Price (in containers)			
	per 1,000	100	50	25	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Tabellæ—(cont.)					
Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) et ca ⁿ . in. (1)	12 0	3 2	1 10	1 1	
Aspirin (5) phenacet. (2½) ipecac. co. (2½)	12 0	3 2	1 10	1 1	
Aspirin (3) et p. ipec. co. (2)	6 0	1 10	1 2	0 9	
Aspirin (4) et quin. sul. (1)	12 6	3 2	1 10	1 1	
Barbitonum gr. 5	18 0	4 3	2 3	1 5	
Barbiton. sodium gr. 5	35 0	7 6	4 2	2 3	
Beta-naphthol gr. 3	7 3	2 11	1 4	0 10	
Beta-naphthol co.	7 3	2 1	1 4	0 10	
Benzonaphthol	15 6	3 9	2 2	1 4	
Bismuthated magnes.	6 3	—	1 2	—	
Bismuthi carb. gr. 5	15 6	3 9	2 2	1 4	
Bism. carb. (2½) et sod. bic. (2½)	10 3	2 9	1 8	1 0	
Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1)	9 3	2 6	1 6	1 0	
Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (1½) p. zing. (½)					
p. rhei (1)	10 6	2 8	1 8	1 0	
Bism. carb. (2) pepsin. (1) carb. lig. (2)	11 3	2 10	1 9	1 1	
Bism. salicyl. gr. 5	13 6	3 4	2 0	1 3	
Bism. subnit. gr. 5	15 6	3 9	2 1	1 3	
Blaud pil. gr. 5	4 3	1 6	1 0	0 8	
Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. (100)	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Blaud pil. (5) ac. arsenios. (100)					
strychnine (100)	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Blaud pil. (5) aloin. (50)	5 0	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. (½)	4 3	1 6	1 0	0 9	
Blaud pil. mang. dios. (1) ac. arsen. (100)	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Calcii lact. gr. 5	3 8	1 6	1 0	0 9	
Calc. sulphid. ad gr. 1	3 2	1 3	0 10½	0 8	
Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5	3 2	1 3	0 10½	0 8	
Casc. sag. ext. gr. 2	3 8	1 5	0 11	0 7	
Casc. sag. ext. gr. 3	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Casc. sag. ext. gr. 5	9 3	2 6	1 8	1 0	
Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 3	9 0	2 6	1 8	1 0	
Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5	10 6	2 10	1 8	1 0	
Cinnam. et quin.	15 0	3 7	2 1	1 3	
Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5	5 9	1 10	1 2	0 9	
Cretæ arom. c.op., gr. 5	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Diamorph. hyd. gr. 1½	14 6	3 8	2 2	1 4	
Diamorph. hyd. gr. 2½	10 6	2 10	1 8	1 0	
Didymine	28 0	6 0	3 4	2 0	
Digitalin. amorph.	15 0	3 8	2 1	1 4	
Doveri pulv. gr. 5	7 3	2 1	1 4	0 10	
Emetin. bism. iod.	—	—	—	9 6	
Ergotæ ext. gr. 1	16 6	4 0	2 3	1 4	
Ergotæ ext. gr. 2	25 6	5 5	3 1	1 10	
Ergotæ ext. gr. 3	37 0	8 0	4 3	2 4	
Ferri alginas gr. 5	15 0	3 8	2 0	1 2	
Ferri redact. gr. 3	5 9	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5	4 6	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Formaldehy. B.P.C. gr. 15	5 3	—	1 2	—	
Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12	5 3	—	1 2	—	
Formamint gr. 15	5 3	—	1 2	—	
Fucus ext. gr. 4	9 0	2 6	1 6	0 11	
Fucus ext. gr. 5	10 3	2 10	1 10	1 0	
Galbani pil. co. gr. 4	10 6	3 0	2 0	1 1	
Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30	6 0	—	(40) 10	—	
Guaiaci resin. gr. 5	9 0	2 5	1 6	1 0	
Guaiaci resin. (3) sulph. (3)	8 3	2 4	1 5	0 11	
Guaiacol. carb. gr. 5	12 3	3 2	1 10	1 2	
Hæmoglobin. co.	7 6	2 2	1 4	0 10	
Hexamine	7 3	2 2	1 4	0 10	
Hyd. c. cret. gr. ½	2 1	0 10	0 8	0 6	
Hyd. c. cret. gr. 1	2 1	1 0	0 8	0 6	
Hyd. c. cret. gr. 2	3 4	1 2	0 9	0 7	
Hyd. c. cret. (1) et p. ipec. co. (1)	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Hyd. c. cret. (½) sod. bic. (½)	2 6	1 1	0 9	0 7	

Ta	Cost		Selling Price (in containers)			
	per 1,000		100	50	25	
abellæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Hyd. c. cret. (1) sod. bic. (3)	3 6	1 5	1 0	0 8	0 8	
Hyd. iod. rub. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	3 0	1 3	0 11	0 8	0 8	
Hyd. iod. rub. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	C 3 0	1 3	0 11	0 8	0 8	
Hyd. iod. vir. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	3 0	1 3	0 11	0 8	0 8	
Hyd. iod. vir. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	C 3 0	1 3	0 11	0 8	0 8	
Hyd. subchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	1 1	0 10	0 8	0 8	
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 1	2 2	1 1	0 10	0 8	0 8	
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 3	4 3	1 6	1 0	0 9	0 9	
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 5	6 2	2 0	1 3	0 10	0 10	
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B 22 6	5 2	2 10	1 8	1 8	
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	B 15 0	3 9	2 1	1 3	1 3	
Lactic. bacilli	25 0	5 6	3 1	1 9	1 9	
Lithii carb. gr. 5	12 3	3 2	1 10	1 1	1 1	
Lithii cit. eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15	21 0	4 6	2 1	1 5	1 5	
Luminal gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	16 6	3 10	2 2	1 4	1 4	
Luminal gr. 1	31 0	6 7	3 6	2 0	2 0	
Luminal gr. 2	55 0	11 6	6 0	3 2	3 2	
Luminal, sodium gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	16 6	3 10	2 2	1 4	1 4	
Luminal, sodium gr. 1	31 0	6 7	3 6	2 0	2 0	
Luminal, sodium gr. 2	55 0	11 6	6 0	3 2	3 2	
Methylsulphonal gr. 5	25 6	5 9	3 2	1 9	1 9	
Nitroglycerin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{200}$, $\frac{1}{400}$	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	0 9	
Ovarian. gr. 5	36 0	7 10	4 2	2 3	2 3	
Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5	20 0	4 8	2 7	1 6	1 6	
Parathyroid gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	45 0	9 8	5 1	2 9	2 9	
Pepsin. gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (coated)	11 0	2 10	1 8	1 0	1 0	
Peptonic	12 0	3 1	1 9	1 1	1 1	
Phenacetin. gr. 5	9 3	2 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	
Phenacetin, quin., caffen.	14 6	3 6	2 2	1 3	1 3	
Phenac. (4) et caff. cit. (1)	10 3	2 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	
Phenazoni. gr. 5	12 3	3 0	1 10	1 1	1 1	
Phenazon. (4) et caff. cit. (1)	15 0	3 8	2 1	1 3	1 3	
Pineal	—	—	—	2 9	2 9	
Pituitar. gr. 2	55 0	11 8	6 1	3 4	3 4	
Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2	—	9 0	—	2 9	2 9	
Pituitar. (posterior)	—	—	—	9 6	9 6	
Potas. bicarb. gr. 5	3 2	1 3	0 10	0 8	0 8	
Potas. brom. gr. 5	3 8	1 3	0 11	0 8	0 8	
Potas. chlor. gr. 5	1 4	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 6	
Potas. chlor. et boracis gr. 5	2 10	1 3	0 10	0 8	0 8	
Pot. chlor. et. bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) C	5 0	1 9	1 1	0 9	0 9	
Quin. ammon. $\frac{1}{30}$	7 3	2 2	1 4	0 10	0 10	
Quin. ammon. $\frac{1}{30}$	11 3	2 10	1 9	1 1	1 1	
Quin. bisul. gr. 1	9 9	2 7	1 6	0 11	0 11	
Quin. bisul. gr. 2	17 0	4 0	2 2	1 4	1 4	
Quin. bisul. gr. 3	24 0	5 5	2 10	1 8	1 8	
Quin. bisul. gr. 5	38 6	8 4	4 4	2 3	2 3	
Quin. ethyl carb. gr. 5	65 0	13 8	7 2	3 9	3 9	
Quin. hydroch., gr. 2	19 6	4 6	2 5	1 5	1 5	
Quin. hydroch., gr. 3	28 0	6 6	3 4	1 10	1 10	
Quin. hydroch., gr. 4	36 6	8 1	4 2	2 4	2 4	
Quin. hydroch., gr. 5	45 0	9 8	5 2	2 9	2 9	
Quinin. salicyl. gr. 2	19 6	4 6	2 5	1 5	1 5	
Quinin. salicyl. gr. 5	45 0	9 8	5 1	2 9	2 9	
Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2)	7 3	2 2	1 4	0 10	0 10	
Rhei (3) zingib. (1) sod. bic. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$)	7 3	2 0	1 3	0 11	0 11	
Rhei pil. co. gr. 4	6 6	2 0	1 3	0 10	0 10	
Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	0 10	
Saccharin. 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100)	8 3	8 2	3 5	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salicin. gr. 5	20 0	4 8	2 7	1 6	1 6	
Salol. gr. 5	5 9	2 0	1 2	0 10	0 10	
Santonin. gr. 1	155 0	—	—	8 0	8 0	
Santonin. co. B.P.C.	157 6	—	—	8 4	8 4	
Santonin. (1) et hyd. subchl. (1)	80 0	—	—	4 5	4 5	
Soda-mint gr. 5	1 1	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 6	

Ta	Cost		Selling Price. (in containers)			
	per 1,000		100	50	25	
Tabellæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sodii bicarb. gr. 5	1 10	0 9	0 8	0 6	0 6	
Sodii cit. gr. 2	3 2	1 3	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 8	
Sodii cit. gr. 5	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	0 9	
Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5)	9 0	2 6	1 6	0 11	0 11	
Sulphonal gr. 5	C 20 6	4 5	2 8	1 6	1 6	
Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1)	4 3	1 6	1 1	0 9	0 9	
Suprarenal gr. 5	22 6	5 2	2 10	1 7	1 7	
Syr. Eastonii $\frac{1}{3}$	B 7 3	2 2	1 6	0 10	0 10	
Syr. Eastonii $\frac{1}{3}$	B 11 3	2 10	1 9	1 1	1 1	
Syr. glyceroph. co. $\frac{1}{3}$	13 6	3 4	2 0	1 2	1 2	
Syr. glyceroph. co. c. form. $\frac{1}{3}$	13 6	3 4	2 0	1 2	1 2	
Syr. hypoph. co. $\frac{1}{3}$	9 3	2 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	
Tetraglandul.	—	—	7 6	4 0	4 0	
Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5	16 0	3 9	2 2	1 4	1 4	
Theophyllin sod. acet. gr. 5	135 0	21 0	13 0	7 2	7 2	
Thymus gland gr. 5	22 0	5 0	2 8	1 6	1 6	
Thyroid. B.P.C.	22 0	5 0	2 8	1 6	1 6	
Thyroid. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9	1 4	0 11	0 8	0 8	
Thyroid. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	1 6	1 0	0 9	0 9	
Thyroid. gr. 1	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	0 9	
Thyroid. gr. 2	7 3	2 2	1 4	0 10	0 10	
Thyroid. gr. 3	9 3	2 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	
Thyroid. gr. 5	14 0	3 4	2 0	1 2	1 2	

	Cost		Sell	
	per doz.		each	

Tabellæ, Hypodermic (tubes of ten tablets)		s. d.	s. d.
Acetomorph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 0	0 8
Apomorph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	5 0	0 10
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	3 6	0 7
Caffein sodio-salic. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets)	..	3 0	0 6
Cocainæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 0	0 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 0	0 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 0	0 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets)	B, F	4 0	0 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets)	B, F	5 0	0 10
Digitalin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	4 0	0 8
Homatropin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	3 6	0 7
Hyoscinæ. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	3 6	0 7
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 0	0 8
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 6	0 9
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 9	0 10
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets)	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{10}$) et atropin. sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$)	B, F	4 3	0 9
Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{10}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$)	B, F	4 9	0 10
Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{10}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$)	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{10}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$)	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{10}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$)	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morph. tart. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 0	0 8
Morph. tart. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	4 6	0 9
Physostigmin. salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	4 0	0 8
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	4 6	0 9
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	6 0	1 0
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	7 0	1 2
Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets)	..	3 6	0 7
Sparteina sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (tubes of six tablets)	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	3 6	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	3 6	0 7

Ta—Ti	Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated.		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Taka diastase elixir (P.D.) 4 fl. oz.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	—	
Taka dias. liq. (P.D.) 4 fl. oz.	2 4	—	3 6	0 10½	0 1½	—	—	
Taka diast. pdr. (P.D.) oz.	8 8	—	—	13 0	2 0	—	—	
Taka diast. tabs. (P.D.) 100	6 5	doz.	1 3	—	—	—	—	
Talc. opt.	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—	
Talc. coml.	0 5½	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	—	—	
Tallow	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 1½	—	—	—	
Tamarindi pulpa	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	
Tamarindus W.I.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Tannalbin oz.	1 9	—	—	2 7½	0 6	—	—	
Tannalbin tabs. gr. 7½ 20	1 0	doz.	1 1	—	—	—	—	
Tannigen oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	—	—	
Tannoform 25 gm.	0 7½	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	—	
Taraxaci rad. Ang. incis. ..	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—	
Terebentum	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	
Terebinth. chia. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 4½	—	—	
Terebinth. Venet. fact. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	
Tereb. Venet. ver. ..	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—	—	
Terpin. hydras oz.	0 4	—	—	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Terpineol	6 6	—	—	0 10	—	—	—	
Terpinol oz.	0 11½	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	—	
Terra rosæ	2 3	3 4½	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—	
Test Papers in Books								
Congo red doz.	1 6	each	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Litmus red, blue or neutral doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Methyl orange .. doz.	1 6	each	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Phenolphthalein .. doz.	2 3	each	0 5	—	—	—	—	
Starch doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Starch and iodide .. doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	—	—	
Turneric doz.	2 3	each	0 5	—	—	—	—	
Tetronal C oz.	9 0	—	—	—	2 7	—	—	
Thallin. sulph. .. oz.	15 9	—	—	—	4 6	1 8*	—	
Theobromina oz.	1 8	—	—	3 1	0 6	—	—	
Theobromin. sod. sal. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	—	
Theobromin. sod. acet. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—	
Theocin sod. acet. .. oz.	14 0	—	—	—	4 0	1 6*	—	
Thiocol powder oz.	7 3	—	—	—	2 1	0 9*	—	
Thiocol syrup .. 6 fl. oz.	3 7	—	—	0 11	0 2	—	—	
Thiocol tablets .. 25	2 3	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	—	
Thioform oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—	
Thiol powder oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—	—	
Thiosinamin oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	0 3*	—	
Thio-urea oz.	1 9	—	—	2 8	0 6	0 3*	—	
Thresh's reagent	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	
Thus	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	
Thymol oz.	2 1	—	—	3 9	0 8	—	—	
Thymol. carbonas .. oz.	6 6	—	—	11 4	2 0	0 8*	—	
Thymol. iodid. oz.	2 1	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	—	
Thyroideum sicc. .. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 4	—	—	
Tilia flores	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Thymotussin	7 3	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	—	
Tincturæ								
Tr. aconiti B	6 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. aconiti Fleming .. B	9 3	—	3 10	1 0	0 2½	—	—	
Tr. adonis vernalis ..	7 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. aloes	3 10	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—	
Tr. ammon. co. B.P.C. ..	3 6	4 9	1 4½	0 4½	—	—	—	
Tr. anthemidis	7 3	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. C	8 9	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Tr. apocyni	7 3	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. arnica flor.	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—	
Tr. arnica rad.	5 4	8 0	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Ti								
Ti	Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Tincturæ—(cont.)								
Tr. asafetida	6 6	—	—	2 7	0 8½	0 1½	—	
Tr. aurantii	20 0	—	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	—	
Tr. aurantii P.B. '85 ..	15 6	—	—	6 2	1 7	0 3	—	
Tr. auranti dulc. B.P. ..	23 3	—	—	9 3	2 4	0 4	—	
Tr. belladonna C	5 6	—	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	
Tr. benzoin comp	5 4	7 6	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	
Tr. benz. simp.	6 6	—	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. berberidis	6 4	—	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. boldo	6 4	—	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. bryonia	6 0	—	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. buchu	6 6	—	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. cacti grandiflor. ..	13 3	—	—	5 3	1 5	0 2½	—	
Tr. calendula	8 6	—	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	
Tr. calumbæ	4 5	—	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	
Tr. camph. co. C	3 7	—	—	1 6	0 4½	0 1	—	
Tr. cannab. ind.	24 0	—	—	—	2 8	0 5	—	
Tr. cantharidini C	7 6	—	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—	
Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 C	7 7	—	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—	
Tr. cantharidis acet. .. C	8 2	—	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	
Tr. capsici	4 3	—	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	—	
Tr. capsici fort. B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. cardamomi	6 4	—	—	2 5	0 8½	0 2	—	
Tr. card. co.	2 11	—	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	
Tr. carminativa	9 6	—	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. cascara	6 8	—	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. cascarillæ	6 6	—	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. castorei oz.	1 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	
Tr. catechu	3 8	—	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Tr. chirata	5 8	—	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. chlorof. comp.	5 9	—	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. chlor. et morph. P.B. '85 B	3 8	—	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. B,F	9 6	—	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Tr. cimicifugæ	5 0	—	—	2 1	0 7	0 1½	—	
Tr. cinchonæ (rub.)	5 9	—	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. cinchon. co.	6 0	—	—	2 5	0 8½	0 1½	—	
Tr. cinchon. flav.	6 6	—	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. cinnamomi	19 0	—	—	7 6	2 0	0 4	—	
Tr. cinnam. co.	6 0	—	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. coca B, F	6 4	—	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. cocci	12 9	—	—	5 3	1 5	0 2½	—	
Tr. colchici C	5 9	—	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. colchici cormi C	5 9	—	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. collinson. canad. ..	7 3	—	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Tr. coloc.	8 4	—	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—	
Tr. condurango	6 9	—	—	2 8	0 8½	0 1½	—	
Tr. conii C	6 9	—	—	2 8	0 8½	0 1½	—	
Tr. convallariæ	6 6	—	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. coto	9 0	—	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	
Tr. croci	19 6	—	—	8 5	2 4	0 4	—	
Tr. cubebæ	8 9	—	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. curcumæ	25 6	—	—	10 2	2 8	0 5	—	
Tr. cuspariæ	7 3	—	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Tr. damianæ	6 4	—	—	2 7	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. daturæ sem. C	10 3	—	—	4 2	1 2	0 2½	—	
Tr. digitalis C	5 4	—	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Tr. ergotæ B	6 4	—	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. ergot. ætheræ B	12 3	—	—	5 0	1 3	0 2½	—	
Tr. ergot. ammon. B	7 0	—	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Tr. eucalypti fol.	6 0	—	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. eucal. gum.	9 0	—	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. euonymi	7 0	—	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Tr. euonymin. virid. ..	11 0	—	—	4 9	1 3	0 2½	—	
Tr. euphorbiæ	7 0	—	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Tr. ferri acet.	3 4	—	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Tr. ferri perchlor.	2 0	3 8	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	—	

Ti	Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or $\frac{1}{16}$	
Tincturæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
ferri pomat. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
gallæ ..	5 6	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	—	
gelsemii .. C	4 10	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
gentian. co. ..	3 4	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—	
gossypii ..	8 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	—	
grindeliæ ..	7 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
guaiaci ..	7 6	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	—	
guaiaci ammon. ..	7 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
guaranæ ..	10 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	—	
hamamelidis ..	4 3	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—	
helleb. nig. ..	6 4	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
hibisci ..	22 0	—	8 6	2 3	0 4	—	—	
hydrastis .. C	9 3	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—	
hyoscyami .. C	5 9	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—	
ignatiæ amaræ .. C	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
iodi æth. ..	19 0	—	7 9	2 0	0 3½	—	—	
iodi fortis ..	8 9	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—	
iodi mitis ..	6 7	10 0	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
iodi (French Cdx.) ..	11 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2½	—	—	
iodi decolorata ..	7 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C. ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—	
ipecac. ..	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
ipecac. et opii .. B, F	5 0	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—	
iridis ..	24 0	—	—	2 9	0 5	—	—	
jaborandi .. C	4 6	—	1 10½	0 6	0 1	—	—	
jalapæ ..	7 8	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
jalapæ co. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
kino ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
kolæ ..	6 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
krameria ..	5 9	—	2 5	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
laricis ..	9 0	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	—	
lavand. co. ..	6 6	—	2 7	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
limonis ..	21 6	—	8 4	2 3	0 4	—	—	
limonis '85 ..	15 3	—	6 6	1 9	0 3	—	—	
lobeliæ ..	5 6	—	2 2	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
lobeliæ ætherea ..	7 3	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
lupuli ..	5 6	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—	
lycopodii ..	10 6	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—	—	
maticæ ..	6 8	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
myrrhæ ..	7 2	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
myrrh. co. vet. P.F. ..	9 4	15 0	4 3	1 2	—	—	—	
myrrh. et boracis P.F. II. ..	8 4	11 6	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
myrrh. et boracis B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 5	1 0	—	—	—	
myrrh. et boracis c. eau								
de Cologne P.F. IV. ..	21 10	—	8 6	2 4	—	—	—	
nucis vomicæ .. C	4 7	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	—	
odontalg. P.F. V. .. C	15 3	—	—	1 8	0 4	—	—	
opii .. B, F	6 9	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	—	—	
opii B.P. '98 .. B, F	6 4	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	—	—	
opii ammon. .. C	7 4	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	—	—	
opii aq. (1% morph.) B, F	5 6	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
opii crocata B.P.C. B, F	15 9	—	6 10	1 10	0 5	—	—	
opii deod. U.S.P. B, F	8 0	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	—	
r. phosph. co. ..	14 9	—	6 4	1 7	0 3	—	—	
r. podophylli ..	8 2	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
r. podophylli ammon. ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—	
r. pruni virg. ..	4 7	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
r. pulsatillæ ..	5 9	—	2 4	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
r. pyrethri ..	6 2	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
r. pyrethri flor. ..	6 8	—	2 7	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
r. quassia ..	3 10	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	—	
r. quillaia ..	4 10	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
r. quinine ..	22 3	—	8 7	2 3	0 4	—	—	
r. quinin. ammon. ..	4 4	6 2	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	—	
r. quin. am., pkd. (std. bot.) ..			2 6		3½j.	1 6		
r. quin. ammon. c. cinnam. ..	6 0	—	2 4	0 9	0 1½	—	—	

Ti—Tr	Cost		Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or $\frac{1}{16}$	
Tincturæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Tr. rhei co. ..	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	—	
Tr. rhei '85 ..	6 9	10 0	2 10	0 9	0 2	—	—	
Tr. rhus toxicod. ..	6 6	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. scillæ ..	4 2	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—	
Tr. senegæ ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. sennæ co. Alex. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev. ..	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—	
Tr. serpentaria ..	7 9	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. stramonii .. C	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Tr. stramonii sem. .. C	5 2	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—	
Tr. strophanthi .. C	8 6	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Tr. subbul ..	13 8	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	—	—	
Tr. tolutana ..	9 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Tr. valeriana ..	5 8	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. valerian æth. ..	8 4	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	—	
Tr. valerian. ammon. ..	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	—	
Tr. veratri .. C	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. viburn. prunifol. ..	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. zingiberis ..	6 4	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. zingiber. fort. P.B. '85 ..	7 0	—	2 9	0 10	0 1½	—	—	
Tr. zingib. fort. pkd. ..		3½j.	2 0	1 2	—	—	—	
Toilet vinegar P.F. IV. ..	14 3	—	6 9	1 10	0 4	—	—	
Toilet vinegar (indust.) 2-oz. bot. sell 1s. 3d.; 4-oz. 2s.								
Tonca fab. Para frosted ..	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	—	—	
Tonca fabæ Angostura ..	12 6	—	5 5	1 6	0 3	—	—	
Tooth Pastes								
Antiseptic P.F. ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Areca P.F. I. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 6	—	—	—	
Carbolic P.F. II. ..	5 5	—	2 4	0 8	—	—	—	
Cherry P.F. I. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	—	
Red Rose P.F. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	—	
Thymol P.F. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 6	—	—	—	
Tooth Powders								
Antacid P.F. I. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	
Antiseptic P.F. I. ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Aromatic P.F. ..	7 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	—	
Carbolic P.F. I. ..	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	
Quinine P.F. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	
Rhatany P.F. ..	4 2	6 3	2 0	0 8	0 1½	—	—	
Rose P.F. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	
Saponaceous P.F. I. ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	
Thymol P.F. II. ..	1 8	2 6	1 1	0 4	—	—	—	
Tow ..	0 6½	1 0	0 7	0 0½	—	—	—	
Tow carbol. ..	0 9½	1 5	0 9	0 0½	—	—	—	
Tragacantha ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	—	
Tragacanth. pulv. opt. ..	16 0	—	6 10	1 10	0 3½	—	—	
Tragacanth. pulv. sec. ..	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	—	
Triferrin .. oz.	4 0	—	6 0	1 2	—	—	—	
Triferrin tabs. gr. 5.. 30	2 3	doz.	1 4	—	—	—	—	
Tripoli. photographic ..	1 8	2 6	0 8	0 2	—	—	—	
Tripoli. polishing ..	0 7½	0 11	0 3½	0 1	—	—	—	
Trochischi								
Troch. absorb. ..	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	
Troch. ac. benzoic. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	
Troch. ac. benzoic. T.H. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	
Troch. ac. benz. co. T.H. B, F	6 3	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	—	
Troch. ac. carbolic. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	
Troch. ac. carbol. T.H. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Troch. ac. tannic. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—	
Troch. ac. tannic. T.H. ..	4 9	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—	
Troch. althææ T.H. ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	—	
Troch. amm. chlor. T.H. ..	5 3	—	2 4	0 8	—	—	—	

Tr	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Tr—Un	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Trochischi—(cont.)															
Troch. anisi	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—		Troc. sedativ. T.H. ..	5 0	—	2 1	0 7	—	—	
Troch. antacid. (Roberts) ..	2 2	—	1 1	0 4	—	—		Troch. sodæ bic.	2 3	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Troch. aromat. (cachou) ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Troch. sulphuris	2 6	—	1 2	0 3½	—	—	
Troch. bismuthi co. ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Troch. sulph. (Garrod) ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Troch. bism. et magnes. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		"Sulphur tablets"	1 6	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Troch. bism. et sodæ ..	3 3	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		Troch. toluat.	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. bism. et zingib. ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Troch. tussi	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. bis., sodæ et zingib.	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Troch. zingiberis	2 9	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. boracis T.H. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—		Tuberculins (v. "Vaccines")							
Troch. "Brompton Hosp." opt.	2 2	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. "Brompton Hosp." sec.	1 6	—	0 10	0 3	—	—									
Troch. "bronchial" ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 5	—	—									
Troch. capsici	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. carbonis	2 2	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. catechu	4 3	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. catechu T.H. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. chlorodyn opt.	2 7	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. cinnam. ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. cubebæ T.H. ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	—	—									
Troch. digest. ..	2 4	—	1 1	0 4	—	—									
"Digestive candy" ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. eucalypti (gum.) ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. eucalypti T.H. ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	—	—									
Troch. eucalypti co. T.H.	5 6	—	2 5	0 9	—	—									
Troch. ferri redact. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. fructi	4 3	—	1 10	0 7	—	—									
Troch. fructi et capsici ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 7	—	—									
Troch. fructi, capsici et tannin.	4 3	—	1 10	0 7	—	—									
Troch. gelatin. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. glycyrrh. ..	2 3	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. guaiaci res. ..	4 2	—	1 10	0 7	—	—									
Troch. guaiaci T.H. ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	—	—									
Troch. guaiac. et sulph. ..	2 5	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. hæmatox. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—									
Troch. ipecac. ..	3 3	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. kino ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	—	—									
Troch. kino T.H. ..	4 9	—	2 0	0 7	—	—									
Troch. krameræ ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. kramer. et coc. B. F.	5 9	—	2 9	0 9	—	—									
Troch. lavand. ..	2 10	—	1 4	0 5	—	—									
"Licorice pellets" ..	2 7	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
"Licorice and menthol pellets"	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
"Lime juice and sulphur tablets"	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—									
Troch. lini, glyc. et chlor. opt	2 7	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. lini, glyc. et chlor. sec	1 9	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—									
Troch. magnesæ ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. menth. pip. opt. ..	3 8	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. menth. pip. C.S. ..	3 7	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. mentholis ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. morph. ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. morph. et ipec. ..	3 7	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. moschi ..	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. orthoform. T.H. ..	24 0	—	—	2 8	—	—									
Troch. pini ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. pot. chlor. ..	2 3	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. pot. chlor. T.H. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. pot. chlor. et boracis T.H.	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—									
Troch. pot nit. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. pot. tart. acid. T.H.	4 9	—	2 0	0 7	—	—									
Troch. rosæ ..	3 3	—	1 6	0 5	—	—									
Troch. santonin. gr. ½ ..	30 0	—	—	3 5	—	—									
Troch. santonin. gr. 1 oz.	4 0	—	—	7 6	—	—									
Trochischi—(cont.)															
Troc. sedativ. T.H. ..	5 0	—	2 1	0 7	—	—		U							
Troch. sodæ bic. ..	2 3	—	1 2	0 4	—	—		Ulmi fulvæ cort. ..	3 8	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	
Troch. sulphuris ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 3½	—	—		Ulmi fulvæ cort. pulv. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
Troch. sulph. (Garrod) ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—		Ultramarine ..	3 0	4 6	1 3	0 4	—	—	
"Sulphur tablets" ..	1 6	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—		Unguenta							
Troch. toluat. ...	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		Unguentum acid. borici ..	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Troch. tussi ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		Ung. ac. boric. flav. ..	1 2	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Troch. zingiberis ..	2 9	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		Ung. ac. carbol. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Tuberculins (v. "Vaccines")															
</															

Un	Cost. 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2
Unguenta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
g. hyd. co. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—
g. hyd. iodid. rub. C	4 0	5 8	1 9	0 6	—	—
g. hyd. nitratis ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
g. hyd. nit. dil. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—
g. hyd. oleat. ..	3 3	4 5	1 5	0 5	—	—
g. hyd. oxid. flav. C	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
g. hyd. oxid. rub. C	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
g. hyd. subchlor. ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
g. ichthamol. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
g. ichthamol. co. B.P.C.	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
g. iodi ..	4 4	—	1 10 1/2	0 6	0 1	—
g. iodi denigrescens ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
g. iodoformi ..	6 2	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
g. lanæ co. ..	2 3	3 4	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
g. mentholis 5% ..	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—
g. mercuriale ("Trooper")	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—
g. metallorum B.P.C. ..	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
g. methyl salicyl. fort. ..	3 8	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—
g. methyl salicyl. dil. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 4 1/2	—	—
g. methyl salicyl. co. fort.	16 6	—	7 1	1 11	0 4	—
g. methyl salicyl. co. dil.	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
g. oleores. capsici co. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—
g. opii .. B.F. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
g. paraf. alb. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
g. paraf. flav. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—
g. picis carb. co. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
g. picis liq. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—
g. pini sedat. (D.F.) ..	5 3	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
g. plumbi acet. ..	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—
g. plumbi carb. ..	3 0	—	1 3 1/2	0 5	—	—
g. plumbi iodid. ..	5 4	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 1/2	—
g. plumbi oleat. ..	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
g. plumbi subacet. ..	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—
g. potas. sulphurat. ..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
g. potas. iodid. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
g. resinæ ..	1 8	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	—
g. resinæ co. B.P.C. ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
g. resorcini B.P.C. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
g. resorcini co. B.P.C. ..	4 9	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
g. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C. ..	5 9	—	2 6	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
g. rosæ alb. B.P.C. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 8 1/2	—	—
g. rusci co. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 9 1/2	—	—
g. sabinæ .. B	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
g. sambuci flor. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
g. sambuci virid. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
g. "scarlet red" (v. Ung. anilin. cocc.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
g. simplex ..	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
g. staphisagriæ C	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
g. sulphuris ..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—
g. sulphuris co. ..	1 9	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
g. sulphuris et resorcini B.P.C. ..	2 2	—	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—
g. sulphuris hypochlor. ..	7 6	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—
g. sulphuris iodidi ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
g. terebinth. ..	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	—
g. thymol. 5% ..	8 2	—	4 1	1 0	0 2	—
g. thymol. co. B.P.C. ..	7 9	—	3 4	0 11	—	—
g. thymolis comp. dilut. B.P.C. ..	4 3	—	1 10 1/2	0 6	—	—
g. veratrinæ C oz	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
g. zinci ..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—
g. zinci c. ac. boric. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—

Un—V	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2
Unguenta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ung. zinci oleatis ..	3 7	5 6	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C.	3 7	—	1 7	0 5	—	—
University cream C. & D. D, '19 ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	—	—	—
Unna's paste (v. "Pasta zinci et gelat.") ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uranii acetat. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Uranii nitras .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Urea .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 8	0 2	—
Urea quin. hydrochlor. oz.	8 6	—	—	—	2 5	—
Urethane .. B oz.	1 11	—	—	3 5	0 7	—
Urotropin .. oz.	2 9	—	—	—	0 10	—
Uvæ ursi fol. ..	1 1	—	0 6	0 2	—	—

Vaccines, Bacterial and Tuber- culins	Selling Price				
	A. & H.	B. W.	P. D.	D. & F.	Evans
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne bacilli, 250 mill. staphylococci) .. 1 c.c.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 6
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne bacilli, 1,000 mill. staphylococci) 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 6
Catarrh, mixed .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 6, 3/-
Cholera (various strengths) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6
Coley's fluid .. 2 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—	—
Colon bacillus (various strengths) 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	2 6	2 6, 3/-
Coryza, mixed (various strengths) ..	—	2 6	3 0	—	2 6, 3/-
Diphtheria bacillus .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	—
Gonococcus (various strengths) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 6, 5/-
Hay fever reaction outfit ..	—	—	6 0	—	—
Influenza (various strengths) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0
Influenza-pneumonia ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0
Mallein (vet.) .. 1 c.c.	—	1 0	—	—	0 6
Mallein (vet.) .. 3 c.c.	1 6	—	—	—	1 0
Meningococcus .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	3 0
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) 1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	3 0
Pneumococcus (various strengths) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3/-, 3/6
Pollen toxin diagnostic ..	—	—	1 8	—	—
Rheumatic ..	—	—	3 0	2 6	2 6, 3/-
Sepsis, mixed ..	—	—	3 0	—	—
Septus bacillus (Hofmann) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	3 0
Staphylococcus (various strengths)	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	1 6
Streptococcus, polyvalent .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6, 3/-
Streptococcus, rheumatic .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 6, 3/-
Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion, B.E.) ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tuberculin (Calmette's) ..	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	1/-, 1/3
Tuberculin (Moro's test tube) ..	—	—	—	1 6	1 0
Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) .. case	—	4 0	4 0	1 6	1 9
Tuberculin (ophthalm.) .. 1 c.c.	—	3 0	—	—	—
Tuberculin (vet.) (various strengths)	1 6	1 0	2 6	1 6	1 0
Tuberculin dilutions ..	—	1 0	—	1 3	1 0
Tuberculin discs (ophthalm.) tube	—	—	12 0	—	—
Tuberculin ointment .. tube	—	—	4 6	—	1 0
Typhoid (various strengths) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6
Typhoid, paratyphoid, and cholera	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—
Whooping-cough, prophylactic ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	2 6
Whooping-cough, treatment ..	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0

Va—Vi	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Vi—Zi	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Valerianæ rhizoma Ang. ..	s. d. 6 4	s. d. —	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 2	s. d. —	Vin. opii B, F	s. d. 7 6	s. d. —	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 2	s. d. —
Valerian. rhiz. Belg. ..	1 5	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	Vin. pepsini	4 8	7 0	2 0	0 7	—	—
Valerobromine le grande ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	—	Vin. quiniæ	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—
Validol oz.	12 1	—	18 0	3 6	—	—	Vin. quin. .. ½-gal. bot.	—	ea. 3 0	—	—	—	—
Valyl perles 25	1 10	doz.	1 4	—	—	—	Vin. rhei	5 3	2 4	0 8	—	—	—
Vanillæ fab. oz.	2 10	—	5 0	0 10	—	—	Violet powder P.F. I. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	—	—	—
Vanillin. oz.	3 0	—	5 0	0 11	—	—	Violet powder P.F. IV. ..	2 6	4 0	1 3	—	—	—
Vapores							W						
Vapor ac. acetic. P.F. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	Waterglass, pkd.	—	0 10	2 lb.	1 3	4 lb.	2 1
Vap. ac. benzoic. P.F. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in.	2 9	yd.	4 10	—	—	—
Vap. ac. carbolic. P.F. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in.	3 3	yd.	5 9	—	—	—
Vap. ac. carbolic. co. B.P.C.	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	Waterproof sheet (extra-double) .. 54-in.	—	yd.	9 3	—	—	—
Vap. aldehyd.	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	White oils V.C.P.	2 7	4 0	1 1	0 4	—	—
Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wood wool	2 6	4 3	—	—	—	—
(two sols.)	2 0	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	Wound stone V.C.P. ..	0 11	—	0 6	0 2	—	—
Vap. amyl. nitrit. P.F. ..	17 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	X						
Vap. benzoïnæ B.P.C. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	Xylol rectific.	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Vap. camphoræ P.F. ..	13 7	—	6 2	1 7	—	—	Y						
Vap. chloroformi P.F. ..	5 1	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	Yadil 6 oz.	2 6	—	—	0 8	0 1½	—
Vap. creosoti P.F. .. C	8 0	—	3 5	0 11	—	—	Yeast (dried) oz.	0 6½	—	—	0 10	0 2	—
Vap. creosolis co. B.P.C. ..	3 7	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	Yohimbin. hydrochlor. B gr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10
Vap. cubebæ B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—	Z						
Vap. eucalypti B.P.C. ..	1 2	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	Zinci acetat	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
Vap. eucal. co. B.P.C. ..	7 1	—	3 2	0 10	0 3	—	Zinci benzoas ver. .. oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Vap. eucal. et menthol. co. B.P.C. ..	12 6	—	5 4	1 6	—	—	Zinci bromidum .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Vap. iodi ether. B.P.C. ..	9 8	—	—	1 5	—	—	Zinci carbonas	2 7	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
Vap. ol. pini B.P.C. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	Zinci chloridum (fused) C	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C. ..	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	—	—	Zinci chloridum (sticks) C	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Vap. St. Martin P.F. ..	9 7	—	4 2	1 2	—	—	Zinci chlorid. coml. C	1 5	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Vap. terebeni P.F. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. B oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Vap. thymol. P.F. ..	23 8	—	10 2	2 9	—	—	Zinci iodid. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
Vaselin. alb. 5lb. tin lb.	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	Zinci lactas oz.	1 3	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Vaselin. alb. pkd., sell 9d., 1s. 2d. and 2s., 1lb. tins	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zinci oleas precip. ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
3s. 6d. ½lb. tins 2s. 3d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zinci oleostearas ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
Vaselin. flav. 5lb. tin lb.	1 7	—	0 8½	0 3	—	—	Zinci oxidum	1 0	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—
Vaselin. flav. pkd., sell 6d., 10½d. and 1s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zinci oxid. (Hubbuck) ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—
Vaselin. (vet.) 5lb. tins ..	1 3	2 3	—	—	—	—	Zinci permang. .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 6	0 5	—
Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Zinci peroxidum 20% oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv. ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	—	Zinci phosphas	4 5	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Veratrina B dr.	1 4	—	—	—	2 8	0 1	Zinci phosphid. .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
Vermilion (v. "Hyd.bisulph.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zinci sulphas	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—
Veronal B oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	Zinci sulphas coml. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—
Veronal tabs., gr. 5 B25	1 7	doz.	1 2	—	—	—	Zinci sulphid. pur. .. oz.	0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—
Veronal, sodium .. B oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd. .. 4 oz.	4 9	—	7 2	2 0	0 4	—	Zinci valerianas pulv. oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Vina							Zincum gran. pur. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Vinum aloes	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	Zincum granulatatum coml. ..	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Vin. antimoniale .. C	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	Zingiberis rhizoma African	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
Vin. aurant. gal.	8 4	pint	1 8	—	—	—	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
Vin. cinchonæ	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs.	1 7	2 5	0 9	—	—	—
Vin. cocæ B, F	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt. ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—
Vin. colchici. C	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt.	4 8	7 0	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Vin. colchici sem. .. C	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—							
Vin. ferri	3 0	4 2	1 2	0 5	—	—							
Vin. ferri citratis	2 9	4 2	1 2	0 4½	—	—							
Vin. ipecacuanhæ .. C	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—							

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

OCTOBER 6, 1923

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

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All Advertisements are prepaid, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

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Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London" (2 words).

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ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR
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2.—**LONDON, N.W.** (Suburban).—Cash Retail Business; double-fronted shop, corner position; returns, about £40 weekly; Vendor values stock and fixtures at £1,400; moderate rental; new lease will be granted; price £1,600.

3.—**HOLLOWAY**.—Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, upwards of £20 weekly at good prices; well-fitted, double-fronted shop; fully stocked; rent £52 yearly; price £700.

4.—**RICHMOND** (Near).—Ready-money Business, situate in favourite residential locality; returns, £1,400; excellent opening for development; double-fronted shop, well fitted and fully stocked; price to be arranged equitably.

5.—**ACTON** (Near).—Cash Retail Business; returns about £3,000 per annum; net profit between £750 and £800; lock-up shop; held on lease at a rental of £55 per ann.; valuation terms entertained; part payment to suitable successor.

6.—**NORTH LONDON** (Main Shopping Thoroughfare).—Cash Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns average £70 weekly; gross profit, 40 per cent.; modern double-fronted shop, with new window; good working stock; held on lease at low rental; further details to bona-fide applicants.

7.—**WEST END**.—Modern Pharmacy; main road position; returns over £100 per week; well-fitted shop and good stock; intending investors with capital at command can have further particulars.

8.—**SOMERSET**.—Drug Store, offering good opening for extended trading in the hands of a qualified chemist; returns

between £16 and £18 weekly; bold corner premises, fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; large house with private entrance; price £600; about the value of the stock and fixtures.

9.—**WILTS.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with excellent sale for own proprietaries; returns approximately £3,000; net profit exceeds £1,000; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany and well stocked; house is suited to show profit; rental, £20 per annum; held on lease; no opposition; price £2,250.

10.—**CORNWALL** (Borders of).—Retail and Dispensing Business, with opening for Photographic and Optics; well appointed shop and residence; returns, between £1,700 and £1,800; net profit, £550; price £1,600 for which good value is offered.

11.—**EAST COAST**.—Good-class Cash Retail, with Photographic and Optical; returns average £2,000 per annum; gross profit 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop, handsomely fitted in mahogany, fully stocked; good living accommodation; new lease will be granted; price £1,650.

12.—**YORKS.**—General Retail Business, with very little Dispensing; returns, last year, £1,500; gross profit, 35 per cent. to 40 per cent.; double-fronted lock-up shop, with basement; held on lease; price £925.

13.—**SOUTH COAST**.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; present hands 30 years; returns for the past 3 years average £1,765; present rate less; average net profit, £788 per ann.; single-fronted shop, well fitted in mahogany, fully stocked; large house and garden; new lease; price £1,750.

14.—**KENT**.—Retail and Dispensing Business; long established; modern shop, plate-glass front, mahogany fittings; good house; held on lease; returns, £2,600, present rate; valuation terms entertained.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone PROFIT, THE VALUE OF BUSINESS, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

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- 2.—YORKS. (W. Riding).—Good-class Village Business, pleasantly situated; returns £1,250; low expenses; modern Pharmacy, well stocked; price, for quick sale, £825.
- 3.—BERKSHIRE.—Mixed Drug Store, with Tobacco and Stationery, in large town; returns £500; low rent; double-fronted shop, six-roomed house; stock and fixtures worth £450; price £500.
- 4.—SOMERSET.—Cash Drug Store, in small, busy town; returns over £800; rent £30; fine corner shop, with excellent house; price £600, little more than valuation.
- 5.—LONDON.—Light Cash Suburban Retail, with Kodak Agency; present returns £25 weekly, will soon do £30 to £40; fine position, valuable lease; small house; modern shop, good stock; price £850.
- 6.—LONDON, W.—Light Suburban Retail, with excellent Photographic trade; returns, £3,000; net profit, £750; main road position; lock-up Pharmacy, heavily stocked; valuation terms arranged, about £2,000; third can remain.
- 7.—WALTHAMSTOW.—Old-established Business, now neglected; stands to do £30 to £40 a week; main road; well-fitted Pharmacy; price £350, or valuation.

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(and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool)

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer.
PHONE: CITY 6942-43.

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- 2.—LONDON, N.—Good Retail Business, taking £1,500 per annum; well-stocked and fitted; little opposition; two good living rooms; seven years' lease, with rent, £52 per annum; inclusive price, £950.
- 3.—MIDDLESEX.—Cash Retail Business, in main thoroughfare; established 100 years; present hands 7 years; turnover £1,500 p.a.; lease 14 years at £32 p.a.; good-sized shop and excellent dwelling accommodation; reason for disposal, ill-health; inclusive price for quick sale, £900.
- 4.—LIVERPOOL.—Good Retail Cash Business, established 40 years; average turnover £1,600 per annum; N.H.I., Kodak and Rexall Agency; tenancy quarterly; rent £40 16s.; house partly sub-let at £26; low price for quick sale; fullest particulars on application.
- 5.—WOLVERHAMPTON.—Small Cash Retail Business established 3 years. Returns, £14 per week. Premises, which can be had on lease for 3 years at £50, with option for further 2 years at £65, consist of lock-up corner shop, and living accommodation, which are sub-let at £23 15s. p.a. This accommodation becomes vacant in September. Reason for disposal, lack of capital for development. Price for goodwill and fittings, £75. Stock at valuation.

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DEVON.—Returns £1,100; good middle- and working-class district; fine opening for Photo.; good house; electric light; price £750.

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The property comprises:—Shop, with double plate-glass frontage 31 feet wide, and extending to about 85 feet from front to rear. The ground floor is about 190 square yards, with a good-size entrance for vehicles and double door to back of premises. The first floor contains 5 showrooms, with floor space about 146 square yards, including lavatory and w.c. On the second floor are two good store rooms. Outside is a shed or stores about 32 ft. and 6 ft. 6 in. There are also 3 COTTAGES at the rear and adjoining the premises, each containing 4 rooms. Two of the cottages are let to good tenants at £10 8s. per annum each, the third cottage, which is habitable, being at present used as a store for the business premises. The landlord pays rates on cottages, amounting to £9 10s. 4d. per annum in all.

The whole of the property is in excellent repair and condition, and affords a sound proposition for business or investment. The premises are held on lease for a term of 99 years from 25th December, 1900. Apportioned annual ground rent £8 1s. 10d. VACANT POSSESSION of the business premises can be given upon completion of purchase.

To view, apply on the premises, and for further information to the Auctioneers, Truro and Newquay, or to Coulter Hancock & Thrall, Solicitors, Truro.

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LEGAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of Chemist and Druggist carried on by the late JOHN ROBERTSON at nineteen West Port, Arbroath, has been transferred, as at seventeenth June, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, by the Subscriber, John William Robertson, Surgeon, Nottingham, Executor of the said deceased John Robertson, to the Subscriber, John Tait, Chemist and Druggist, Arbroath, who has since that date carried on, and will continue to carry on, said Business for his own behalf, under the name of John Robertson.

JOHN WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Witnesses to the Signature of John William Robertson:

William Foster, Solicitor with
Fox & Manning, 11 Park
Row, Nottingham.
M. G. Luise, Clerk to Messrs.
Fox & Manning, Solicitors,
Nottingham.

JOHN TAIT.

Witnesses to the Signature of John Tait:

Nichol Carrie, Law Clerk,
Brothock Bank House,
Arbroath.
W. A. Anderson, Law-Apprentice,
Brothock Bank House,
Arbroath.

Arbroath, 19th September, 1923.

PARTNERSHIPS.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

SOUTH MIDLANDS.—Wanted, active Partner with £400 to invest in branch shop; £4 a week for management and half profits; Kodak Agency and Wine Licence recently acquired; last year's returns nearly £1,500; entire management given; well stocked and every chance to greatly increase; own property; would sell outright for £750; part could remain. 32/30, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER requires Partnership in good-class business; first-class London experience and references; capital £700. 210/22, Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity occurs to acquire Working Partnership in well-established Wholesale Chemists', Packed Drugs and Sundries Business; qualification unnecessary, but road experience an advantage; moderate capital required; no agents. For further particulars apply 205/4, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN wanted with small capital who has a good connection among Chemists to become a Partner in an old-established firm of Wholesale Perfumers and Oil Importers. 32/18, Office of this Paper.

PARTNER, qualified, wanted to help establish Wholesale and Retail Business in new and progressive district; excellent goodwill and position. Apply 210/150, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, age 35, is prepared to invest up to £400 in Retail or Wholesale Business where his active services could be employed; quick, clean Dispenser, thorough knowledge of Photographic business, Book-keeping and Stock-keeping. 205/2, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED man with capital wanted by well-known Chemist as Partner; excellent opportunity for permanent situation and lucrative investment in provincial town near London. Apply 210/13, Office of this Paper.

WELL-EXPERIENCED Chemist, well up, all-round, Buyer and Manager, wishes to get into communication with Chemist who is inclined to ease off, or who wishes to retire, who will accept part cash down and a mutual agreement; business in good position and genuine; a square deal given and wanted. Address 209/2, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, 50 (Ordinary) Ucal Shares. Offer wanted. 32/19, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, 100 Preferred Ordinary Shares in Eueryl, Ltd. Offers, F. J. Webb, 1 Yelverton Road, Bournemouth.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM.—Thickly populated district; working-class; Drug Store; splendid opening for N.H.I. Chemist; lock-up shop; rent £1 1s. per week; £180 for quick sale. Apply 206/5, Office of this Paper.

BRITISH COLONY.—Healthy climate; old-established firm of Chemists require a capable, qualified man as Managing Director, to invest £5,000, with view to ultimate succession; salary, £1,000 per annum, plus commission, and interest on share capital. Apply, Berdoe and Fish, Valuers, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

HANTS.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in rapidly-growing district at large health resort; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; bath, h. & c. water; side entrance; long lease and low rent; an exceptional opportunity of acquiring a business; price £850. Only genuine buyers apply "Meteor," 207/21, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—Sound Cash Business in densely-populated area; Light Retail and Photo.; house attached; good opening for N.H.I.; average turnover for last three years nearly £1,800; excellent profits; rent £35; rates £19; price £1,400, or near offer. "Y.", 208/14, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.E.—Retail Cash Chemist; main thoroughfare, shopping centre; N.H.I. Kodak Agency; electric, telephone; under management average summer trade £25; easily double under personal supervision; excellent scope; splendid house; newly decorated throughout; rent £85; 11 years' lease; price, lease, fittings and goodwill, £700; stock at valuation, about £200. Write 209/21, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Small Drug Store, old-established; busy main road, industrial quarter; opening for qualified man; turnover, 1922, about £1,000; house attached with five small rooms, also cellars; rent, rates and gas 25s. weekly. price £650, or near offer. Charles C. Marsden, Chemists' Valuer, 44 Sholebroke View, Chapeltown Road, Leeds.

MANCHESTER (near).—Old-established Cash Retail, splendid N.H.I. and Photographic connection, in busy main road; average turnover last four years over £2,000; fully stocked; splendid fittings; electric light throughout; 6-roomed house, in splendid condition; cash price £1,500. Apply 207/7, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Choice of three excellent Chemists' Businesses, each with living accommodation and immediate possession, returning now £40, £30, and £16 cash weekly; nicely fitted and well stocked; price £1,600, £1,300, and £500 respectively; includes property (Vendor's own) in one instance; also other sound Chemists' concerns, Lancashire. Particulars, principals only. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.

MIDLANDS.—Capital little Business for Sale, capable of development, new stock; Insurance Dispensing; lock-up; rent very low; price £250, or reasonable offer accepted; must sell at once; good reasons for disposal; fine chance for young qualified man to start. 210/25, Office of this Paper.

S.E.—OLD-ESTABLISHED Business, with Photo. and N.H.I.; net profit, over £500 per annum; lease, house attached; low rent; genuine bargain, £950. Apply, 209/17, Office of this Paper.

AN opportunity seldom offered.—Good, sound, high-class Drug and Herbal Business, in medium-sized Yorkshire town; convincing books; sound reason for selling; house can be arranged. For particulars, apply in first instance to 210/5, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Store, East Lancashire village, under unqualified Manager doing, year ending March 31, 1923, £720; no Insurance work or Photographic work; young qualified man would do well under both; rent, 8s. 5d. weekly; rates, £12 15s.; cost of stock and valuation of fixtures, about £300; capable of great extension. 210/17, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business for Sale in a good industrial district, in a large city of the West of England; turnover approaching £2,000; Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; mahogany fittings and modern frontage; good stock; living accommodation; time given for completion of payment. 210/26, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

CUBA AND MEXICO.

THE principal of a well-known concern, already representing several important English manufacturers in Cuba and Mexico, desires whilst in Europe to get into touch with the following with a view to acting as their Agent in the above countries:—

1. Wholesale Drug House.
2. Proprietary Article or Patent Medicine Manufacturer.
3. Druggists' Sundriesmen.
4. Manufacturer of Alkalide Products (particularly Caustic Soda).

Only established concerns entertained. First-class references given. Please reply, "Alexandro Bona," Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND.—Chemist, presently handling two well-known advertised lines, requires additional Agency; ten years' connection best buyers. 206/38, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES: S. AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.—Old-established Company with Travellers in these countries is open to accept one or more additional Agencies for firms of high standing.—Apply, "E. H.," 31/9, Office of this Paper.

AGENTS, with established connections, required immediately for Soaps and Perfumes of leading Paris Manufacturer, to operate whole of British Isles. State qualifications. 209/24, Office of this Paper.

COMMISSION Agents with connections Chemists and Hospital, London Province, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, wanted to push London-made Medical and Surgical Glassware and new improved patent Glass Syringes as side-lines, at very competitive and attractive prices. Towns and districts reserved. Write full particulars, 210/27, Office of this Paper.

LONDON Firm supplying the Wholesale Trade can push one or two additional lines for Manufacturers of Sundries; sole representation wanted. P.C.B. 82/25, Office of this Paper.

WELL-ORGANISED and progressive firm with rapidly-developing Foreign and Colonial trade would entertain handling a few non-competitive lines on Sole Agency basis for certain markets; good opportunity for manufacturers not directly represented abroad to share the advantages of an established connection and an active sales organisation. 205/5, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

HEREFORD, Gloucester or London Districts.—Business wanted, with turnover £2,500-£3,500. Full particulars in first letter, in confidence; cash available. 209/6, Office of this Paper.

BERDOE & FISH have at the present time a number of clients desirous of purchasing sound and reliable Businesses in London and Provinces; cash from £1,000 up to £5,000. Two clients require businesses in West-End up to £6,000, and three clients require businesses within 100 miles of London, in good towns, up to £3,000 each. Strict confidence and privacy may be relied upon. Address, Messrs. Berdoe & Fish, Valuers, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

GENUINE Business required at once, London, suburbs, or within 60 miles of City; returns about £2,000 per annum; living accommodation necessary; hanker's reference if required. Full particulars (in confidence), "Alpha," 208/30; Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST requires genuine Business with ample living accommodation, or lock-up entertained; turnover, £3,000-£5,000; prominent position; prepared to negotiate at once for suitable concern that will bear full investigation. Particulars in confidence, 209/25, Office of this Paper.

SOUND middle-class Country Business wanted; mining district preferred, but not essential; N.H.I. connection; capable of extension, with good living accommodation attached; takings £20 to £25 weekly; must bear every investigation. Kindly state rent and rates and full particulars in first letter. 206/6, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

ACTON, WEST LONDON.—A private limited company pending formation this month. Three qualified men required, also temporary work for a Shop Fitter (glass counter cases and screen required in stained oak). To avoid idle inquiries and correspondence note these particulars: One to take charge of a neglected shop acquired from a chemist's widow; N.H.I. and Club trade should speedily turn this into a successful business; two furnished rooms and other conveniences provided; a commencement in life for a young man or couple; on present basis salary must be commensurate with trade, and an increment will take effect as business improves. Another man, smart and business-like, with a knowledge of Photography and quick Store trade, to work up an entirely new business situate in a good position of shopping district; lock-up shop, partly fitted, and when completed will do excellent business if a good man uses his energy in the right direction; moderate salary and a good commission as soon as this business thrives; two partly furnished rooms near by could be set aside. A third man required, preferably accustomed to company shop methods as Superintendent of the company, to take part charge of a small middle-class business where N.H.I. and Dispensing is needed; should be prove loyal and capable and take the rough with the smooth (much uphill work will be needed), accept a salary consistent with what the business is capable of, a desirable future will be his; good references essential. P.C.B. 82/28, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Clerk required, one familiar with the pricing and checking of Drug and Patent invoices preferred; state age, salary required and when at liberty. 207/24, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—Branch Manager, qualified, at once; must be good Counter man, Dispenser and Window-dresser; knowledge of Photography; to an up-to-date man a permanency. State age and usual particulars to Latty, Chemist, Bristol.

BUXTON.—Smart, energetic Assistant, Dispensing and Counter (indoors), about third week in October; comfortable. State age, height, salary, experience, and photo to Thresh, Pharmacist, Buxton, Derbyshire.

IPSWICH.—At once, qualified Assistant, not under 25 years; Eastern Counties man preferred. State age, height, salary required (outdoors), and references. Replies not answered in three days declined. G. N. Edwards, Chemist, Ipswich.

LEEDS.—Young, reliable, qualified Assistant for large, busy shop in centre of city; capable of taking charge. State fullest particulars in first letter, to be received by first post Wednesday morning, October 10, to 32/27, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Energetic Assistant (male) wanted; unqualified; must be quick and accurate Dispenser. Apply Wilkie, 28 Hildreth Street, Balham, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified man, young, required to manage small Retail, with N.H.I.; energetic, good Salesman, and honest; excellent prospects to right man; no Sunday duty; salary and commission. Reply with full particulars and references to 208/23, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Smart up-to-date Junior or Assistant; neat and accurate Dispenser; honest and reliable. All unanswered in three days respectfully declined. Venables, Chemist, 211 King Street, Hammersmith.

LONDON, WEST-END.—Smart unqualified Assistant wanted at once; good Counterman and Window-dresser. P.C.B. 80/26, Office of this Paper.

MARGATE.—Capable married Assistant, good Counterman and Dispenser, about November 5; furnished accommodation provided. Holmes, Chemist, 110 High Street, Margate.

NORTHAMPTON.—Assistant male required for Dispensing Counter; not over 25. State age, height, full experience, when disengaged, and salary required; also qualification, if any, and enclose photograph. Apply, P. Jeyes & Co., Ltd., Chemists.

PLYMOUTH.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, single, lady or gentleman. Apply, with full particulars in first letter as to experience, salary expected (outdoors), if disengaged, etc., to W. Woods & Son, Dispensing Chemists, 50 Bedford Street, Plymouth.

SOUTH SHIELDS District.—Qualified Assistant wanted; must be good Counter hand and Window-dresser; also knowledge of Photography; state age, experiences, salary, references, with full particulars; no Sunday duty. Apply, by letter, Mason & Co., Ltd., King Street, South Shields.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Required immediately, qualified Assistant, 25-30, with good experience; Photographic and Optical knowledge essential; excellent address and appearance imperative; permanent, progressive post to keen, hard worker. Full particulars, photo and salary required to The Whitefriars Pharmacy, Station Road.

A KEEN business man wanted as Managing Assistant; capable of successfully converting old-established seaside health resort Dispensing business into modern cash business; must be energetic, agreeable, good Salesman, with exceptional references; salary, commission on increased returns good rooms, attendance. Full particulars, 210/23, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, with good experience; unqualified; single; must be an accurate Dispenser and good Salesman; not under 27; easy hours; outdoors. Please give full particulars in first letter. 199/6, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, lady or gent., Minor qualification, wanted at once for South Coast (industrial district). State wages required (outdoors) to "H," 209/20, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Manager required, with first-class Dispensing experience and a general all-round knowledge of modern business; tactful, courteous; must be a strict disciplinarian; age not over 35. Apply to 32/28, Office of this Paper.

DOCTOR requires competent Dispenser and Book-keeper; S.E. London district. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required, to 32/25, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY.—Unqualified or good Junior for good-class Retail, Dispensing and Photo. business; quick, accurate worker and essentially honest. Letters unanswered three days declined. Hall, Pharmacist, 31 The Broadway, London, N.8.

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified, wanted; outdoors; must be willing and energetic and able to undertake Photographic work. Please give fullest particulars of experience, with references, and state salary required; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty. Dunn, Pharmacist, 10 Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton.

JUNIOR Assistant required for quick cash business; Counter and Dispensing; no Sunday or holiday duty. Apply, stating salary required (outdoors), Durbins, Chemists, 50 Broadway, Wimbledon. Telephone: 458 Wimbledon.

LADY Dispenser and Book-keeper (Locum) wanted for Doctor's practice for 1-2 months; outdoor; rooms available. Apply, with testimonials, etc., and stating salary required, to Dr. Bell, Lowestoft.

LADY Clerk wanted by firm of Retail Chemists in Central London; good secondary or central school education; neat handwriting, and knowledge of typing essential; shorthand not necessary; must have experience of Drug and Sundry Price Lists, so as to be able to price branch supplies, and be willing to be generally useful; hours 9 to 6; personal interview before engagement. Write, with particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to 208/7, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser required for branch at Mile End. Send full particulars references, experience, etc. to Catto, Ltd., 49 Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

MANAGER required; young, unmarried, small capital, view early succession, for unopposed Light Retail and N.H.I., with scope for Optics and Photographic; owner taking up Dentistry. Sellers, Chemist, Nelson, Cardiff

MANAGER for Branch; qualified; accommodation for married man. Kitching, Oakengates, Salop.

PHARMACIST (lady) required about the middle of October in good-class country business within 40 miles of town. J. E. French, M.P.S., F.I.O., 128 High Street, Sittingbourne.

QUALIFIED Man wanted to manage a branch shop; must be well educated and absolutely trustworthy. Applications, with full particulars of experience, age, salary required, and copies of references, to H. Teasdale, Pharmacist, Drug Dept., Barnsley British Co-operative Society, Barnsley.

QUALIFIED Manager required for new business in Thames Valley; keen Salesman, smart Window-dresser, knowledge of Photography. State age, height, salary, experience, married or single, and when disengaged. Moss, Southerndown, Feltham.

QUALIFIED Manager required immediately. Give particulars of experience, salary required, and when at liberty to 32/29, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Male Assistant, on 15th inst., with good-class Dispensing experience; state age, height, experience and salary required (outdoors). Glaister, 49 Abbey Road, London, N.W.8.

WANTED, for October 22, competent Assistant, unqualified, single, under 30, for General Retail and Dispensing, with N.H.I. Kindly give age, height, salary required (indoors), recent references, and enclose photo (if convenient). Cooper, 107 London Street, Reading.

WANTED, capable Junior Assistant for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; permanency. Full particulars, age, height and experience, with photo, W. M. Rosser, Bailly & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

WANTED; a gentlemanly junior Assistant; unqualified; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business; this situation offers good facilities for study, and is within easy reach of Manchester. Apply, stating salary required, etc., to J. D. Reynolds, Pharmacist, Bramhall, Cheshire.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

LONDON.—Traveller wanted by Drug and Packed Goods House; salary and commission; information concerning age, experience, etc., etc., will be held as strictly confidential. 32/17, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES AND WEST OF ENGLAND.—Representative with live connection wanted immediately for the West of England by well-known and old-established firm specialising in Pills and Tablets; commission basis; part-time not objected to if other lines do not clash. Applications, given full particulars, will be treated in strictest confidence. 32/21, Office of this Paper.

A THOROUGHLY experienced Forewoman and Goods Critic required immediately by Mfg. Chemists; must be a strict disciplinarian, accustomed to filling, labelling and wrapping machines. State fully age, past experience and salary required to Box 756, c/o Mitchell's Advertising Agency, 1 Snow Hill, E.C.1.

CLERK, Junior Invoice, required for City Wholesale Druggists; previous experience essential; must be a neat writer and quick at figures. Apply, giving full particulars of salary required, to "X. Y. Z.," 32/24, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Girl, not under 21 years of age, for weighing, filling and finishing. Apply, J. F. Macfarlan & Co., 9/11, Moor Lane, E.C.2.

JUNIOR Clerk (male) wanted in London Wholesale Drug House, accustomed to billing. Apply, stating age, previous experience and salary required, to "The Secretary," 32/20, Office of this Paper.

PILL and Tablet Maker.—Experienced Assistant required. Apply, W. Shadforth, 63 Grove Road, Bow, London, E.3.

REPRESENTATIVES with absolutely live connections only; small sample; 20% commission. State ground covered, what intervals, and in strictest confidence present firms represented, otherwise ignored. Apply 208/25, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, experienced, calling on Chemists and Druggists, required to carry Proprietary Medicine as a side-line; excellent commission terms; state territory covered, in confidence. 208/25, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required with successful sales record in the following areas:—(1) South Wales, (2) Lancashire, (3) East Coast, (4) London. Applicants must be keen and able to show results with advertised and other lines of merit; salary and commission after short trial. Full details of actual selling experience, in confidence, to Box 767, Smiths' Agency, Ltd., 100 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

SALESMAN wanted for Lancashire and district to represent well-known Soap Manufacturers; connection already established; must reside in district; references required. Apply, giving details as to qualifications, etc., to "Beta" (P.C.B. 80/32), Office of this Paper.

SALESMAN (commission) required, with good connections amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists, to sell a high-class Patented Proprietary; extensive advertising campaign; state ground covered and present lines to Box 998, c/o F. E. Potter, Ltd., Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

THE Manufacturers of well-known Proprietaries already stocked by practically all Chemists require first-class Representation on a commission basis in Devon, Cornwall, and the South Coast. Apply, giving particulars of lines already carried, to 32/16, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required, calling upon Chemists and Dentists in England and Scotland; exceptionally good Speciality (commission only). Apply to 204/14, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, young lady (not necessarily qualified), willing to work in Laboratory with Perfumer, to learn the manufacture of Toilet Preps., etc.; small wages to commence. Write, 207/11, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified Pharmacist with organising ability; must have had good Retail experience, preferably as Manager or Proprietor. Apply, giving particulars of experience (both business and social) and salary required, to 32/22, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

A N old-established Firm in Far East have vacancy for qualified Assistant; first-class Retail and Dispensing experience essential; age not over 30; four years' agreement; passage paid out and home. "Export," 32/26, Office of this Paper.

RIVIERA.—Assistant, for November 15, for Riviera; capable; good Counterman; not necessarily qualified. Write "P. A.," Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Bartholomew Close, E.C.1.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—LADY Assistant, 26, unqualified but capable, modern methods, seeks situation; London preferred. 24 Beauval Road, S.E.22. Kindly send name to this Office.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED; 13 years' experience in highest class Pharmacy; Photographic, Toilet, etc.; Locum, Manager, or Managing Assistant; Brighton or district; available after October 27. Leonard Franklin, M.P.S., 12 Victoria Road, Brighton.

A.A.—AS Assistant or Manager; qualified; 26; tall; single; abstainer; first-class experience, Dispensing, Window-dressing, Photography; now disengaged. Willcocks, 60 Gladstone Avenue, Manor Park, E.12.

A PHARMACIST Manager, London or suburban; exceptional experience, Dispensing, Prescribing; married; highest references. "Pharmacist," 13 Gladstone Road, Broadstairs, Kent.

A SMART, reliable Assistant, just completed locum; permanency, part-time, or Locum; good Salesman, Dispensing, Photo., Windows; long experience and excellent references; sober; obliging; unqualified. "Normanhurst," Reston Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

A YOUNG Lady requires post as Dispenser or Assistant; unqualified, quick, accurate; 3½ years' experience; highest references; Liverpool or Wirral district. Bentley, 15 North Road, West Kirby, Cheshire.

ACTIVE, energetic, 24, height 6 ft., qualified last week, disengaged, desires progressive berth as Assistant or Manager small branch; 7½ years' experience with good, all-round firm (including Veterinary and Photographic, both Wholesale and Retail); good reference; South or South-West preferred. A. J. Ward, Upper Stratton, Swindon.

ADVERTISER seeks permanent good-class management; fully qualified; exceptional all-round experience; free; abstainer; highest references and testimonials. "Codex," 216 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

AN Assistant, age 22, unqualified, 5 ft. 11 in., high-class West-End and seaside Counter and Dispensing experience, requires situation affording facilities for study, or part time; impeccable references. 209/160, Office of this Paper.

AS Manager, Drug Stores, Mixed Country Business; 30 years' record experience; highest credentials; salary mutually arranged; unregistered. 17 Grove Street, Redditch.

AS Manager, 30; qualified; Lancashire or Yorkshire; good references and experience; Photographic, etc. 208/36, Office of this Paper.

ASSIST or manage Store; middle-aged; unqualified; long experience; good references. "W.," 12 Walmer Street, Rusholme, Manchester.

ASSISTANT, Lady (unqualified), 6 years' experience Dispensing and Counter; good references; disengaged. Crickmore, High School, Stone Road, Broadstairs.

ASSISTANT, 24, qualified; 8 years' experience Counter, Dispensing and Photography; salary £4; London preferred. 207/4, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 35, unqualified, 16 years' experience; 2½ years present post; reliable; manage. "B.," 24 Mead Plat, Neasden, N.W.

ASSISTANT, 20, height 5 ft. 11 in., Counter, Dispensing and Photographic, desires position with Dispensing Chemist in Birmingham or Oxford (or district); 6 years' experience; good reference. Moss, c/o R. Dain, M.P.S., Pharmacist, Ruuicorn.

ASSISTANT; qualified; tall; West-End Dispensing and Counter experience; excellent references; London; in or outdoors "T.," 26 Beckwith Road, Herne Hill, London.

ASSISTANT; brisk Counter trade, Light Dispensing, Stock Windows; satisfactory references; 45s. provinces; excellent general experience. "Lancs.," 209/1, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, married, age 30, seeks permanency; West-End, City or local; thorough experience in Dispensing, Counter work and Photography; excellent references. Sims, 14 Hythe Road, Thornton Heath.

ASSISTANT (referred Poison Law) requires post; London district; six years' experience Dispensing and Photography; age 26. Warwick, 93 Henley Road, Caversham.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; locum or permanent; 26 years' town and country experience (all branches); good references; single; can take charge; now disengaged. "Chemicus," 43 Balham Park Road, Balham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; middle-age; experienced; permanency, or Locum; disengaged October 7. Reply, "Aspirin," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT, 23, single, Part I. Minor examination, high-class Dispensing West-End and seaside experience, height 5 ft. 11 in., requires situation in West-End. "Pharmacy," 209/16, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT Manager; thorough varied experience, including manager all class of business; well recommended. "Chemicus," 112 Lloyd Street, Manchester S.

AT liberty.—Assistant; good London experience; Dispensing, Counter and Photographic trade. Shiels, 28 Newington Butts, S.E.

CHEMISTS!!! Who wants an efficient, trustworthy and highly recommended Junior? Four years' experience Dispensing, Counter and Photographics; age 20; 6 ft. in height, dark, smart and athletic; any advance upon £3? Dispensing business in South or S.W. preferred; full details and photo by return upon request; free upon notice. 207/25, Office of this Paper.

COUNTERMAN and Dispenser; 55s. weekly, outdoors; good experience and references; qualified. "James," 2 Verner Road, Sydenham, S.E.

DISENGAGED for October 15, energetic, reliable Assistant; Dispenser, Counterman, Window-dresser; excellent references; permanency. 4 High Street, Nuneaton.

DISENGAGED; qualified; as Locum or Manager, in London only. "Chemist," 44 Devonsbire Road, Cbiswick, W.4.

DISENGAGED—Experienced Minor man; whole or part-time; moderate terms. "Pharmacist," 4 Sydney Road, Ealing, W.13.

DISENGAGED; experienced, unqualified Assistant; 21 years' all-round knowledge of the Trade; 12½ years last situation; age 35; height 6 ft. 1 in.; married; live over premises if desired; highest references. J. R. Turner, 6 Kerrison Villas; Ealing, W.5.

DO you want a smart Manager or Assistant, young, qualified, energetic, good Window-dresser, knowledge of Photography? At liberty now, anywhere. J. Robertson Walsh, 158 Grenville Street, Edgeley, Stockport.

ELDERLY, part-time or Locum; any light work; cover. Mr. Naylor, Pb.C., 77 Finsbury Park Road, N.4.

EXPERIENCED desires post with Chemist, Doctor or Institution preferable; 15 years Medical Dept., Government; Colonies, Birmingham or Nottingham. "B.," 101 Balsall Heath Road, Birmingham.

JUNIOR, 19; good Dispensing and Counter knowledge, also Photographic. Lampard, Hazelmere, Linden Street, Romford.

LADY Dispenser, qualified, wishes for post in London; S. or S.W. preferred; would not object to assist at sales; at present engaged in Midland town. P.C.B. 80/12, Office of this Paper.

LADY, L.P.S.I., experienced, desires post, Doctor, Chemist, or Institution. Miss Maxwell, Church Hill, Holywood, Co. Down.

LADY, age 20, 4 years' Dispensing and Counter experience, requires post within travelling distance of home; recommended by Wm. Forster, Seaham Harbour. E. Walton, 42 Westbourne Avenue, Gateshead.

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PART-TIME; all-round man; good Counter Salesman, quick and accurate Dispenser; excellent references; S.E. or S.W. preferred. "Cbemist," 16 Dundalk Road, S.E.4.

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